

Chicago Greek Daily, Apr. 28, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE MINISTERIAL VISIT--

( Editorial, Part 1 )

P. 1- The constant repetition of telegraphic reports from Greece seems to prove the authenticity of various rumors that Mr. Michalacopoulos is about to visit the United States. His proposed visit, however, is for his own enjoyment and satisfaction and is not for business purposes.

If Mr. Michalacopoulos were to visit this country as a private individual we would not be justified in commenting upon the purpose of his visit, but on the contrary, feel gratified to learn of the arrival of a citizen as eminent as Mr. Michalacopoulos who, incidentally, is a political party leader.

But the point in question, is the fact that Mr. Michalacopoulos intends to visit this country in the capacity of Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, and we believe that we are therefore justified in inquiring what perplexing diplomatic problems exist between the United States and Greece to warrant

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the arrival of the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs in this country for the solution of them.

A Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot simply undertake to visit the United States; he must have a sound basic reason for doing so.

Since present relations between the United States and Greece are in excellent condition, thanks to the Greek ambassador in Washington, Mr. Simopoulos, there are no questions or problems pending to justify the visit of the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs to America, so far as rendering service to the Greek nation is concerned.

The proposed trip of Mr. Michalacopoulos to America is simply to satisfy his own personal desires and at the same time to let him receive all the honor and the respect due to the dignity of a minister. This ministerial visit will be made at a great expense and the cost will be felt both by

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the Greek nation and by the Greeks in America.

Therefore, as long as there exists no reason whatsoever to prompt the visit of Mr. Michalacopoulos to the United States in the capacity of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the only interpretation of his visit is that he desires to come into contact with the Greeks in America and to study them.

This is the reason why we consider the proposed visit of Mr. Michalacopoulos to America as a topic worthy of journalistic comment and investigation; we wish to find out to what extent his visit will benefit Greece and the Greeks in America.

We believe that Mr. Michalacopoulos, because of his position as Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs and his personal idiosyncracies is the official least competent to make a visit of this nature. We frankly express our opinion that his proposed trip will be useless, and we should much prefer the visit of another minister, of some one capable of studying conditions and of making de-

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ductions which will prove of benefit both to the Greek nation and to Hellenism in America.

In the ensuing article we shall comment at length upon matters to which the Greek Government should turn its attention before deciding to send one of its officials to the United States.

S. Kotakis

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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis,  
221 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois

April 6, 1931

Dear Mr. Pantelis:

Your letter of March 23 was duly received, but I have not had the opportunity to reply to the same because of the many official duties confronting me at this time.

I appreciate the kindness of His Excellency, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece, in forwarding to Hellenic Post No. 343, American Legion, Department of Illinois, the flag of the Republic of Greece with directions that it be presented through me to the people of the State of Illinois, and would like to comply with your request in designating a date when this presentation might be made.

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GREEK

Apr. 6, 1931.

Correspondence of Mr. A. A. Pantelis

However, as every minute of my time is taken up with the activities of the General Assembly, it seems almost impossible for me to fix a day when I can attend your gathering; hence, I believe the best plan would be for you to arrange a date that would be convenient to the members of your organization, and then if possible for me to steal away for that evening, I will do so. If I am unable to come, I will then send one to represent me.

Assuring you again of my very great appreciation for the kindness of yourself and the members of your organization in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

Louis L. Emmerson,  
Governor.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Feb. 21, 1931, p. 5

MADAME COTOPOULI ON THE AIR

The impersonator of Sophocles, Electra, Mme. Marika Cotopouli, will be heard over W. G. N. today, at 2:45 P.M. Her topic is "Inclinations in Modern Drama".

Both Greek and English will be used by Mme. Cotopouli in her speech.

Saloniki, Feb. 14, 1931, p. 1

ELECTRA



Last Sunday, the Sophoclean tragedy, Electra, was presented to the throngs of Greeks and others at the Studebaker Theatre, by Madame Marika Kotopouli, one of the greatest actresses who has graced the boards of a local theatre in recent years.

So great was the crowd, that many not finding seats were compelled to leave.

Sophocles, Electra, the immortal Greek Tragedy in its purity was not presented, last Sunday, but a mutilated German-made Electra. In the version of "Electra, employed by Madam Kotopouli as a vehicle, little remained of that which is Greek, in the essential meaning of the term. Gone are the repose, the ancient and noble lines, the sustained movement under the level and unflinching hand of fate towards an appointed end, that distinguished the drama of the classic era.



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In its place is to be found a reverted modernity, a text absurdly modernity, a text absurdly psychologized, the febril sentimentality of an age that prides itself upon sophistication. The hands laid by Hugo Von Hofmannsthal upon the Electra of Sophodes a vandals' hands.

To the interpretation of the Electra of her choice, Madame Kotopouli brought historic powers that are, to say the least, extraordinary. Viewed in relation to the text employed, her reading was superb, but neither text nor impersonation was wholly in harmony with the spirit of the original drama.

Electra's was a hatred that ate into her soul and found, in the Sophoclian text, relatively measured expression. Von Hofmannsthal, quite obviously, mistook his heroine for one of the Eumenides, and it is as such - as a flaming fury that Madame played her.

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Weighted with implications of sorrow, supreme and unappeasable, the impersonation was poignant in the extreme.

Further analysis serves no special purpose. The public will better profit from the writers' impressions, if it is said that the audience, Greek and barbarian, alike sat spellbound during the several hours of the drama held by the power of a supreme impersonation. The performance, scheduled to take place, in two weeks at the Chicago Opera House, is anticipated with pleasure by the general public. The fact that the lines are spoken in Greek is of negligible importance.

If Madame Kotopouli was not suffering from "Xendmania", and had presented the Sophoclean, "Electra", in its purity in classics Greek, undoubtedly it would have been a greater success, as well as, an honor to herself since she possesses wonderful dramatic talent.

Saloniki, Feb. 14, 1931, p. 2



TWO QUEENS OF BEAUTY

For the information of our readers, regarding the origin of choosing queens of beauty as is done here and abroad, we were obliged to delve into history, and bring out the data of beauty contests in by-gone days.

History tells us that beauty contests were supreme in the Byzantine Empire. The Queen of Beauty, who was chosen from the four corners of the great empire, was also chosen to become Queen of the realm, that is to say to marry the Emperor.

Here, besides other historical events, we narrate how Miss Paflagonia was chosen. The dowager Empress of the Byzantium, Irene, wanting to find a Queen for her son Constantine, sent imperial messengers to every part of the empire to choose and bring forth the beauties of the realm, that Constantine might select his queen.



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Her orders to the various representatives were to be strictly followed, that is to say, in the color of the hair, the size of the foot, the size of the whole anatomy, as ordered by the Emperor.

Time, territory and expenses were not to be considered as obstacles to the representatives of the Dowager. Such a mission of her Majesty's connoisseurs of beauty was neither irksome or fatiguing.

The seekers of beauty traveled far and wide and by chance, or device, visited the home of a beauty who recently, in a local contest had been chosen Miss Paflagonia. Their visit was very successful. The beauty possessed all the requirements of the future Empress of the Grecian empire.

Miss Paflagonia, although poorly dressed, was escorted by the imperial officers to the capital, Constantinople.



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To her dismay, when she arrived in the palace, she was joined by a bevy of beauties brought in from other parts of the realm. Some of them, shining like stars, were bedecked with gems; some were ladies with fortunes; some were the daughters of Generals; some, the flowers of aristocracy, and the future Empress, although extremely beautiful, and very wise, was not looked on as a serious competitor to any one present. She was poor and demure.

Miss Paflagonia, whose name was Mary, being sensible and not believing herself likely to be chosen a winner, made the following proposition to the contestants; "Let us give our promise, that the one who will be chosen as Empress, shall take care of the rest of us". But the daughter of a General, with contempt, replied. "I'm certain, that I shall be selected as Queen and Empress. I am the richest, the most aristocratic, and the most beautiful. The rest of you, although having pretty faces, lack aristocratic ancestry, and when lacking dowry, also you might as well retreat now."

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The impudence of the aristocratic beauty was soon punished. When the nominee were parading before the Dowager, his son, the Emperor, and the Prime Minister, who were the three Judges, the Mother Empress, addressed the General's daughter as follows. "You are very sympathetic, but not suitable as wife of the Emperor.

The poor, beautiful and wise Mary was chosen by Constantine as wife and Empress.

Another event worth telling was in the year of 421 B.C. Theodosius, the Emperor, married "Miss Athenae", the daughter of a university professor, named, Athenais. The chosen beauty who also was Empress of Byzantium, this time was a blonde with wonderfully wide-awake eyes, the faultless nose of an ancient Greek maiden, melodious voice, and the lines of her (royal) body would have made Aphrodite look like an amateur.

Miss Athenae, being a pagan, was baptised and named Eudokia. A few weeks later she married Theodosius and became queen.

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Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1931, p. 3

MISS CHRISOULA RODIS, CHOSEN AS "MISS GREECE" OF 1931.

Undoubtedly the Greeks of America, in general, and the natives of Aigina, in particular, will rejoice in the selection of Miss Rodis to wear the crown of beauty for 1931 in Greece.

The chosen queen, is a real Grecian beauty bejeweled with all the Greek characteristics that comprise beauty and the crown belongs to her. However, Miss Rodis, who first was chosen, "Miss Aigina," was in dangerous competition, with another beauty from the island of Corfu. The competition became a national affair, and the Greeks were so perplexed that it became necessary to invoke the guidance of the deity of beauty, Aphrodite, in order to choose rightly. Venus, being an Athenian, turned the scale towards the side of her neighbor, Aigina.

The defeated beauty of Corfu, true to the tradition of Aphrodite, that beauty attracts beauty accepted her defeat calmly and stoically, by greeting the crowned queen with "Your Majesty of beauty and luck." with the emphasis on the word luck.

GREEK



Saloniki, Feb. 7, 1931.

"Miss Greece" appearing on the appointed throne, and encircled by a galaxy of beauties, accepted the crown with much enthusiasm.

Greek Press, Jan. 22, 1931

MARIKA COTOPOULI STRIVES TO GIVE GREECE NEW GOLDEN AGE IN DRAMA

By Irma Kraft

p. 3.- The theater in Greece has much to contribute to modern drama. The Western world has little knowledge of its aims and its developments, its desire to approach the standards of its golden years. Modern Greece aims at the resurrection of these standards. A few of its standard bearers seem to be slowly approaching their aims.

Among the leaders in this movement is Marika Cotopouli, director of her own theater in Athens. At this theater Cotopouli produces modern and classic plays, trains young actors, designs scenery and costumes and guides the taste of the Greeks toward her goal. Her avid curiosity concerning the plays of all countries has brought to Athens more than 500 dramas from the theaters of the world. She wants to place these plays in juxtaposition with the dramas of her native land and by contrast to cause the Greek audiences to see the value of their heritage.

Greek Press, Jan. 22, 1931

Her Athenian audiences do not always like her choice of modern plays. Often they feel the inadequacy of the works of modern playwrights but they are true to their classics, and their loyalty to Sophocles and Aristophanes never wanes.

When a modern experiment has failed Mme. Cotopouli has only to announce "Elektra" or "Iphigenia" to be given in the great open Stadium at Athens and an audience of 15,000 appears. With contentment they relieve their classic dramas, knowing that in these dramas all of life has been explored. Yet Mme. Cotopouli continues to experiment. She feels the need of acquaintance with modern world developments. She feels the need for her own art and so she produced "The Adding Machine" as well as "La Tendress" by Henry Battaille, "Journey's End" as well as "Le Simoun" by Lenormand. She wants her theater to be an everchanging Kaleidoscope of new and old, of tragedy and comedy, a fluid thing in which the thought of today ranges its glib assurance alongside the decisiveness of yesterday.

Greek Press, Jan. 22, 1931

Mme. Cotopouli is in New York on the first stage of her world journey. She has brought her twenty-five actors and settings for many plays. She will go from here to London, Paris, Berlin and Moscow. She has come on a journey to bring her own wares and to digest the wares of others. She is studying English with the same intensity with which she mastered French. Yet always at the back of her consciousness is the aim of bringing back rich gifts to Greece. Greece is her altar, and it was of the Greek theater that we talked as she rested a few hours before her performance of the Hofmanstahl "Elektra."

"Of all the people in the world--and I have been in almost all countries--" she remarked, "the Greeks seem to take their theater most seriously. It is a very large part of their lives. Greek critics are the most severe in the world. Their standard is perfection. If they do not like a play or a production they are cruel-ruthless. They notice every detail and they demand the best.

Greek Press, Jan. 22, 1931

"Yet the public, also, has its own method of criticism. If it does not like a play or a production the audience says so at once, while the play is being performed. They cry aloud against an actor, or the dialogue, or the set, or they get up and leave the theater and demand their money be returned. They argue aloud and often quarrel between the acts in the aisles and in the lobby. They are tremendously in earnest and want to know if the authors opinions are sound.

"Yes, our public and our cities are difficult to please and they impose on us the necessity of always doing our best."

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GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 24, 1931, p. 6

#### THE ORIGIN OF LUCKY GAMES.

Writers, poets, historians, intellectuals and others, whenever in doubt of the authenticity of a thing, turn their eyes upon ancient Greece, for the solution of the disputed problem.

Games of chance were known during the Homeric era. That the games of chance were created by ancient Greeks, is indisputable judging from the devotion and love of the modern Greeks for such games. Greeks are known the world over as gamblers.

Games of luck were played at the Symposiums. Our ancestors held Games of chance after eating, and after offering their sacrifices to Dionysus (Bacchus), God of wine and revelry. The modern Greeks, being true scions of the ancients, inherited the habit of gambling, and owing to our present civilized facilities, have developed it into a real art.



Saloniki, Jan. 24, 1931.

In order to make it appear lawful and respectable, they have clothed it with the toga of religion, so women and boys also could gamble but with immunity. For example, the first day of the new year St. Basil's day, men, women and children played the games of chance, not only in public places, if the law permitted, but in their homes. The salutation was "Chronia Pola" ("A long life to you").

Noted, among the ancient games, were the "Skaki" and the "Dice." But in spite of their devotion to "Dice" the Greeks failed to create a God as patron of the game, as was usually done. Maybe, Athena owing to her wisdom, was the dual goddess.

Other games in which great sums of money changed hands, were the cock fight and thrush fight. The cock and the thrush had to fight each other for the amusement of the Greeks but the real object was that it provided a chance to gamble.

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Saloniki, Jan. 24, 1931.

The Greeks, true to their ideals of spreading civilization to the four corners of the globe, did not fail to enlighten the land of Latius with their games of luck. Rome, therefore, glorified the games of luck with Caesar, Augustus and Claudius as the biggest gamblers of their time.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 17, 1931, p. 4



MISS ALICE DIPLARAKOU "MISS EUROPE".

During her fifteen days sojourn in our city "Miss Europe" visited many noteworthy places and institutions.

The hospitality extended to her by the Greeks of Chicago was unparalleled.

Last Friday, eleven societies of Greek ladies gave a tea in honor of Miss Diplarakou, at the Stevens Hotel. Seven hundred persons attended the tea.

Last Sunday, she spoke on Delphic holidays, at the International Students Club of the University of Chicago. On the same subject, next Tuesday, she will speak at Fisk Hall of Northwestern University.

Topping all the entertainment in honor of the beauty, was the dinner and dance given by the society of Greek Maidens, New Genea, at Shoreland Hotel.

Forty-four young people representing various educational branches, took part in a program. Miss Mariklia Mitchell, President of New Genea in the name of the society presented to "Miss Europe" an expensively beautiful fan. The dinner was followed by the dance.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Jan. 10, 1931, p. 5

TEA IN HONOR OF "MISS EUROPE" ( MISS DIPLARAKOU)

A tea in honor of Miss Alice Diplarakou the crowned Greek beauty of Europe, was given at the Stevens Hotel by the Greek ladies Ahepa chapters, Astia, Gorgo, and Kypseli; by the ladies societies St. Barbara, St. Basil; the philanthropic society, Euseveia; the society of Kimisis Theotokou; the society of Greek ladies of St. Constantine and St. Helen; the society of St. George; the society of St. Nicholas; and the ladies society of the school Solon.

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Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1930.

### ANATOLIAN NARRATION

#### GREEK PATRIARCH AND THE ARCHRABBI

p. 4.- A Greek patriarch, who was distinguished for his humorous witticism, especially where Jews were concerned, in a narrow religious gathering, cornered an Archrabbi of Constantinople and rubbed it into him.

The Greek told the Jew that he had an unusual dream. The gates of Paradise were left open, and a Jew, discovering it, took advantage of the helplessness of the sleeping door-keeper. He stealthily entered into the holy place.

When the elite and the chosen discovered the intruder a great scandal was created. How to expel the Jew without noise and without force? Force is unknown in Paradise. St. Peter called St. Paul for **consultation** and after looking over certain racial documents, both said, "Eureka."



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St. Peter commanded an Armenian, who was coming towards that direction, carrying a valuable Persian rug, to walk around the gate and in a loud voice, offer his rug for sale for a few dimes. The Jew inside the gate, true to tradition, (as the documents revealed to Peter and Paul), stretched his neck to hear and convince himself that the peddler really was selling the Karastan rug for such a small price. When the Armenian repeated the heralding, the intruder jumped out of the holy place and begun to Jew the Armenian down. St. Peter, smilingly, bolted the gate and ordered an extra lock to be made in case of emergency.

The Patriarch abruptly stopped the narration of his dream feeling that his adversary had had enough ridicule. But the Rabbi, who until then was listening attentively, said; "Holy Father, I think you did not finish the whole story of your dream, or you might have been disturbed and embarrassed by the Jew's misery. It happened that the continuation of your dream appeared to me as follows:

"The Jew after buying the rug returned and found the gate double locked. Upon his persistent asking for admittance, St. Peter, through the pigeon



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hole, informed him that he must be baptized before any consideration would be made in his behalf. The Jew gladly complied with the suggestion and requested St. Peter to dispatch a Greek priest to perform the baptism. St. Peter gladly told the Jew to wait and turned to find a Greek priest.

"Hours passed and the poor Jew begun to doubt the sincerity of St. Peter, but, at last St. Peter, perspiring, appeared, and with hurt feeling advised the Jew not to wait any longer, for he could not find a Greek priest in all the mansions of Paradise."

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THE POSTPONEMENT OF MR. MICHALACOPOULOS' VISIT  
AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE GREEKS IN AMERICA

In recent telegraphic communications from Athens we are informed that Mr. Michalacopoulos will not be able to pay a visit to the Greeks in America, in spite of his earnest desire to come here to study conditions and devise ways and means for the "development of closer economic and commercial relations between the Greeks in America and the mother country." Mr. Michalacopoulos has also remarked that his "proposed visit is in general a governmental matter which he has had no time to discuss with Mr. Venizelos."

We agree with Mr. Michalacopoulos' remark and believe like him that the business of "devising means for closer economic and commercial relations between the Greeks in America and the mother country" is not only a matter which should be taken up by the Greek Government but is also a matter entirely outside the jurisdiction of Mr. Michalacopoulos and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which he is the head. Let us rejoice over the news that Mr. Michalacopoulos has classified this matter as a governmental affair and has

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postponed indefinitely his proposed visit to the United States. We should further be thankful that this problem does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for it would have met the same fate as our church problem, which the Ministry tinkered with for more than ten years, and which never would have been solved if the Greek parishes of Chicago had not sent representatives to the Government of Greece to present their case. Let us add further that the perplexing church problem would still be unsolved in spite of the delegation dispatched to Greece if our representatives had not had the good fortune to find that Mr. Michalacopoulos was absent on a visit to Egypt when they arrived at Athens last February. Because Mr. Michalacopoulos was absent, Mr. Venizelos personally undertook the business of solving our problem and solved it.

What have the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Michalacopoulos accomplished up to this time in matters which are within their jurisdiction, especially those matters which involve Hellenism in America? Mr. Michalacopoulos has not succeeded in establishing an efficient consular service, one that performs the duties assigned to it, but he continues to maintain in Chicago, the seat

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of the largest Greek community in America, a consul general who for more than six years has absolutely failed to perform the duties of his office, and against whom many charges have been made and brought to Mr. Michalacopoulos' attention. In fact the consul has even been denounced on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies of the Greek General Assembly.

When Mr. Michalacopoulos and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which he is head, utterly fail to solve the problems which fall within their jurisdiction, how can they solve those which are beyond their control and should be studied by the proper authorities?

The foreign and diplomatic affairs of the Greeks in America are no problems of Greece. The vital problems which Hellenism must solve are the church problem and the school problem, and these matters are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Church and Education and should be assigned to that Ministry, which could lighten the burden of the Greeks in America by assisting in solving these problems.

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What right has the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to meddle with matters of which it has no knowledge, and no authority to regulate?

Mr. Michalacopoulos' visit to Egypt last year to study matters pertaining to the Greeks resident in Egypt had a legitimate purpose, for there are questions which must be settled between the governments of Greece and Egypt by treaties or agreements. Fortunately, however, no problem exists, involving the Government of the United States and the Government of Greece, which warrants a visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United States. All questions which arise between these two governments are well taken care of, thanks to the ability of Mr. Simopoulos, the Greek Ambassador in Washington. It is evident therefore, that no reason exists why Mr. Michalacopoulos should assume the burden of making a visit to this country, since his long absence from the duties of his office would create "great embarrassment", as he himself has stated.

It is time for the Greek nation to realize that the Greeks in America have always been a huge factor in Greece's economic life. At present numerous

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economic and commercial matters which involve the Greeks in America and the Greek Government require immediate attention. These questions should be taken up by the proper persons and authorities and not by diplomats and superficial thinkers; nothing can be accomplished by the brief visit of a person who is incompetent to solve problems of this nature!

It should be brought to the attention of the Greek Government that the Greeks in America can contribute much toward the solution of numerous economic problems confronting the Greek nation. Let us cite an example. There are in Greece various industries which would welcome and could use to great advantage the capital of the Greeks in America if these American Greeks were properly informed and were assured of the safety of such investments.

It is a fact that many Greeks who live in America visit Greece and take with them their entire capital, intending to make some investment or to establish themselves there, but these people soon return to the United States and bring their money back with them. Why? Because they have not received proper attention in Greece nor sufficient assurance that their investments there

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would be safe.

Unquestionably numerous industries and projects exist in Greece which could be developed and could make good use of the American dollars owned by the Greeks in America. When Greece is in obvious need of foreign capital, and this capital voluntarily comes to it and is then allowed to get away, it is evident indeed that the Greek nation is grievously at fault, and that the problem requires immediate attention and serious study.

But this matter is not under the jurisdiction of Mr. Michalacopoulos and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; it is a matter of national Finance and Commerce. We say this because the capital of the Greeks in America should be considered as part of the wealth of the nation, and the invention of ways and means to encourage the flow of this wealth into Greece is not the task of the diplomatic service.

Of course we regret that we shall not be fortunate enough to have His Excellency Mr. Michalacopoulos, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, pay us his long-

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planned and often-deferred visit.

We still have hopes that the Greek Government will make an effort to select the proper authority to study the economic problems of the Greeks in America, especially those which concern the nation of Greece.

S. Kotakis

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GRAND RECEPTION AND DANCE FOR MISS EUROPE

p. 3.- Last Sunday, Miss Alice Diplarakou, who recently was crowned "Miss Europe," arrived in Chicago and was received by hundreds of Greeks of both sexes who were waiting at the station, loaded with enough flowers to beautify a small town.

The distinguished beauty, under the auspices of the Greek Ladies' society, St. Andrew, was directed to the Hotel Stevens. Greeks and more Greeks from Chicago and the suburbs, visited the Grecian beauty and paid due respects, as is their custom, to the descendant of Aphrodite, who possesses not only beauty, but charm, grace and intelligence as well.

Six thousand Greeks, mostly members of the fair sex, crowded the Aragon Ball Room, where a dance was giving in honor of the graceful queen. Hundreds of Grecian girls, with loads of chrysanthemums and roses of the best variety, formed two lines right and left, and for an hour waited for the arrival of Miss Diplarakou. When she came, pandemonium broke out. Really it was an apotheosis.



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The Grecian girls, attired in garments, which revealed rather than concealed the form of their body, and with marble-white arms hugging the huge chrysanthemums and roses, stood like perfect statues to receive the queen.

At the head of the two lines, two girls impersonating Columbia and Greece, and holding the flags of the two countries, stood in military order to salute the coming beauty.

The tantalizing echoes of the music and the anxiety of the crowd to honor the scion of Sparta transformed the atmosphere of the ballroom into a magical panorama. And when Miss Alice at last reached the stage, which was not visible because of so many flowers that were on it, and began to address the people, Homer, only, would have been able to describe the sentimental expressions of the Chicago Greeks. The Grecian beauty, in eloquent and pure Greek, thanked the Greeks of Chicago for the honor given to her, and expressed her pleasure that our beautiful Greece is publicized.



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The music began again and spread its melodious and romantic echoes to the dancing pairs who in every turn watched the honor guest, who sat on the stage like a strong magnet, and scattered flowers to the dancing crowd.

The crowd, other than the Greeks, who came to see how the Greeks pay tribute to beauty, agreed with the poets and writers of the past, that Greeks, really know how to entertain that which is pleasant to the eye.

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 11, 1930.

HOW THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO  
RECEIVED MISS EUROPE

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THE DANCE GIVEN IN HER HONOR AT THE ARAGON BALLROOM

(Editorial)

p. 1- The Greek community of Chicago has once more expressed its sentiments with the liveliness and the high spirits which always prevail when Chicago Greeks have the chance to express themselves. The warm and lively reception given a few days ago to the Greek beauty who had already displayed her charm before the eyes of the entire world and the quick response given by the seven thousand Chicago Greeks who assembled last Monday evening to honor and admire Alice Diplarakou prove the degree of pride and joy felt by the Greeks of Chicago at the visit of this lovely Grecian girl who recently represented Greece in the European beauty contest, and who by her exquisite charm and beauty won the distinctive title of Miss Europe. The reception accorded to Miss Europe by Chicago Greeks also shows what means they employ to express their feelings, and how much they admire beauty and enjoy it.

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Miss Diplarakou herself stated that nowhere except in Paris and in New York had she been received by so huge an assemblage of people. And the Greek beauty was impressed not only by the throng which gathered to receive her the other evening but also by the manner in which this large audience expressed its admiration.

When Miss Diplarakou made her appearance on the stage, the thousands of spectators present were amazed by her beauty and for a few moments gazed in absolute silence, standing agape and marvelling at her beautiful form and her imposing carriage, as if they were for the moment by their adoration and admiration of her beauty paying homage to the goddess of pulchritude. This ardent admiration was followed by such tremendous applause and cheers that the entire length of the huge ballroom literally trembled.

That Miss Diplarakou was moved by this sincere expression of their sentiments made by the Greeks of Chicago and by their large assemblage on this occasion was very evident, and the tone of her voice as she uttered words of thanks and appreciation to the audience enhanced the charm of her beauty.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After her lovely appearance before the many thousands of her Chicago Greek admirers Miss Alice Diplarakou was escorted to a special box, where she personally received numerous visitors and admirers and herself admired the splendor of the ball given in her honor.

But it was not only by this united outburst of applause that those present on this occasion expressed their admiration for the young woman who bears the title of the most beautiful girl in Europe. In listening to numerous conversations of which she was the subject we were assured that Miss Diplarakou had created a favorable impression not only on the men but even on the women, who declared that Miss Diplarakou deserves to wear the title of Miss Europe, and they marvelled besides at her beautiful form and at the expression of her eyes, and everywhere one would hear: "She is indeed beautiful! And not only beautiful but intelligent! And so courteous and pleasant when you talk to her!"

When Miss Diplarakou took leave of the guests, they again manifested their ardent admiration, and all departed with a splendid impression of the entire occasion, the memory of which will linger in the minds of the members of the Greek community of Chicago for a long time to come.

The Contradictor.



The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1930

ALIKI DIPLARAKOU - BY N. J. MATSOUKAS

p. 2.- Eight thousand people of all creed and all nationalities came to see Aliki Diplorakou. Eight thousand people packed the Aragon ballroom last Monday evening, hoping to see the most beautiful woman of Europe. To this crowd of people Aliki spoke and smiled in response to their expressions of respect and admiration.

Last Monday's dance was the greatest event in the annals of the Greeks of Chicago. The people hoped that it would prove to be one of the most memorable days in the life of the youthful Grecian beauty, Aliki Diplarakou.

Like a graceful sculptured masterpiece of the "Golden Age"; like a cypress which stands out in relief against the skyline, and rises above the common level, Aliki stood. She was dressed in a silver cloth evening gown that appeared more like an Attican Chiton than the product of a contemporary



The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1930

modiste. From the platform, she looked down upon her eight thousand admirers, smiled at the glowing words of eulogy, (somewhat tiresome when overdone) then with great composure and with a strong conviction of the truth of her message, she spoke with an assurance which held her audience spell-bound.

Truly patriotic, Aliko Diplarakou is a product of the Attic land. She is possessed with an air of aristocratic sophistication that is truly admirable and with a sufficient amount of gusto and good taste to make her distinctive. As the Englishmen would say, "She has charm," and that is an imperative feminine quality.

Our Aliko, if I may be allowed to use the Americanism, did not need flags; did not need attendants; did not need stogy backgrounds. Neither did she need flowers nor speech-making of the eulogistic type. Superlatives are the attributes of mediocrity - the substitutes for qualities that are absent.



The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1930

As she began her short, concise, and pointed speech, as she uttered the first words with the distinctiveness of the pure Attic pronunciation, the audience gasped.

"A Grecian is in our midst," they said, "She is not beautiful in the American sense of the word. She is not the type that is full of "It." Pale face, jet black hair, a body of such symmetry that it might easily have inspired a Praxiteles to outdo his Eros, and would have forced the Athenians, the Spartans and the rest of the Greeks to stop their warfare and Lysistrata to have enlisted her aid, Aliki Diplarakou is beautiful, but in another sense.

To speak of intellectual beauty would be superfluous. Her beauty is the type that an artist would love to duplicate in marble or on canvas.

As graceful as the Cariatides in the Erecthium, as inspiring as Titian's Diana, and as fascinating as anything that El Greco has ever given to the art lovers of the ages, Our Aliki afforded the Greeks their first view of



The Greek Press, Dec. 11, 1930

a truly beautiful woman. In this land of hardships; in the foreign land of the Americans, where our men struggle daily from six to six, and where our women stay home mumbling pensive tunes of the Mediterranean shores, so as to forget the exile that Kismet has planned for them, the presence of Miss Europe was an electrifying experience.

She herself became filled with the enthusiasm of her fellow countrymen, mingled with the crowd so as to see her brothers face to face, to speak to them, to encourage them. The crowd became fascinated. It marvelled. It cheered.

She threw flowers to the people. The rose petals covered the floor of the ballroom. The roses had no thorns. Only exquisite perfume.

It was an experience!

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros, 130 N. Wells St.,  
Chicago, Ill., December 9, 1930.

Dear Mr. Lambros:

It was a great pleasure to meet you and your charming wife last evening. Mother and I hope that we shall have an opportunity to see you again before we leave.

Thank you so much for **sending** me your kind letter of greeting and the clippings from the Greek Star.

It was very nice of you to say all the kind things that you said about me, and I want you to know that I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Aliki Diplarakou, "Miss Europe."

The Greek Press, Dec. 4, 1930

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30279

GENERAL CONSUL

p. 6.- The General Consul of Greece, in Chicago, moved its offices on November 10, to the 19th floor, at the 201 North Wells Street Bldg.

(Full)

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GREEK



The Greek Press, Dec. 4, 1950

ALIKI DIPLARAKOU

p. 4.- Next Monday, the most beautiful girl in Greece, and in all Europe, Aliki Diplarakou, will honor our city with her presence.

This beautiful Greek maiden's name is known throughout the world. It is featured in films, books, magazines, and the press, bringing fame and glory to her and to the country of her birth.

No pictures, drawings, paintings or statues do her justice. She is more beautiful than Aphrodite of Melos. New York, a city of beautiful women, gave her the greatest ovation ever seen. Her appearance in other large American cities caused even greater enthusiasm and excitement, if possible.

The Greeks in America are proud to be the compatriots of this beautiful women and they are showing their appreciation by giving receptions, banquets, and balls, in her honor.



The Greek Press, Dec. 4, 1930

For months Chicago has been preparing to give the Lakedemon young lady the grandest reception she has yet received. On Monday Dec. 8, she will make her first appearance at the Aragon Ballroom. The affair has been arranged by the Women of St. Andrews Church. Thousands upon thousands of tickets have been bought because no Greek wants to miss the chance of seeing Miss Diplarakou. She has promised to come at 10 o'clock and stay as late as possible so that she may become acquainted with the many Greeks in Chicago and suburbs.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Nov. 20, 1930.

MISS EUROPE.

For over a month various Greek organizations have tried to bring Miss Europe (Aliko Diplarakou) to Chicago. Of all these invitations one had to be accepted and the lucky lot fell to the Women's Club of St. Andrews.

Miss Diplarakou telegraphed that she would be present at their dance on Dec. 10. One she is brought to Chicago, Miss Europe will not find it easy to leave, because 65,000 Greeks are eagerly waiting to please her at the Aragon on Dec. 10.

III H  
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GREEK



The Greek Press, Nov. 7, 1930

MELANGE - BY NICK JOHN MATSOUKAS

p. 2.- Madame Cotopouli is coming to Chicago soon. After her New York appearance, she will visit the Western States. Do not be alarmed Mme. Cotopouli will not prove to be the disappointment with which we are familiar in the past. She has a real troupe, a theatrical troupe, the best in the Balkans. And they know the theater. What a crime to miss her.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 25, 1930.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENT

p. 1- The visit of the Premier of Greece to the Turkish capital, especially since it is due to the expressed desire of the Turkish Government, must be considered an event of the greatest political importance for the relations of these two irreconcilable enemies, as they have been called for centuries - the Greeks and the Turks.

Advances for the purpose of reconciliation were made long ago by the Greeks, and the first statesman to make them was Epaminondas Delageorgis. But such political views were premature because territorial questions were involved. The Ottoman Empire was then so large that it was impossible to find a basis of sincere friendship, for under the yoke of its government were the greater part of the Greek people and three fourths of the present territory of Greece.

Above all, old accounts had to be settled first, Greek provinces under Turkish domination had to be liberated, the boundaries of that great Empire had to be contracted, and its great power crushed, and Greece, on



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 25, 1930.

the other hand, had to be enlarged and made a power of equal strength with Turkey, for Greece could not be taken into consideration, so small was it, as a friend and ally of the powerful Turkey of that time.

To the majority, the events which are at this moment coming to pass in Angora seem paradoxical and incredible, and the Greek people and their political world do not share the great daring of the man who governs Greece and shapes its political course to-day. For the present inclination of Greece to Turkey and the signing of an agreement of friendship and understanding are due exclusively to the initiative and persistence of Venizelos, who has been laboring for a long time for this purpose, the profound causes of which cannot be understood at this moment.

Venizelos has worked long to reach this goal, and the Greek people underwent great sacrifices for the attainment of it because the events of the signing of the Greek-Turkish pact and the protests of all the refugee population for losses suffered on account of the signing of this treaty are still fresh in mind, as well as the stormy attacks against it by all the leaders of the political parties.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 25, 1930.

Against the reaction from all directions the persistent will of Venizelos has prevailed, and the pact was ratified by the Boule because Venizelos had his mind fixed on one sole purpose - to remove all obstacles in his way and go to Angora to sign the agreement of friendship and arbitration between Greece and Turkey.

And so in this instance, also, Venizelos proved to be a politician of persistence and will-power, one who looks far ahead into the future and discerns what others cannot easily foresee and imagine.

The visit of the Premier of Greece to Angora must be considered by all as an event of great political significance, and it will undoubtedly become a new milestone in our political career, the results of which, let us hope, will prove to be to the advantage of the Fatherland.

S. Kotakis.



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Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 11, 1930

THE GREEK THEATER IN AMERICA

This is not the first time that we have dealt with this subject. We always have considered the question of the Greek Theater in America of great importance, because we believe that, side by side with the church and the school, the Greek Theater, contributes towards the maintenance of our national traditions, in this country, and in itself, constitutes a bond between Hellenism at home and abroad.

The Greek Theater in America, in order to fulfill such a purpose, must be equal to the eminence of its mission, a mission that, up to now, unfortunately has not been realized.

To be sincere, the Greek population of America always had longed to see a good Greek Theater, but, unfortunately, their hopes belied the performance and those who undertook to present it disappointed them and caused them to believe that there is no Greek Theater fit to be compared with The Theater of America. In short, up to now, theatrical groups have caused the Greek population to have the idea of a Greek Theater take a very low place in their minds.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 11, 1930

This is the bitter truth, and worst of all is that the Greek people of America find it very difficult, after so many disappointments, to show again enthusiasm and become prompt supporters of the Greek Theater. Support will be had only if some great name of Pan-Hellenic appears in the Greek Theater here, if some great and famous Greek Troop of Greece comes here. In short, a star of the Greek Theater must come here in order to restore the confidence and love of the Greek people for the Greek Theater, and elevate the latter to the height where it belongs. It is necessary for Kyveli or Kotopouli to come to America so that the Greeks of America may be shown what a Greek Theater is like.

We are happy, today, to announce that the great Greek dramatist, the one that has stirred the Greek people by her acting for many years, Marika Cotopouli, with her troop, is coming to America to give a series of performances this year, in New York and Chicago, and to show not only to the Greeks, but also to the Americans the Greek Theater and its value.

Because, Marika Cotopouli, will teach ancient Greek drama, also, for the American public, and thus we will show the Americans that modern Greece possesses, in addition to its theater, values of art and dignified beauty that can be justly classified among the greatest arts of the world.



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 11, 1930

It is indisputable that our great dramatist, Marika Kotopouli, is the one capable to present the Greek Theater to the international world and particularly to the American public, which loves Ancient Art, and the Greek Letters, and which, we have no doubt, will appreciate and even admire the power and skill of the Greek artist.

The coming into America of Marika Kotopouli, with her troop, must be considered a great event for the Greeks in America, and for the Greek Theater, generally, because we expect this event to create impressions and provoke criticism that will promote the idea of modern Greece with the American people and show that the Greek people do not lag behind in civilization, and that they do not cease to develop the fine arts, but keep on, always conscious of their great traditions.

The Greek Daily, in particular, feels glad and proud in having helped by its service towards bringing about the coming of the artist to America. (etc. Trans.)

(Literal)



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 4, 1930

**Anecdote.**

When King George (of Greece) went Messolonghi, for the first time, he was accompanied by his Danish counselor, Count Sponnek.

Sponnek, having seen the remnants of the fort of Messolonghi which the Turks and the Arabs did not capture, turned to his companion and said with scorn, "Such a weak barrier, I could have captured it with 400 Danes only."

Standing near the King and Count Sponnek was the old warrior, Nikas, who having overheard what the stranger had said, remarked ironically, "He would have taken it with four hundred Danes.....But, in that case, there would have to be Danes like himself, within the fort."

(Literal)

Chicago Greek Daily, Sept. 25, 1930.

[DINNER IN HONOR OF DISTINGUISHED GUEST]

(Summary)



Last Sunday, immediately following Holy Mass in Holy Trinity Church, a splendid dinner was served in honor of the Most Rev. Metropolitan Bishop of Korinthia, Mr. Damaskinos, in the house of Mr. Palevo, President of the Association of Greek Communities of Chicago. Many eminent members of our community were present. (The names follow--Translator).

The Most Reverend Damaskinos blessed the dinner and, with a few words, traced the high achievement of the Greek families, which, regardless of how far away they are from the fatherland, preserve their ancestral tradition.

After the dinner the little son of Mr. Nickolatsea, Elias, recited, very cleverly, two poems that provoked strong emotions, and the hearty congratulations of the Most Rev. Damaskinos.

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GREEK

The Greek Press, Sept. 25, 1930, p. 5



### BANQUET

Last week, N. Palivos, the president of the Greek Communities of Chicago, entertained His Holiness Damaskinos with a banquet at his home. The Patriarch had to leave at six o'clock for Gary, Indiana, where he is scheduled to appear. He thanked Mr. Palivos and all the Greeks of Chicago for giving him such a hearty welcome.

There were many notables present. Among them were: Deacon Koninos, Archrev. P. Golemis, Rev. Gambrilis, Archrev. Papanikolaou, Paul Javaras, Dr. Ekonomou and wife, Mr. & Mrs. J. Koliopoulos, Mr. & Mrs. S. Kotakis with their daughter, Pipitsa, N. & K. Kanellis, Dr. Petroulas, L. Vlachos, G. Drosos, Mr. & Mrs. N. Manos, J. Koumoundouros, Mr. & Mrs. P. Koutsouris, Mr. & Mrs. P. Gourlas, Mr. & Mrs. Nikoletsea, N. Kokkines, G. Koutsopanagos, Mr. Stamos, J. Adinamis and K. Honis.

Mr. Palivos' entire family made the guests feel at ease and at home. They consist of Mr. & Mrs. Palivos, George, Anthony, Theodora, Dimitra, and Mrs. P. Koutsouris.

The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1930

PROGRESSIVE GREEKS

p. 5.- When we called the General Consulate office yesterday, who should answer the phone but Menelaos Tsopis, who yesterday returned from Greece. His three-month vacation being over, Mr. Tsopis immediately returned to his desk and resumed his work. His trip included Greece, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, and other European cities.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 5, 1930.

THE GREEKS OF AMERICA AS ECONOMIC FACTORS OF GREECE

(Article published in Patris of Athens, Greece, by S. Kotakis, publisher and manager of the Chicago Greek Daily, in his sojourn there.)

Since the settlement of the Greeks of Asia Minor in Greece, the largest group, indisputably, of Greek people outside Greece is that which lives in America.

This portion of the Greek people numbers about 500,000 and as a whole composes a lively part of Hellenism, which, despite the great distance that separates it from Greece and the absorbing environment in which it finds itself, manifests its vitality in various ways and persistently maintains its paternal customs and habits and traditions.



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 5, 1930.

The number of Greek churches in America is 250, and there are as many schools. There are 1,000 Greek societies and 30,000 Greek business establishments, and as to the value of their property, it amounts to millions of dollars. Most important of all, the Greek population is considered now a factor in civilization and economics by the Americans.

In addition, the Greek population of America has attained that position in the United States in a very short span of time because the years of their immigration are only forty, in contradistinction to other races who settled there a century ago. This desired position is due exclusively to their active and industrious qualities, to their labor, and to the ingenuity of the race.

The Greeks of America have this also to their credit, that all this progress has been achieved by them themselves and not by any prudence or protection whatever of the Greek government, because Greece more than any other



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 5, 1930.

state has taken no interest as yet in her immigrants in America, while all the rest have special agencies there and watch the activities of their former citizens and countrymen.

• However, if it be realized what a great economic factor the Greek population in America always was to the Greek state, and how many hopes depend on it for the monetary stability of Greece, it is surprising indeed how the Greek state expects so much from American Greeks without the least effort toward them and for them.

. . . . It is known to the economic circles of Greece that the Greek population of America is an economic factor of the greatest importance, and for that reason, we repeat, the carelessness is inexcusable which the Greek state has shown and still continues to show for the great and invaluable monetary source which it has in America. We must not, therefore,



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 5, 1930.

be surprised if that source begins to get sterile, and it does not take much imaginative effort to foresee that it actually will become completely sterile in the near future.

However, we think that there is still time for the state to do what it has failed to do in the past and by systematic activity to organize this great power and make it again a source of wealth for Greece. This conviction of ours we base on the fact that the Greek people are still in America, much stronger than in the past, and, most important of all, that Greece today offers them a great field of economic enterprise, and what is required is organized and systematic action from here (Greece) to make them turn their attention toward Greece and appreciate the great opportunities for enterprises offered by it. But before we go any further on this point . . . . we must assure ourselves of the soundness of our grounds. . . . because it must be realized that we cannot wait fatuously for things to come. Systematic organization is requisite for success.



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 5, 1930.

The Greek immigrant in America, during the first years after his arrival there, worked hard as laborer and peddler, and sent his savings to Greece for the needs and obligations of his family. He had, first of all, to pay up the debts on his father's property, to take care of the settlement (marriage) of his sister, and to support his old parents - and for those reasons the inflow from America in those years amounted to great sums. These obligations, however, little by little have been fulfilled, and the immediate consequence is the evident drop of that influx of money. It will not be long before it will stop completely because the causes are continually vanishing.

Now, the Greek immigrant to America settled down permanently there, became a business man, raised a family, and invested his money in his businesses in America, in spite of the fact that he still continued to cherish a strong patriotic sentiment and desired to have his native ties with Greece unbroken.



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 5, 1930.

. . . . . There are important circumstances, nevertheless, which, if studied by those in Greece, will make it possible again to find in the Greeks of America a source of wealth for Greece. But to succeed in this, it will be necessary to show some interest in the Greeks of America and to come in closer contact with them.

. . . . . That which I wish to emphasize here is that the Greek populace in America possess large capital which could by systematic endeavor be conveyed to Greece. Just let the government turn its attention toward it and by systematic and vigorous effort attract this capital hither.

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Saloniki, July 26, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR COLOKOTRONIS' STATUE

The Greeks from Arcadia in Chicago, and Arcadians in general all over the United States are contributing to the fund for Colokotronis' statue.



Marshall Kolokotronis was a native of Arcadia, Greece. His heroism in the Greek war of independence against Turkey, was of paramount historical importance. After a century, Arcadians have decided to erect a marble statue of him in Arcadia, thus honoring the memory of this distinguished patriot. As always is the case, the Arcadians of America were requested to contribute their share for the erection of the statue, and as always the Greeks of America willingly and generously are to the appeal of Mother Greece.

The various Arcadian societies and organizations in Chicago notified the central committee for collections, that each association would contribute to the cause. The following societies already have sent in the following sums:



Saloniki, July 26, 1930.

Tripolitans' Society, \$500 Fraternity of Tegeatans, \$50; Phalantion Society \$50 Society of Valtetsitans, \$50 Society of Kandiliotans, \$50 Society Pyaliotans (Alea Athena) \$50. The above sums and additional individual contributions sent to Mr. John Pappas, 2540 Linden Place, totaled \$814.

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GREEK



The Greek Press, July 24, 1930.

KOLOKOTRONIS STATUE

p. 6.- As was previously written in the Greek Press, contributions are still being accepted for the fund Chicago Arcadians are accumulating to send to Greece to build a statue of the hero Kolokotronis. Send all contributions before Sept. 24, to John Papas, 2529 N. Kedzie Avenue.

III H  
II A 3 d (1)

GREEK

The Greek Press, July 24, 1930.

COMEDIAN IN CHICAGO

For over a week, the well-known comedian of the Greek Theater, J. Ioanides, has been visiting our city.

This very talented and clever actor was graciously welcomed and is planning to open a series of performances here in the fall.



The Greek Press, July 17, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ATHENS EXHIBITS TRACE OF EVOLUTION OF THE GREEK PRESS

p. 2.- The Union of Editors in collaboration with the centenary committee has organized in the new Pension Building on Stadium Street an exhibition which presents the evolution of the Greek Press from its origin up to the present time. Almost all the papers which have appeared are exhibited, and it is hoped that this will form the nucleus for the foundation of a permanent museum.

This exhibition was thought indispensable in connection with the celebrations of the War of Independence, considering that it was the Greek papers that were the medium of awakening a national conscience and stimulating and keeping aglow the love of freedom and liberty.

The exhibition comprises five sections: Athenian papers, since the days of independence; papers published in Greece, in foreign languages; provincial papers; papers published abroad and papers published before the War of Independence.

In part from the Christian Science Monitor.

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V A 1  
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GREEK



The Greek Press, July 17, 1930.

### ARCADIANS

The Arcadians of Chicago have heard the appeal of the Contribution Committee of Tripoli, which is striving to erect a statue of Theodore Kolokotronis in the public square at Areos, Tripoli. Nick Salopoulos has accepted the responsibility of collections in Chicago, so that the Arcadians living here can do their part in building this statue.

Dr. Salopoulos has decided that a minimum of one dollar and a maximum of five dollars will be collected. He asks everyone to contribute as close to the maximum as possible because Chicago has set a \$1,500 contribution fund as its goal.

The presidents of the various Arcadian clubs in Chicago have promised to support this purpose but individual contributions are equally necessary. So far the following people have donated:



The Greek Press, July 17, 1930.

Tripolitan Club -----	\$ 500.00
Baltetsian Club -----	50.00
Tegeatic Club -----	50.00
Falanthian Club -----	50.00
Kandiliotan Club -----	50.00
Pialiton Club -----	25.00
Salopoulos, N. -----	5.00
Javaras, Paul -----	5.00
Papanastasiou, J. -----	5.00
Chiagouris, G. -----	5.00
Vlachos, A. -----	5.00
Avgerinos, K. -----	5.00
Alexopoulos, J. -----	5.00
Ganas, N. -----	5.00
Nikolopoulos, C. -----	5.00
Kotsonis, B. -----	5.00
Vlachos, H. -----	5.00
Papantonio. J. -----	5.00
Karkazis, N. -----	5.00



The Greek Press, July 17, 1930.

Akouris, G. -----	\$ 5.00
Psaras, G. -----	5.00
Zois, C. -----	5.00
Daulantes, C. -----	3.00
Limberopoulos, J. -----	2.00
Davlantes, P. -----	1.00
Roiniotis, A. -----	1.00
Nikolopoulos, N. -----	1.00
Berganos, E. -----	1.00

Total

\$ 814.00

Arcadians can send contributions to Treasurer John Papas, N. Kedgie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



Saloniki, July 5, 1930

GENERAL HUMILIATION

p. 7 The following incident took place in a street car in Athens, Greece. The perpetrator of this disgusting incident was a Greek from America. Whether the Greek from America was really stupid but sincere or whether his act was a deliberate display of uncouthness and ignorance the Greek from America should not be excused for such conduct. It got him nowhere and it certainly reflected on the rest of the Greeks in America.

For the benefit of all of us and especially those who visit Greece, or are compelled to publish this unwise and humiliating episode.

A Greek from America, gold toothed, wearing a heavy gold chain across his vest and two large gold rings on his left hand, boarded a street car. When the conductor, who was collecting fares, approached him the Greek from America took out his bill-fold and with an ostentatious air, extracted a bill of 5,000 drachmar, equivalent to one thousand dollars American money.



Saloniki, July 5, 1930

With a swinging motion of his hand he offered the bill to the astonished conductor. The conductor pleasantly but firmly, informed the Greek from America that it was impossible for him to change such a large bill. The Greek feeling, but not acting, like J. P. Morgan, irritably lectured to the poor conductor, and added a word or two against the thoughtlessness of the street car company for not providing the conductors with plenty of money to accomodate the passengers. He turned and asked a nearby passenger who happened to be a doctor, to do him the favor and change the five thousand drachma bill. The doctor shook his head with a smile of contempt.

The visiting Greek shoved the bill in to the face of a major, who with a scrutinizing eye informed the audacious stranger, that he did not carry that much money to accomodate rich Greeks from America. The third passenger to be humiliated was a Priest, who gravely counseled the Greek that two blocks away there was a bank for his accomodation.

Saloniki, July 5, 1930

The Greek from America was determined to make a scene thereby advertising his ignorance and stupidity. He approached two other prosperous looking passengers and arrogantly said, that it would be a pity and an utter disappointment to him if they were unable to change such a small bill. The first of the two, a native Athenian, ignored the utterance with a gesticulation, meaning "beat it". The second one who also happened to be a Greek from America, was watching with disgust the unbecoming conduct of his fellow-Greek-American and decided, that it was about time, to terminate the farce.

When at last the displayer of the five thousand bill came near, the other shrewd Greek took out his bill-fold, extracting two bills of one hundred thousand drachmas each, which he had exchanged an hour before at the bank in order to give that sum to his sister as a wedding gift, and in a very audible voice said;" I'm very sorry, the smallest bill I have and always carry is one hundred thousand drachmas. Bills like yours, are cigarette money to me.



GREEK

Saloniki, July 5, 1930

I never bother with such "chicken feed." The native Greeks who were watching the gold-toothed Greek-American with amusement, laughed rather loud and sarcastically, indicating their pleasure for his humiliation. As this was not enough ridicule for the audacious Greek, the conductor requested him to alight at the next stop. He got off the street car very much depressed, and when the other Greek-American a few blocks further, got off the car the Reverend Father was heard whispering prayers for the queer Greek-American who dazzled the eyes and minds of the poor native Greeks with such a display of money. The Greek Priest, being a member of the church, could not permit himself to think other than good, but what the rest of the passengers thought about the Greeks of America is not supposed to be printed. Anyway it was a Greek affair, and the general public ought not to know the details.

The Greek Press, June 5, 1930



PROFESSIONAL CLUB

p. 5.- Tomorrow, at the Palmer House, State and Monroe, the Greek Professional Club is giving a banquet of welcome for the Greek Ambassador, Harry Simopoulos, and of celebration for Greece's century of freedom. His Holiness, Damaskinos Korinthias, will accompany the ambassador.

Aside from these distinguished guests, our beloved Jane Addams had consented to address the audience.

Although all places are reserved, those wishing to be present can call the secretary and make arrangements to be there.

III H

The Greek Press, June 5, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

ARRIVAL.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Aggelos Kalamatos, executive of the Athenian Peloponnesian railroads for twenty years, has arrived for a brief stay. He came to see his mother and four brothers, Constantine, Nicholas, Alexander, and Basilios.

III H  
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The Greek Press, June 5, 1930, p. 5

GREEK

DEPARTURE

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 8027

Andrew Giannakopoulos of Kefalobriso, Mesologia, and K. Chronis of Messinia have departed on a trip to Greece where they will visit friends and relatives.

Paul Demos, lawyer, left on the S. S. Berengara for a trip to Greece. We wish them "Bon Voyage."



The Greek Press, June 5, 1930

PROFESSIONAL CLUB

p. 1.- A telegram from the Greek Ambassador to Washington, Harry Simopoulos, has just been received by the Greek Professional Club of Chicago saying, due to unforeseen circumstances, it is impossible for him to attend the banquet given in his honor on June 6. The patriarchial legate, His Holiness Mitropolitiss Korinthais, will not attend either, due to unexpected business.

This announcement necessarily makes the Greek Professional Club postpone the affair indefinitely and has disappointed many of our countrymen who intended to be present.

The organization is planning another banquet in place of this to satisfy the thousands of Greeks who were to be present at tomorrow's affair.

III H



The Greek Press, May 28, 1930.

ARRIVAL.

Dr. Harry Grigorakis has arrived from Greece for a few days stop in Chicago. He is the brother of Mrs. Lambrakis. Dr. Grigorakis brought his mother, who will stay with Mrs. Lambrakis. He is a famous doctor in Greece, having studied at the University of Athens and practised at "Evangelismos" and Lionos hospital.

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II D 1  
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IV

GREEK



Saloniki, May 24, 1930

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ERECTION OF COLO-  
KOTRONIS' STATUE, IN TRIPOLIS

p. 3.- Prominent Arcadians of Chicago and the suburbs, last Friday, gathered to discuss plans for a general Pan-Arcadian meeting with the object of raising money through contributions, to be sent to Tripolis, to erect Colokotronis' statue. Marshal Colokotronis, of historic prominence, was the scion of a great family, Colokotronaeon, whose every member, 120 in all, shed their blood for the independence of Greece.

Word had come from Tripolis that the statue would be erected as soon as the American Arcadians send their contributions.

The meeting was organized and called to order by N. Salopoulos, who, in a speech, brought out the services and sacrifices of Colokotronis, and urged all the Arcadians to contribute towards the statue.

Saloniki, May 24, 1930.



Andrew Vlachos, Assistant States Attorney of Cook County and Geo. Kyriakopoulos, Attorney, spoke enthusiastically on the subject and emphasized the need for calling a general meeting here of Arcadians. The main purpose of this meeting to be the merging of all Arcadians in America, into one Pan-Arcadian Union.

The assembly resolved that the statue should be made of marble, and the minimum contribution by any individual or organization should be \$5. A temporary council was elected composed of the following: N. Salopoulos, Pres.; K. Stauroopoulos, Vice Pres.; J. Papanastasiou, Treas.; P. Javaras, Sec'y. Members of the Board are: A. Vlachos, B. Kotsonis, G. Kyriakopoulos, G. Prassas, K. Avgerinos, D. Melidonis, N. Ganas, J. Alexopoulos, D. Papantoniou, H. Nicolopoulos, B. Trakas, G. Becharas, H. Psyharis, N. Karkazis, G. Psaras, G. Akouris, D. Kostopoulos and E. Vlahos.

Last Sunday the Patriotic Society of Tripolis, under the Presidency of K. Stauroopoulos, voted the sum of \$500 for the statue.

III H  
III D

GREEK



Saloniki, May 17, 1930

IMPORTANT FACTS OF THE EXCURSION OF THE AMERICAN  
LEGIONNAIRES TO GREECE.

p. 4 The news, of the forthcoming excursion to Greece of the American Legions Hellenic Post and of Greek Veterans of the 1912-1922 wars, is received very enthusiastically by the Government of Greece and by the general public.

Through the fact of the Hellenic Post being a part of the American Legion, and the excursion presenting an American national aspect, the Government and people of Greece are preparing to receive the excursionists with honors and open arms.

The Government called a special meeting of the ministers and speedily a lot of 20,000 square feet in the center of the capitol, for the American Legion's building. The corner stone of this building will be laid in a brilliant ceremony by the coming Legionnaires. At the ceremony each and every veteran will be honored with a special medal given by the Government of Greece, as a token of the idealism of the two countries.

Saloniki, May 17, 1930

Further more the Government will dispatch a part of the Greek Navy to the open sea to greet and escort the Legionnaires to the port of Phaleron. Preparations for the enthusiastic reception reveal the importance of the event.

The United States Legation and the Allied Ambassadors will take an active part in the reception of the Legionnaires.

Indeed it would be a fantastic spectacle to see 2,500 American soldiers of the Army and Navy marching on the streets of Athens and headed by American Generals and Admirals.

Touching as it may be the presence of the veterans of the 1912-1922 wars, with the rest of the excursionists and with the whole country, will celebrate the closing festivities of the Centennial of Greek Independence.

GREEK



Saloniki, May 17, 1930

The Hellenic Post, with the cooperation of the Tourists Exchange, Pharos, of New York, has chartered the boat, Saturnia, which is considered one of the best, for the forthcoming excursion.

The reduced round trip fare, which is only for the Legionnaires and veterans of the Greek wars, includes the entire expense of the seven day sojourn in Greece. The Post further succeeded, due to the generosity of the American and Greek Governments, in having free passports issued for the excursionists. It succeeded in having free hotel accommodation and meals for one week in Athens, free service of automobiles, free buses, free small boats, and everything free for visits to historic and important places in and around Athens. And above all a free American uniform for the Legionnaires.

The Greek Government and the people look at this coming excursion as a good will expedition, tending to render the contact of the two countries more friendly than ever.

Saloniki, May 17, 1930

The event is looked on with enthusiasm due to the fact that an American man of war will beautify the waters of Greece and the populace is buying American flags to decorate houses in honor and as a friendly gesture towards the United States which is highly esteemed and truly loved by every man, woman and child of Greece. American greatness and American idealism are engraved in the hearts of all Greeks.

Legionnaires and Greek veterans all over the country who wish to participate in the excursion communicate with the Hellenic Post of the American Legion.



The Greek Press, May 14, 1930

DEPARTURE

p. 5 One man who deserves a vacation to Greece is M. Tsopas, secretary to the Greek consul. After fifteen years of continuous service he has obtained a two months leave of absence and is heading for Greece. We wish our good friend "Bon Voyage" and a speedy return.

III H  
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Saloniki, Apr. 26, 1930, p. 4

GREEK

THE HELLENIC POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ORGANIZES EXCURSION  
TO GREECE.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Dillboy", the Hellenic Post, of the American Legion, at its last meeting April 11th, resolved or organize an excursion to Greece. The excursion will materialize. August 1930, and the object of it is to lay the corner stone of the legions' building in Athens, Greece. The site for the building is donated to the American Legion by the Greek Government.

Every Legionnaire whether Greek-American or wholly American, who is joining the excursion will be awarded a special medal, by the Government of Greece. The Government officially will receive the Legionnaires, and officially participate in the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone.

The organization committee is doing its best to reduce fairs, passports, and other necessary expense.

Every Greek Legionnaire, and his family, who wish to participate in this forthcoming excursion which will be attended by high officers of the American Army and Navy, should apply at the Headquarters of the Post.

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GREEK



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

GREEK NEWS

p. 1.- Athens, the capital of Greece, fetes the visiting Greek-Americans and the distinguished Americans, who on a good will expedition visited Greece. Thousands of members of Ahepa and of Gapa and notables of the United States, were cordially received by the Athenian people.

An Athenian festivity of importance was held at the Stadium, by the Lyceum of girls, in honor of the visiting Greek-Americans. One hundred thousand people overflowed the beautiful snow-white Stadium. One hundred thousand more filled the surrounding area.

The celebration was honored by the presence of Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Venizelos, with his entire cabinet, high officers of the Army, congressmen, eminent men of letters, and the flower of Athenian society. The spectacle was magnificent. The Grecian capital presented a panorama of ancient grandeur.



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

The visitors and the throngs were thrilled and fascinated by a group of giants attired in immaculate Greek kilts, who in full panoply presented a reproduction of renowned fighters, reminiscent of the Greek revolution of 1821. The reverberation of the cheers of two hundred thousands or more voices thundered through the whole city. Bravo to the Lyceum for putting up such a festivity which pleased, not only the participants, but also pleased the Greeks of America in general, revealing the friendly and cordial sentiment of mother Greece towards the Greek-American element.

In spite of such a crowd-deluge, perfect order was preserved everywhere, and not a single incident marred the harmony of the festival. The civic authorities, wishing harmony and order for the festal honoring of the Americans, had established military precautions in every nook of the capital. The perfect of care taken of the anticipated multitudes was a military achievement. The authorities of law and order, with unparalleled devotion to their imperative duty, left nothing to chance. So all in all, the Ahepans, the Gapans, and the notable Americans were treated like kings.

Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

7  
In the evening a magnificent banquet was given in honor of the visitors, sponsored by the National Bank of Greece, at the Actaion. The Hon. W. H. King, United States Senator from Utah, one of the excursionists, expressed his amazement at the cordial reception, and as a true Philhellenist and true statesman was deeply interested in the manner of rehabilitation of the refugees, their progress, and welfare, and above all, he was interested in the brotherly love of the native Greeks towards the unfortunate refugees. The American statesman inquired into all the phases of this enormous undertaking.

In Eleusis and within the domains of the temple of Demetra, the renowned dramatist, Vasso Kanellos, and his American-born wife, Tanagra, with fifty artists performed the chorus-drama of "Demetra and Persephone" with great success. The excursionists and thousands of Athenians, with great delight, witnessed the performance which was given in honor of the visiting thousands of Greek-Americans.



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

It is a pleasure and a spiritual stimulant to us here in America to know that mother-Greece opened her loving arms and embraced the visiting Greek-Americans. Undoubtedly the Greeks of America will reciprocate when the occasion arises, and return in full the Greek hospitality.

III H  
III B 2

GREEK



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

**ATHENS' CITY HALL RECEIVES "GAPANS"**

**UNITED STATES MINISTER DELIVERS SPEECH**

Owing to the friendly relations between the United States and Greece, and the furtherance we are compelled to write this article depicting the sentiments of the populace of Greece and of the Greek authorities, towards Greek-Americans and Americans in general.

The city hall of Athens bedecked with the banners of the two countries and surrounded by a cordon of picturesque guards was prepared for the coming of the Gapans. The Mayor of Athens Mr. Merkoures, heading the civil authorities of the capital, gladly received the visiting Gapans and delivered a eulogistic speech emphasizing the love of the Greek-Americans towards their mother Greece, and the perpetuation of Greek traditions by Greeks irrespective of their habitation in other countries.



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

The Mayor in very sincere phraseology expressed the gratitude of the Greek people to the United States, and in a very emotional tone brought out the many instances of American generosity, and philanthropy towards Greece. The thousands of people who stormed the City Hall for the occasion cheered so enthusiastically that the presentation of the next distinguished speaker was delayed for many minutes before Mr. Merkoures presented the Hon. Skinner, United States Minister of Greece. The enthused Greeks honoring and appreciating the presence of the American diplomat, became as attentive and quiet as if they were in a church.

The distinguished American said, "My friends, it was with great pleasure that I accepted the kind invitation of the Mayor to participate in the ceremony of your reception to the Gapans. I assured him that your presence here as soldiers of this great Order is not so militaristic as it appears, because you came from a very peaceful land, which land right now endeavors to do anything humanly possible to induce the world to disarm. The only war-like object you have in mind is to capture the hearts of charming girls and carry them to America as your brides. To that extent you have my approval and cooperation.



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

"I also reiterate that which I have often said that the American people are rejoicing in the thought, that the Greek Americans love their mother country, and the more they love Greece, the more useful and better American citizens they become. Who does not love Greece? The American political structure is, to a great extent, of a Greek origin.

"You came in time to participate in the celebration of the centennial of Greek independence. You have the right to observe the past century with pride and satisfaction. For who can dispute the greatness of this accomplishment? No other country, under the same circumstances, would have made as much progress as Greece.

"When you go back to America tell our people there that Greece is blooming and forging her way to greater progress and achievements. Tell the whole American people to turn their eyes towards Greece, for soon she will shine as a morning star on the horizon of mankind.



Saloniki, April 12, 1930.

"You, the soldiers of this Order, are congratulated for initiating excursions of this kind, which tend to maintain the friendly relations between the people of the two countries."

The speaker thanked the Mayor for the invitation, and for the good and sincere words he had said pertaining to the United States of America.

The crowd, not knowing English but knowing that the speaker was the American Minister, raised a frenzied acclamation and for several minutes thundering hurrahs for America reverberated. The sentiment of the people was unmistakably expressed. If there is a country that really loves America, that country is Greece.

Long live Greece, and long live America.

III H  
II A 2

The Greek Press, April 9, 1930, p. 5

GREEK



EASTER IS NEAR.

It is human nature to leave things undone till the last minute. There are many Greeks who wanted to send money to Greece for Easter and have let the days drift by without doing anything about it.

Those who forgot to send an Easter check by mail can do so by telegraph. This service is given you by the Atlas Exchange National Bank, represented by P. Malakate. This will give you a chance to send your money in time to have your people buy lambs, Yaourti and fresh eggs for Easter.

III H  
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GREEK



The Greek Press, April 9, 1930

### CELEBRATION IN GREECE

p. 1.- The holiday which was arranged in honor of the Ahepa and Gapa visitors to Greece was a most successful and enthusiastic event. Thousands thronged to the stadium at Athens where the officials and the leaders of society in Athens were present. Mr. Venizelos made a great speech welcoming the visitors.

The entire program was carried through without a halt. The thoroughness and perfectness surprised the visitors. In the evening a banquet was given by the American Greeks.



III H  
II A 3 d (1)

The Greek Press, April 9, 1930, p. 5 GREEK

### THEATRICALS

Last Friday evening a much larger audience was gathered to see the second performance given by the National Greek Troupe. Not only did the Greeks come to see the play, they came to try to revive an interest in the Greek theatres in America.

When the players saw the huge auditorium packed with spectators, they were inspired to act the best they could. The play lasted over three hours.

The play, "Kori Tis Kategidas" ("Daughter of Kategidas") was an enormous success and will be better in the future. The players are beginning to know the Chicagoans who in turn, are beginning to believe that the plays produced and directed by Mr. Jacobides are worth while seeing.



The Greek Press, April 9, 1930.

The Greek society of Chicago is able to support a theatre of this sort every season, and I am sure it will, as soon as it realizes the necessity of such a thing. To arouse the interest of the people, none but good plays should be presented, those that will be of benefit to Chicagoans.

In order for Chicago to have regular theatrical performances every season, we must encourage the performers. The National Greek Troupe has done what it could. If we want to keep in close touch with Greece's social affairs, there is no better way than through the stage.

We sincerely hope that this success will be repeated again next Sunday at the third and last play, "E Proti Agap," ("The First Love"), to be given at the Civic Theater, Washington Blvd. and Wacker Drive. If this last performance is a success, we can rest assured that our theatricals will return again next year.

III H  
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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 5, 1930.

THE GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL THEATRICAL PRESENTATION.

Last Thursday at the Auditorium the players individually and collectively gave us samples of the "national" stage and of their art in the operetta "The Storm's Daughter". It was a substantial success.

We hope that Chicago also will give a sample of its hospitality on Sunday next at the Civic Theater to a troupe worthy of attention and support. The play is "The First Love".

III H

II A 3 d (1)

GREEK



The Greek Press, March 26, 1930

### GREEK THEATRICALS

p. 5.- The Greek people of Chicago made a very poor showing at the first performance of the National Greek Troupe at the Auditorium Theatre last Saturday. Thousands of people were at parties, shows, or other amusements when they should have been at this limited showing. Those that did come were well satisfied.

If ever an organization needs support, it is this one. We Greeks have lacked interest in theatricals when they should be our greatest pleasure. Only two more performances are to be given and the Greeks must go to them. We hope there will be a greater attendance at next Thursday's performance.

(Summary)

Chicago Greek Daily, March 25, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027:

GREECE THE ETERNAL.

P.1.- Hellas! A land in which I saw the first light and the light of ideals towards you, from the land of wealth and things gigantic, all Greeks, in blood and spirit, turn their minds, today, in order to glorify you, to praise and worship your grandeur.

We turn towards you, today, when, on your soil of freedom, your children, and our brothers who are there, begin the Centennial celebration of Greek independence. We do this in order to seek and invigorate our Greek ideals from the inexhaustible spiritual fountain.

Hellas! My eternal country! You, oh, eternal Hellas, possess the secret of a perpetual spiritual spring, because you alone possess the secret of real freedom. You alone, Hellas, possess the secret of eternity through your worship to the only Spirit worthwhile and venerated on the part of free men and women.

When, Hellas, my country, the hordes of the enemy, thanks to the mistakes of your children, (who for a moment forgot the worship of the Spirit,

thought of the flesh and feared death), soiled your memory of your traditions and you were running, bleeding and tearful from the fields of Greek, Asia Minor, all foreigners who love you for the beauty of your Spirit, were horrified, for a moment, over the calamity. They had breathlessly expected, with untold sorrow, Hellas, my country, that, that storm would have swept you to anarchy and destruction.

However, those whose veins are filled with your blood, -Oh, Mother of gods, did not lose faith, and never thought, for a moment, that the fear of the Aliens and hopes of your enemies could be realized. Because we know that Greece, which gave the spirit to the world, could not be carried away by a material force in an epoch such as the present one.

Because it is from you, Hellas, my country, from which all men of thought draw today, as in the past, their inspiration. And because now, when you have accomplished the liberation of your children, all men of thought follow with pleasant approval, the peaceful accomplishments of your distinguished son that glorifies the world's history of statesmen. With firm confidence they expect him to once again lead the spiritual way and guide materialistic humanity to the level which it had been led twice in the past.

E. Kont.

III H  
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GREEK



Saloniki Mar. 22, 1930

120 CHICAGO GREEKS LEAVE FOR GREECE

p. 5 The railroad station was humming with the Greek language last week. Over one thousand Greeks gathered there to say good bye to 120 Greeks who were leaving for Greece on the Ahepa excursion. The Chicago Greeks in New York, with others from all over the country, will board a special chartered boat leaving for Greece on a good will visit.

About 50 per cent of the departing Chicago Greeks expect to marry there and bring their brides to America. Out of the 120 there is only one, who is engaged and expects to marry on his return. He said that he is making the trip for recreation only.

III H  
II A 3 d (1)

The Greek Press, Mar. 19, 1930, p. 3

GREEK



### GREEK THEATRICALS.

The fear of the theater-goers of our community, that there will be no performance this season, is groundless. We are going to have the chance of seeing the best theater performance ever presented in our city. After thirty years of theatricals the Greeks have finally achieved a successful playwright and director, G. Jacobides.

His plays were performed before thousands of people at the Lyric Theater in New York. We know this success will equalled in Chicago. Only three performances will be shown and for this purpose the Auditorium at Congress and Wabash has been rented.

The premiere will be given next Saturday evening titled "The Three Loves."

Much has been said and written about the players, so we know beforehand what to expect. Next Saturday night the Greeks are going to be very proud of their theatrical performances.

III H  
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The Greek Press, March 19, 1930

**AHEPA**

p. 3.- The Daily News took a picture of the Ahepan members who left Monday for New York where they will board the Saturnia for a trip to Greece. On the platform of the Commodore Vanderbilt train is P.G. Sikokis, Supreme Vice-president, wishing them "bon voyage." A great crowd gathered to see them off.



The Greek Press, March 5, 1930

KYNOURIA

p. 6.- The newest and most complete Greek newspaper is the Kynouria, which is published in Athens. This newspaper, published twice a month, is printed on excellent paper. It is adorned with pictures and has information of interest to every Greek no matter what country he is in.

The Chicago representative of Kynouria is Mr. Kleanthis M. Oikonomos who keeps the editors posted on all Chicago doings and movements. Those wishing to subscribe to the Kynouria should notify Mr. Oikonomos, 2912 W. Chicago Avenue.

III H  
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The Greek Press, March 5, 1930

#### TRIPOLITAN CLUB

p. 5.- Over a year ago, the Tripolitans established an organization which they called "Theodoros Kolokotronis." It has enabled the Tripolitans to associate with one another and do many things for their country.

Everyone in Arcadia knows the Evangelistria Hospital in Tripoli. It is the only hospital in a very large community and those in need of medical attention travel from afar to get to it. All Tripoli is proud of this hospital.

Recently a representative came to Chicago and asked for funds to maintain the hospital. The Tripolitan club immediately donated \$700.

We congratulate them for this generous and patriotic gesture and hope they continue the good work.



III H  
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The Greek Press, Mar. 5, 1930.

GREEK

KERASITSAS CLUB.

Every once in a while we get a chance to tell of the work being done in Greece by various Chicago organizations.

One such undertaking a school built in Kerasitsas, Tegeas. The Kerasitsan Organization of Chicago contributed the funds for this enterprise. This club has been in existence since February 26, 1922 and has done much good for its country.

This progress is not to be stopped. The Brotherhood is continually making new plans. It is to be congratulated on such splendid work.

The Board of Directors are: C. Malliris, president; J. Tzathas, secretary; S. Tzathas, treasurer. P. Lambrakis, A. Pikras, N. Spiropoulos, and F. Malliris are the trustees of the Brotherhood.

III H  
V A 1

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 22, 1930.

HE WILLS FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A SCHOOL IN HIS  
NATIVE TOWN.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Nicholas Kotelos, who died last week, willed five thousand dollars for a new school building in his native town, Kollines, Arcadia.

The deceased was known to be pious, virtuous, and very philanthropic.

III H

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930.

GREEK

RETURN.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Leonidas Tzikas has returned from a six months stay in Greece. He surprised and pleased friends and relatives by bringing with him a bride. Congratulations!

III H

The Greek Press, Feb. 12, 1930.

GREEK

DEPARTURE.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Our well-known and much beloved friend, Lawyer John Gavares, sailed last Monday for a trip through Europe and a visit to Greece. Mr. Gavares will visit friends and relatives in Greece and will return to Chicago to resume his practice.

III H

Saloniki, Feb. 8, 1930, p. 3

GREEK

HIGH GREEK BANK OFFICIAL IN CHICAGO.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Many prominent Greeks of the city took part in a banquet given in honor of Thrasybulos Bogdanos, a high bank official of the National Bank of Greece. Mr. Bogdanos has established a branch of his institution in New York with a \$1,500,000. capital, complying with all the banking rules and regulations of the state of New York.

This new branch of the National Bank of Greece, and the already existing branch of the Bank of Athens, act as clearing houses for the commercial needs of the Greeks of America.

Mr. Bogdanos, while in Chicago examined the possibility of a branch for Chicago, but refrained from committing himself. He left Chicago very enthusiastic over the progress of the Greeks here.



III H  
II D 1  
V A 1

Saloniki, Feb. 8, 1930, p. 5

DANCE OF THE SOCIETY RISIOTON ANGYRA.

The well-functioning society Angyra will give its seventh annual dance on Feb. 16th, in the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel. The program includes classical dances given by the pupils of Mrs. Veach.

The dance is to raise funds for the treasury of the society with an object in view which is to erect a new school building in their native Rizas of Tegea, Greece.

All members of the society and their friends are invited to the dance.



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 8, 1930, p. 1

GREEK GIRL WINS THE TITLE OF "MISS EUROPE!"

Out of nineteen beautiful girls who took part in the 1930 beauty contest in Paris, the Grecian girl, Miss Alice Diplarakou, was chosen as beauty queen to wear the crown of "Miss Europe" for 1930.

The newly crowned beauty will sail for Rio De Janeiro to compete for the "Miss Universe" title. She is eighteen years old with chestnut hair, classical appearance and the figure of Artemis (Diana). She loves sports, dislikes cosmetics, and is the daughter of a wealthy lawyer.

III H  
IV

The Greek Press, Feb. 5, 1930.

GREEK



RETURN OF DR. CHERONIS

Dr. Nicholas D. Cheronis returned from his Grecian trip last week. He departed for Greece with his wife and daughter last September and since then has been visiting the mountains and valleys in all parts of Greece.

We hope Dr. Cheronis will tell of his trip in one of those interesting lectures we are always glad to hear.

III H  
II A 2

The Greek Press, Jan. 29, 1930.

GREEK



NOUMAS

The fourth edition of Noumas has arrived. It contains such writers as Mr. Paroritus, Mrs. L. Iakobitis, Mrs. J. Persakis, Mr. A. Pallis and others. Besides the articles, there appear two beautiful pictures and other miscellaneous matter in this issue.

The Kentrikon bookstore and Mouzakiutis Bros. sell this edition for twenty cents.



GREEK

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Saloniki, Jan. 11, 1930.

AHEPA, AMERICAN-HELLENIC PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION AND GAPA, GREEK-AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION ARE ORGANIZING THREE EXCURSIONS TO GREECE.

The chapters of Ahepa and the lodges of Gapa all over the United States are informed by the headquarters of the Orders, that systematic efforts have been made for the organizing of three excursions on a large scale to Greece.

The first will be Ahepa's, which is scheduled to reach Athens on March 20. On March 28 the Gapa's excursion will reach the port of Peraeus, and during April, the biggest excursion of all will reach Greece. In this last group will be eminent Greek-Americans of the professional class; bankers, representatives of the press, representatives of the government, both local and national, besides Greek youths of school age accompanied by their parents.

The United States Government has honored the expedition by offering an American transatlantic vessel for the use of the excursionists. The first stop will be at Patras, the next at Missolonghi, and then at Athens, where they will be met by the



GREEK

Saloniki, January 11, 1930.

reception committee headed by Mr. Kountouriotis, former President of the Greek Republic. The distinguished visitors will receive a cordial welcome.

The preparations in Greece have taken on a national aspect, because of the magnitude of the plans for the reception and entertainment of the visitors.

III H  
III B 2  
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The Greek Press, Dec. 26, 1929.

BALTETSIANS.

The Baltetsians of Chicago have collected a sum of five thousand dollars, which will be used in Greece to build a road uniting Baltetsia and Arachmitan. Under the leadership of Nick Palivos, the Baltetsians have not stopped their wonderful work, but are continuing plans to further improve their native country.



Saloniki, Dec. 14, 1929, p. 5

GREEK

III H  
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V A 1

NEW DONATIONS OF THE SOCIETY MAGOULIOTON ST. NICHOLAS.

The small, but spirited society Magoulioton St. Nicholas at the testimonial dinner given in honor of Mr. Christ Kostopoulos, former president of the society, who leaves for a trip to the old country, contributed new sums of money to be added to the fund, to build schools and other public works in their native town. They are as follows.

John Panousis \$130 H. K. Giotakis \$75 H. D. Panousis \$75 P. S. Stavropoulos \$65 H. S. Stavropoulos \$65 P. S. Bisbikis \$50 I. D. Panousis \$50 I. D. Panousis \$50 Th. Kostopoulos \$25 H. D. Eliopoulos \$15.

The above sums of money and other previous contributions of the society have been sent to the bank of Tripolis to be used for public works in their native Magoula.

Congratulations to the members of the society for their noble sentiments towards their former country.

III H  
II A 2

The Greek Press, Nov. 27, 1929.

GREEK

DEPARTURE.

G. Panagiotopoulos, who has a restaurant at 3202 Irving Park Blvd. has left for a month's stay in Greece. He will visit his native land of Leontari, Megalopolis. His friends hope that when he returns, he will be accompanied by a bride.

III H

The Greek Press, Nov. 27, 1929.

GREEK

DEPARTURE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A. S. Pantos of Chlomou, Boreiou Ypirou, who has lived in America since he was eight and worked for Kodella brothers for a good many years, has left for a years' trip to Greece where he will visit friends and relatives. We wish him "Bon Voyage!"

III H

Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 23, 1929.

GREEK



ANNOUNCEMENT

Consulate General of Greece in Chicago announces that the Greek Government has suspended fulfillment of all military obligations for all Greeks in America who will visit Greece up to Dec. 31, 1930.

G. Depastas.  
Consul General.

III H  
II A 2

The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1929.

GREEK



RE-ISSUE

The well-known periodical, Noumas, is being re-edited in Athens by Panos Tagkopoulos, son of the first editor of Noumas. In the first volume of the third edition appear such writers as Palama, Malakasi, Gkolfi, Kyriazis, Magganaris, Tagkopoulus, Strets, etc. A copy is sold for twenty cents at Kentrikon book store.

III H

The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1929.

GREEK

DEPARTURE.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Panagiotis Bougas, a well-known Chicago Greek, has left for New York where he will embark on the Mauretania for Greece by way of Europe.

III H  
V A I

The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1929.

GREEK



RAFTAION CLUB.

Greeks from Rafti, Gortynias, about twenty-five in number, have organized a club to help their fatherland. \$5,800 has been collected for this purpose already. Their first move is to establish a school for 140 children who at present receive their schooling in a 20x40 ft. room without seats or desks.

Below is a list of the donators:

S. N. Giannopoulos	\$500.00
P. N. Giannopoulos	500.00
J. N. Giannopoulos	500.00
G. N. Giannopoulos	300.00
E. S. Giannopoulos	100.00
L. S. Giannopoulos	100.00
E. N. Nicholopoulos	50.00
G. N. Nicholopoulos	250.00



The Greek Press, Nov. 6, 1929.

GREEK

B. X. Basilopoulos	\$500.00
B. S. Basilopoulos	500.00
M. S. Basilopoulos	500.00
S. A. Adamopoulos	500.00
L. G. Adamopoulos	200.00
J. G. Georgakopoulos	200.00
K. P. Ntabos	100.00
A. A. Aggelakopoulos	50.00
M. P. Ntabos	150.00
D. B. Aggelakopoulos	150.00
F. & J. B. Adamopoulos	150.00
G.J. & A. A. Aggelakopoulos	100.00
Boston	400.00

III H

The Greek Press, Oct. 30, 1929.

GREEK

ARRIVAL.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Evangelios Karras, with his wife and daughter, has just returned from Greece. During their many months stay, they visited Rizas, Tegeas and Tripoli. They returned by way of Europe, accompanied by Theodore Mouzakiotis, Mrs. Karras' brother.

III H  
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The Greek Press, Oct. 30, 1929.

GREEK



**ALLILOBOITHIAN DANCE.**

This coming Sunday, November 10th, the Eptanisian club Alliloboithia is giving a dance in the Red Room of the LaSalle Hotel.

The Eptanisian Club, for many years established in Chicago, is among the first to support any national cause. The funds of this dance are to go to the National Hero of Athens. We should all help in this effort.

III H

The Greek Press, Oct. 23, 1929.

GREEK

EMBARKMENT

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

James J. Christofilos left today for New York where he will embark on the Steamship Edison for Gargalianos, Greece. Mr. Christofilos has made a previous trip to Greece but did not find it satisfactory. His sisters, Mrs. Mary G. Batsineas and L. E. Kogionis, as well as his many friends, wished him a fond farewell.

III H

The Greek Press, Oct. 16, 1929.

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

RETURN

Mr. Pavlos Koutsiouris and his wife, Helen, daughter of Nicholas Palivos have just returned from Greece where they remained all fall. They visited Mr. Koutsiouris' home-town, Rizas, Tegeas and Baltetsia, Mrs. Koutsiouris' father's home and from there to Larrisan, Mrs. Koutsiouris' mother's home. They returned by way of Europe on the Majestic. Welcome!

III H  
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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30278

### THE DESECRATION OF THE GREEK CONSULATE.

p. 1.. We have repeatedly expressed our unfavorable opinion of the Greek Consulate in Chicago under the management of its Consul General, Mr. George Depasta. We shall continue to bring before the public facts concerning the corrupt practices of our consulate in an effort to rid the Greek community of Chicago of its tyrannical chief. We repeat that Mr. George Depasta, as head of the consulate, has utterly failed to afford the slightest benefit to the Greek population of Chicago or to perform the duties assigned to his office. The Greek Government continues foolishly to expend more than a thousand dollars a month for the maintenance of this consulate.

We defy any citizen of Chicago to prove to us that Mr. Depasta, as consul general of Greece, has shown the least sign of efficiency in his administration; we promise to publish any such proofs in these columns in the largest type available. Of course we do not invite proof from those who think that the duties of the consul general are confined to authorizing the issue of passports and certificates of title.

If these clerical formalities are the only duties of the Greek consul general, then the Greek Government need not be put to such expense for the

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

execution of trivial office work.

From the date of the establishment of the Greek Consulate in Chicago up to the year 1914, a long period of years, Dr. Salopoulos, who was consul during this time, did not receive one cent from the Greek Government for his consular services; he even paid the salary of his secretary and the rental of his consular office out of his own pocket! The consulate had an income amounting to thousands of dollars, which the Greek Government obtained without incurring any expense !

But the work of Mr. Salopoulos, as the entire Greek community of Chicago may well recall, was not limited to the usual routine of issuing visas, trust-deeds, and titles and of drawing up contracts; he took part in every movement of the community which was Greek, whether it was religious, patriotic, or national, and he was the initiator of many such movements.

If we are guilty of the slightest exaggeration in these statements concerning Mr. Salopoulos, we invite any one to contradict them.

The year 1914 was the first year in which the office of consul-general became a salaried office. The first consul to assume office under this new arrangement

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

was Mr. Pezas, who was indefatigable in the performance of his duties. He was followed by Mr. K. Xanthopoulos, who took a prominent part in every patriotic movement of our community, and whose activities are still remembered by many Greeks of our city. Mr. Xanthopoulos was succeeded by Mr. Armeriotes, Mr. Matles, and Mr. Mamonas, who were all influential in the affairs of our Greek colony. Mr. Mamonas converted the consulate into a Greek social center. He did not hesitate to welcome social visitors as well as those who came on business.

We put the question to the entire Greek community of Chicago: Is there the slightest similarity between Mr. Depasta and his predecessors?

Has Mr. Depasta as consul-general of Greece in this large Greek community done anything outstanding in his entire term of office, anything which has left the faintest impression on the minds of the citizens of Chicago? His only accomplishment, has been so to sequester the Greek consulate from the Greek community of Chicago that the Greeks of Chicago are not even aware that a Greek consulate exists in this city.

He has played a scandalous part in the dissension in our church, taking sides with the leaders of the dissenting movement. He has scorned the parishes of

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the Greek church in our community and has termed "unpatriotic" those persons who recognize the authority of the Holy Synod of Greece instead of submitting to Bishop Philaretos, to whom he blindly adheres.

He continues to submit false reports and information to the Greek Government concerning the church problem and strives to perpetuate the chaotic condition of our church.

This in brief is a summary of the achievements of which Mr. Depasta can boast and of the record which he can present to the Greek Community of Chicago! This is the sad state of the Greek Consulate in our city, an admirable record indeed!

We wonder how long the Greek consulate in Chicago can continue to exist in so deplorable and chaotic a state in our large and flourishing Greek community.

The Contradictor.

III H  
II A 2

The Greek Press, Oct. 9, 1929.

GREEK



ARRIVAL.

Mr. Panagiotis Tzobanis of Drexel Ice Cream Co., and his wife, Thalia, have just arrived from Greece where they have been staying during the fall season. The Tzobanis were aboard the steamship Berengaria, which also brought over Prime Minister MacDonald of England. They have rented apartments at the South Shore Hotel.

III H  
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V A 1

The Greek Press, Oct. 9, 1929.

GREEK

ALLILOBOITHIAN DANCE.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are announcing to the Greek public that we are giving a dance, Sunday, November 10, in the Red Room of the Hotel La Salle. Proceeds will go towards the National Hero fund in Athens. We are urging other organizations to refrain from holding any affair on that date to assure us a successful evening.



III H

The Greek Press, Oct. 9, 1929.

GREEK

DEPARTURE.

Mr. Nicholas Panagiotopoulos has departed for Greece on the steamship Byron, one of the national steamships of Greece.

His many friends wish him "Bon Voyage."

III H  
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IV

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 8, 1929.

**THE SAD STATE OF THE GREEK CONSULATE**

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

p. 1—Upon numerous occasions we have revealed in our columns the sad state of the Greek consulate in Chicago, brought about by the scandalous activities of our consul general Mr. George Depasta, in the affairs of our Church and by the absolute indifference which he has displayed to those national and social affairs of ours which properly fall under his jurisdiction, and for attending to which he is highly paid by the Greek Government.

Our accusations against Mr. Depasta, voiced through our columns, were stated very clearly and the contributing causes of a condition which necessitated our constructive criticism were thoroughly explained. We have no personal prejudices against Mr. Depasta; on the contrary, we owe him respect for the courtesy and the refinement which he has displayed. But matters of personal consideration should be set aside when we are seeking to unearth the truth.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 8, 1929. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

It is well known that Mr. Depasta's reputation has sunk so far that it would be impossible to recover it from the very low stage to which it has fallen and our suggestion to him is to ask to be transferred from his present office before the entire Greek community of Chicago requests the Government of Greece to remove him.

Mr. Depasta should have fully understood that it was not his business to intermeddle in the affairs of our Church. His defense of one faction of the Church and his display of antagonism to another have been responsible for his losing the respect, honor, and loyalty formerly accorded to officials of his capacity by the Greeks of Chicago.

His intervention in our Church affairs has been conducted in so scandalous a manner that he has even resorted to illegal means to achieve his purposes.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 8, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

He has gone so far as to refuse to issue passports to the wives of Greek citizens whose marriages had been performed by priests who recognized the authority of the Holy Synod of Greece and not that of Bishop Philaretos!

Not only that, but he has most impiously and sacrilegiously compelled such couples to undergo a second matrimonial ceremony conducted by a priest who is a member of the Rhodostolic Church and does not recognize the Holy Synod of Greece! In doing this he has violated the orders of his own Government, which instructed him to recognize marriages performed by any priest, regardless of which faction of the Church he might adhere to. Our consul is keeping this written decree concealed, and in spite of our repeated demands he refuses to show it to the public.

Mr. Depasta pays no heed to reiterated admonitions forbidding him to interfere in our ecclesiastical affairs and continues his intermeddling, employing the most scandalous tactics.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 8, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

After failing to persuade the North Side parish to recognize the authority of Philaretos, he has begun new negotiations with the West Side parish. He has gone so far as to apply the term "expatriots" to those Greeks who recognize the Holy Synod of Greece and not the Rhodostolic Church of Mr. Philaretos.

The other day we published an article recounting the recent activities of Mr. Depasta in his interference with the affairs of our Church, and we shall continue our revelations at greater length and set before the public some startling facts which prove that this gentleman has erred so grievously that his removal from the office of consul general of Greece in our city is an imperative necessity.

The Contradictor.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 2, 1929.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**THE LATEST SCANDALOUS EFFORTS OF MR. G. DEPASTA.**

(Editorial)

p. 1-In spite of the warnings which the consul general of Greece, Mr. G. Depasta, has received to cease to intermeddle in our church affairs and to take the side of one faction against another, he persists in his scandalous tactics and has made the Greek consulate the center of propaganda in support of Bishop Philaretos and his Rhodostolic Church.

Mr. Depasta has made desperate efforts to persuade the North Side parish of our city to break away from the United Parish Union of Chicago and to recognize Philaretos as its leader; he has gone so far as to employ fraudulent methods to achieve his purpose and has brought before the public a forged telegraphic communication from the premier of Greece, Mr. Venizelos, which supposedly was a reply to Mr. Depasta, and in which the premier expressed his approval of the aim of the consul. This supposed cable was proved to be false, however, because it originated in Athens when Mr. Venizelos happened to be in Rome.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 2, 1929. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Depasta succeeded by these fraudulent tactics in persuading the administrative body of the North Side Parish to recognize Philaretos as its leader. This victory was short-lived, however, for after the fraud had been discovered, a large meeting of members of the parish was called, which uproariously repudiated Mr. Depasta's scheme. In spite of this failure to accomplish his designs on the North Side parish Mr. Depasta is continuing his scandalous tactics by attempting to persuade another parish of our community to join his cause and recognize the authority of his bishop. He has forgotten that he is the consul general of Greece in Chicago, and that it is not his business to meddle with the church affairs of our community and to attempt to disunite our parishes by taking the side of one faction against another.

We believe that it is time for Greece to recall from our city the man who is the sole reason why the Greeks of Chicago have lost all interest in the consulate of Greece, and who has terminated all intercourse and every relationship which existed between our large Greek community and the Greek nation.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 2, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

We have repeatedly published in our columns the exploits of Mr. Depasta and his scandalous intermeddling in our ecclesiastical affairs, and we have endeavored to guide our consul in the proper direction, but unfortunately all our efforts have been in vain. We firmly believe that it is now the duty of the Greek community of Chicago to employ means to remove him from office and to put in his place a man who fully understands the duties of a consul general and will perform them.

The Contradictor.

The Greek Press, Aug. 21, 1929

THE PSARAION ORGANIZATION



With the many brilliant outings our organizations have been giving, we must also include the first picnic of the Psaraion Organization of America. According to the number of people present we would say that financially the affair was a huge success.

The Psaraion Organization has sent 500,000 Drachmas to Psari, a town of Messinia for improvements and for building a school. This is one organization that accomplishes in a big way that which it sets out to do.



The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929

BEGINNING OF WOMEN'S AND GIRL'S TRIPOLITAN CLUB

After many conferences and consultations, the Greek women and girls descended from Tripolitans have finally established a club which they have named, Philanthropic Society of Tripolitan Women and Girls.

The main reason for this club was a letter sent from the priest of Metamorseoos, Andrew Panagiotopoulos and Angeline Tsigos, which stated that there was imperative need for money to repair the church.

The initiative for this action was furnished by the following women: Helen Giannopoulos, Sophia Nicholopoulos, Marika Malliros, and Basiliki Bousios. At the first meeting of June 27, quite a few women appeared, who, upon hearing the contents of the letter, donated the following sums:

Helen S. Giannopoulos, \$10; Marika H. Malliris, \$10; Katina A. Deligiannis, \$10, Marika I. Askounis, \$10; Basiliki N. Marachos, \$10; Marika, I. Papanastasiou, \$10; Sophia K. Nikolopoulos, \$10; Helen P. Nikolopoulos, \$5; Marika D. Koubelis, \$5; Angeline T. Antonopoulou, \$5; Sitsa I. Agriostathis,



The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929

\$3; Marika D. Papantoniou, \$3; Georgia N. Marcus, \$3; Basiliki K. Dousias, \$3; Pitsa D. Bouloukou, \$3; Catherine Bouloukou, \$2; Georgia Bouloukou, \$2; Paraskevoula Barkouli, \$2; Erasmia G. Habilomatis, \$2; Marigo G. Lazaropoulos, \$2; Antonia B. Basilopoulou, \$3; Helen P. Ladas, \$3. Total \$116.00.

At such an opportune moment, the Tripolitan women and girls set the foundations for this organization. They chose a temporary chairman, Helen Giannopoulos and secretary, Katina Bouloukou. They set the date of the next meeting, July 11.

There were many women and girls at this meeting. After Miss Bouloukos read the minutes of the previous meeting, the president and a few other women spoke a few words, the name of the organization was chosen, new members were enrolled and the election of offices took place. The results were: Helen Giannopoulos, president; Sofia K. Nikolopoulos, vice-president; Marika Malliris, treasurer; Basiliki Dousias, secretary. The Board of Trustees consists of: Marika Askounis, Christina Anoriopoulos, Pitsa Bouloukos, Erasmia Hamilomatis, Marika Koubelis, Basiliki Theodoropoulos, Marika Galanopoulos, Helen Ladas, and Helen Panagakis.

The Greek Press, Aug. 7, 1929



The following women were enrolled as members which now total fifty: Paraskevola Nikopoulos, Mary Matsouka, A. Hlepa, Hriso Katsaros, Stauroula Anoriopoulos, Stauroula Nasiopoulos, Helen Tellalis, Sophia Liapa, Helen Kanellos, Pitsa Manopoulos, Athanasia Athanasopoulos, Basiliki Stauroopoulos, Marigo Kolemi, Pagona Kallas, Helen Xpireas, Anna Malliros, Paraskevoula Reka, Helen Giannakakos, Basiliki Nasopoulos, Pitsa Nasopoulos, Pagona Malebitou, Sophia Malebitou, Pitsa SotiraKopoulos, Katina Deligiannis, Antena Giakoumi, Basiliki Brahos, Georgia Markos, Helen Nikopoulos, Fofu Christophilos, Panagiotitsa Mouzakiotis, Angeline Antonopoulos, Georgia Kiriakopoulos, Basiliki Giannakopoulos, Margarite Tsoulos, Marika Papanastasiou, Boula Evthimiou, Dimitra Stauroopoulos, Antonia Basilopoulos, Marigo Lazaropoulos, Athanasia Galanopoulos, Tasia Kritikos, Ourania Panos, Anna Lekakis, Paraskevoula Barkoulis, Angeline Lampropoulos, Despina Priobolou, Irene Kana, Christoula Trekas, Katherine Bouloukos, Pitsa Hamilomatis, Georgia Bouloukou, Sophia Theodoropoulos, Athanasia Sarlas, Magdaline Bouloukos, Mary Kana and Chriso Katsarou.

Since the aim of the club is philanthropic, we are sure every woman from Tripoli will become a member to help along this worthy cause.



The Greek Press, June 19, 1929

THE ATHENIAN BANK AND ITS CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE,  
MR. SOTIRIS B. DEMOPOULOS.

The Greeks of Chicago will hear, with joy, that the Athenian Bank, the second such credit establishment in Greece, has opened offices in Chicago, where the Greek people of Chicago and other Mid-western cities will be able to conduct all their commercial dealings with Greece, sending money home, and depositing savings.

The Chicago branch of the Athenian Bank is managed by Mr. Sotiris Demopoulos, in whom his countrymen can be certain to find faithful service concerning any transaction they wish to make.

Office: 134 N. La Salle Street.  
Suite 1302

Telephone: Central 3481

III H

The Greek Press, June 19, 1929



## GREECE GROWS STRONGER

Without being considered an extravagant optimist, it is possible, with some reserve, to say that Greece is entering upon a situation which promises much for the future. For twenty odd years Greece has proceeded in an irregular way so that it was thought that she would never find the right road again. Those were truly stormy years when nations and races went through dark periods. Nations just as individuals and have their every-day problems. Just as the life of the individual isn't always turbulent so it is with the nation. It happens, though, just as with the individual, so the nation sometimes finds itself in a psychological situation, arising from certain calamities which tend to make it bend under its burden.

The more simple people believe that a diplomatic failure, a political defeat, are due only to the ineptness of the governing body. The scientific truth is that the conditions and situations which are created, especially in irregular occurrences, have deeper reasons, and in order for a nation to come out of such a crisis, it must eclipse at least most of the reasons that are associated with the creation of this condition.

The Greek Press, June 19, 1929



Luckily, for Greece, the dawn of a new day is coming. Judging from past experiences one can truthfully state that the nation continually forgets its problems as they are solved and places into execution the external law of nature--the law of self-preservation. The highest position in which the Greek nation finds itself, compared with the many other nations that profited by the war, is a splendid example of how the children of the Greek soil, for all their troubles, continue to be inspired by the supreme will of their forefathers.

Whatever takes place in Greece today is dependent on peace and goodwill. The universal treaties found in this crisis exclude any dangerous disturbance to our peace. With the installation of new faces in politics, with the tenacity of our youth to their traditions, with zeal and faith, which shows in polite competition among our advancing nation, the dream of our forefathers is being fulfilled.

Saloniki, May 4, 1929, p. 2

GREEK



DONATIONS BY CHICAGO TEGEATAE.

The Greek progressiveness is manifested everywhere and in everything. Chicago Tegeatae, who have never ceased to love their native town and Greece, responded to the call for contributions.

In their native Tegea a school was established to teach young girls how to become good mothers and good and useful housewives. This institution needs funds for its upkeep and perpetuation. The following Chicago Tegeatae contributed \$50. each as a starting fund to be sent to Tegea. They are:

Spyros Notopoulos, Nicholas Theodoropoulos, Basil Manetas, Photios Gickaris, Charalambos Georgaklis, Christ G. Svolos, Demetrios G. Svolos, John Ganas, Christ Nicolopoulos and George Gatsis.

They are to be congratulated for their initiative in starting the contributions. Other Tegeatae will follow the example of the above mentioned contributors, and the necessary money will be raised.

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GREEK



Saloniki, May 4, 1929, p. 3

ATHENS GIVES WARM RECEPTIONS TO AHEPANS.

The city of Athens, with opened arms received the thousand Ahepans from America, who paid a visit to Greece as a gesture of good will and friendship.

According to the schedule of the reception program, the Ahepans gathered in the porticos of the university, where 100,000 people were crowded to witness the ceremony of the pageant. At 10:30 a.m. the mayor, heading the civic authorities and the governor of Athens, arrived to officially receive the excursionists. As was prearranged, 45 aeroplanes in formation, circled above, dropping pamphlets on the cheering crowds bearing the inscription "Welcome Ahepans." At 10:45 A. M. the parade began, and encircling the principal streets, the procession reached the Cathedral of Athens, where the Archbishop of Athens held a doxology.

Saloniki, May 4, 1929.

The crowded streets and side-walks were impassable, but when the multitudes noticed the American flag coming and were informed of the approaching arrival of the American minister to Greece, followed by American Legionnaires of the Athens Post, they divided to make room for the popular and well-liked American minister.

Mayor Patches delivered the welcome address and with well-chosen words, eulogized the greatness of America. He terminated his speech with "Long Live America and Long Live Ahepa," amid a great applause. The crowd became unmanageable when the American minister spoke:

His presence and speech electrified the Athenian people, who in turn showed their sentiment in appreciation of America.

The president of the Order of Ahepa thanked the Athenian people, the civic authorities and the Greek government for their friendly attitude towards America and Ahepa.



Saloniki, May 4, 1929.

Day after day the Greeks from America were entertained by various societies of the Greek capital and the girls of the Lyceum gave a performance in honor of the excursionists, at which many dignitaries were present.

A symposium was given in which practically all the prominent and foremost people of Athens participated. The Premier of the Greek nation arrived at the symposium at 11 P.M.

Senators, ministers, high officers of the army and navy and dignified members of the judiciary were conspicuous everywhere.

Mr. Venizelos, with characteristic oratory inflamed the grand assembly. He spoke of America's greatness of what the world owes America, and what effect such excursions as this of the Ahepans has upon the people. He thanked the American Greeks for their ever-ready willingness to help mother Greece, and requested them to carry back to America what the Grecian people and its government think and feel toward America the Great.



Saloniki, May 4, 1929.

He reminded the visitors to tell the American people, that Greece, in spite of her financial predicament and the huge burden she undertook to rehabilitate 1,500,000 refugees, did not fail to meet her obligation to America, but continues to pay, and will pay every penny borrowed from America.

The American minister followed the prime minister and thanked him and the Greek people for the good words said about America. Other distinguished speakers eulogized the American Greeks and the glory of America.

The temple of Demetra, at Eleusis, a few days later, was the scene of another **spectacular** ceremony for the Ahepans, at which the authorities were compelled to use military tactics to handle the cheering crowds. Here again, the American minister Hon. Gould delivered a speech, telling the Greek people of the amicable ties that unite America and Greece.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Feb. 23, 1929

AHEPA'S 2ND EXCURSION TO GREECE

n. 5.- Those who participated in Ahepa's last year's excursion to Greece are in position to realize the importance of the 2nd excursion which will take place next month.

Cordial receptions, warm hospitality, honors and official recognition were extended to Ahepans last year by the Greek people and the Greek government.

Mr. Venizelos, Prime Minister, and the Mayors of Athens and Piraeus wired that Greece, with open arms, will again receive the excursionists. A great committee composed of Senators, Ministers, representatives of the American Legation, Greek organizations and the American Legion, will receive the Ahepan excursionists with great honors. The girls' Lyceums of Athens and Piraeus will honor them with performances beloved by all.

GREEK



Saloniki, Feb. 23, 1929

The ocean liner, Vulcania, is chartered for the trip, and preparations are being made that the forthcoming excursion will outshine in splendor the excursion of last year. Date for the event is set for March 30, 1929. Get your tickets early.



Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1929, p. 1

GREEK

III H

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ATHENS.

This is a direct appeal to the Greeks of Chicago and the suburbs.

The Greek communities of Chicago, which, according to their activities in national affairs, are today to become the leaders of the Greeks in America, are requested to take the leading role in raising funds for the American College in Athens. As we have stated in previous publications, two Greeks alone contributed to the cause \$250,000. The college must be completed as soon as possible and the money therefore must be raised in a short time.

The Greeks of Chicago must lead the way to raise the money and be an example for the rest of the country. Chicago has enough rich Greeks to build the Institution in Athens without delaying the matter any longer. But the honor of contributing belongs to all the Greeks. The American College in Athens is waiting for your contributions Chicago Greeks do your duty.

Contributions should be sent to the following address.

Athens College  
17 West Washington Street, ~~Suite~~ 501  
Chicago, Ill.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 12, 1929.

GREEK LETTERS

(Summary)

Last Friday at the Bismarck Hotel a unique festival of Greek letters was given in honor of Miss Iphigeneia Pappas, a Greek Poetess, who is visiting our city.

The Chicago Greek poets, headed by Mr. Demetrios Michalaros, noted Greek-American poet, planned the festival, which was rather unique for the Greek community of Chicago. Mr. Andrew Vlachos, eminent attorney, acted as master of ceremonies, and in very complimentary language presented the guest of honor, who recited some of her inspired poems in beautiful Greek.

Other Chicago Greek poets who pleased the gathering with their poems were Mr. Takis George, George Koutoumanos, and Mr. Mechalaros. This festival of Greek letters was the first of its kind given in Chicago by Greek poets.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 12, 1929.

Mrs. Pappas, at the closing of the festival, recited in English one of her famous poems, entitled "America the Beautiful."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 8, 1928

**THE NEED OF REPRESENTATION IN THE GREEK PARLIAMENT**

p. 1.- We have commented on the question of representation of Greek communities, abroad, in the Greek Senate. We have dealt with the same question on other occasions and we are the first ones who have projected this idea. We also held lectures in regards to the proposition. We have treated the subject not from an idealistic point of view, as much as from a realistic.

We think that it is time, now, to dwell again on the matter of sending representatives from America to the Greek Parliament in Greece, while the question is discussed there. We have considered the fact, that those in Greece have thought of the Greeks abroad, seriously. They have considered it just and necessary that we in America have a voice in the National representation. Thus far, unfortunately, the Greek people abroad, although having been recognized as a great economic factor, in Greece, were not thought of as being entitled to have an opinion upon Greek matters.

The shaping of things political proved that the Greek people abroad are not only watching with close interest politics in Greece, but, being re-

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 8, 1928



moved far from the narrow partisanship, can judge general matters with more calmness.

More important still, finding themselves in far wider commercial and industrial fields, they know more than those in Greece, where conditions do not allow the people to learn the modern methods and systems used in various branches of commerce and industry. These facts are indisputable and for these and many other reasons we think that the opinion of a representative from abroad, in the Greek Parliament, can be very beneficial to Greece. But the need of the representation of the Greek communities abroad, in the Greek Parliament, is not to be considered in the light, alone. This representation aims primarily at serving the interests of the Greek communities whose bonds with Greece are very strong and often need Governmental care.

Those in Greece cannot possibly know the needs of Hellenism abroad, unless they hear and learn of them from the representatives of Greek communities.

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 6, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

### THE GREEK COMMUNITIES IN THE GREEK SENATE

p. 1. --- The news about the representation of Greek communities abroad in the Greek Senate is of great importance to the Greek people, both at home and abroad.

The Greek Senate, which besides the senators elected by the various provinces also admits representatives of certain classes, grants in addition the right of representation to the various Greek communities abroad, such as the great Greek centers of the Americas and of Egypt.

The right of Greeks abroad to be represented in the Greek Senate is of great national importance because it keeps tight the bonds between Greeks abroad and Greeks at home. Moreover, the voice of the former will be heard in Greece on questions requiring the Government's care and aid.

For it must be understood, after all, by us abroad as well as by those at home, that so long as we wish to remain Greeks, and Greece wishes to have Greeks abroad, the bonds between the two sections must be more

Chicago Greek Daily, Dec. 6, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

tangible. Lack of any tie between the two will necessarily bring about as time goes on the estrangement of those living abroad from those at home.

And it is not a question of moral ties alone, which will be preserved as long as the patriotic sentiment of Greeks abroad endures. It is also a question of material interest, which require real representation and interpretation and nobody but representatives from the communities abroad can represent them and interpret them.

This question we have treated at length in these columns on other occasions, urging the dispatch of representatives to the Greek National Assembly. We said emphatically at that time that the question of the representation of the Greeks in America involves not only patriotic sentiments but also material interests, and that it is only on this basis, namely, with the idea of serving these material interests that it is worth while to discuss the expedition of representatives to our national center.

The Greek people abroad, especially those of America, were in duty bound

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to demand a place in the National Assembly even if the idea had not occurred to those in Greece. However, now that the latter of their own accord have granted seats in the Greek Senate to Greeks abroad, we must all receive the news with joy, and we believe that we reflect the sentiments of all the Greeks in America when we say this.



GREEK

III H

Saloniki, Oct. 13, 1928, p. 1

HONORS FOR THE GREEK CONSUL.

The fifty Consuls and Consul-Generals in Chicago, at their last meeting, chose a new Dean of the Consular body. The honor was given to the Hon. George De Pastas, Consul-General of Greece.

The Greek diplomat is known all over the United States as a distinguished and imposing personality. Congratulations to De Pastas whose services are appreciated by the Greeks of America.

Saloniki, Sept. 22, 1928, p. 4



CHICAGO GREEK GIRL CAPTURES THE ATHENIAN PUBLIC.

Miss Irene A. Papchristophilou, a native of Chicago, who attends the Lyceum in Athens, Greece, impersonated Iphigeneia in that ancient drama, "Iphigenia in Aulis, which was given by the girls of the Lyceum. And the Athenian press, in eulogizing the talent of the Chicago girl, comments as follows:

The young Chicago girl, Miss Irene, displayed at the performance god-like beauty, grace and idealism. Athenian society stood agog at the appearance of Iphigenia who appeared in the person of a Greek girls, native of Chicago.

The youthful Greek-Columbian from Chicago, by the statuesque appearance of Iphigenia displayed the deifying heroism and the suffering of the superhuman soul of that sacrificed beauty.

The Greek community of Chicago can proudly say that Miss Papachristophilou is a product of Grecian Chicago. Miss Irene was born and reared in Chicago and is the niece of Mrs. L. E. Koyionis.

III H  
III B 2

Saloniki, Sept. 8, 1928, p. 5



GREEK

DANCE FOR ATHENS COLLEGE.

It is very encouraging to note that the Greeks of Chicago are leading the way when national cooperation is necessary. It is folly now to say that the Greek race does not cooperate when nationalism is concerned.

Five Chicago organizations united their forces and activities and organized a dance to be given Sept. 17th, at the Trianon Ballroom for the fund of Athens College. The Nea Genea, the Philomusical Society, the Greek Youth, the Sons of Pericles, and the students fraternity Plato, are the organizations that give the initiative of racial cooperation. Instead of having five dances, as was done in the past, one will be held to raise money for the fund of the American College in Athens. Bravo! a united front is more desirable and more beneficial.

The example of the above organizations, which are composed of our young generation, must be followed by others of the old stock and forever eliminate the idea of individual activity for preponderance when national affairs are concerned.

-2-

Saloniki, Sept. 8, 1928.



GREEK

Undoubtedly the Greek community of Chicago, which very much approves and appreciates the activities of the new generation, will attend the dance and make it a grand success.

Saloniki, June 16, 1928, p. 6

ULYSSES LAPAS.



Ulysses Lapas, noted grand opera singer, was warmly received at the railway station by many friends and admirers.

The celebrated singer stopped in Chicago a few hours, and on his trip to France and Belgium to fill opera engagements there.

Then he will go to Greece to take part in the organization of a Greek opera in Athens.

III H

Saloniki, June 9, 1928, p. 5

GREEK



GREEK INHERITS \$4,000,000.

Basil Malevitis, fruit merchant, located at 1506 East 55th St. and a resident of Chicago for the last twenty-three years has received news from Alexandria, Egypt, that he has inherited \$4,000,000. from an uncle, a merchant prince who died recently.

Mr. Malevitis with his attorney Jacob L. Tenney, will leave in a few days for Egypt to claim the legacy.

The American Hellenic World, June 1928.

MRS. FRANGOUDIS AND THE NEW INSTITUTION IN  
ATHENS.

G. S. Frangoudis is touring the United States to collect funds for the establishment of a school of political science in Athens, Greece. This school will be the only one of its kind in Greece, as well as in the entire Balkan peninsula.

Mr. Frangoudis is now in Chicago for the same purpose. Several of our more progressive Greeks have contributed generously and the sum already collected is a little over \$6,000. The amount needed altogether is \$20,000, and undoubtedly, the sum will be oversubscribed.

This school will fill a great gap in the Grecian capital, inasmuch as it will introduce things still unknown in Greece. A school of this nature will contribute greatly in the great reformation which is bound to sweep Greek political thought in the future.

Congratulations to the contributors for helping to establish this school and also those who will continue to aid in maintaining the institution.

The American Hellenic World, June 1928

SOTIRIS SKIPIS

p. 10 The poet, Sotiris Skipis, who is touring this country for educational purposes and in the interest of his work, has been received very enthusiastically by the Greek communities in America. Mr. Skipis is very justly considered, one of the best poets in Greece today, and those who have known him will speak of his high and genial characteristics. About the end of this month, Mr. Skipis is expected to visit Chicago where he will deliver some of his enlightening lectures.

Andrew J. Vlachos, also a poet will organize plans to receive the poet from Greece and will serve, according to tentative plans, as chairman.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 10, 1930

THE GREEKS ABROAD

p. 3.- Athens, April 20.- We are going through a period of new national rejuvenation. We are taught again by history that we are the only people on earth who so successfully confront, for centuries, time and evolution. We prove again that we are the only people who, as the phoenix of mythology, are reborn from the ashes and resume our former being and impetus, indefatigable, imperishable with the Greek character unchanged.

Our last experience is not the only one. In our eternal career we have been confronted with dangers, we have overcome obstacles and we underwent catastrophes that would have buried in the dustbin of the past any other nationality.

We Greek people differ from all others. Our exceptional endowment is that we have the power to overcome even the greatest hardships and to successfully resist the most furious tempests.

We, the Greek people, have always been distinguished for our national spirit, our national pride, and our national independence. We have always been proud

Chicago Greek Daily, May 15, 1928



of our nationality and solidarity towards it. No matter in what corner of the globe they were to be found, the Greeks distinguished themselves. To no people on earth have we ever admitted subjugation nor have we assimilated with any. The national pride has retained and preserved the national idea.

Now, after a long and hard experience, we, the Greek people, are going through a period of rejuvenation, regaining and directing our steps towards new progress, new heights, new glory.

Fortunately, even today, the Greek people are nationally united. The Greeks of the independent state, those under foreign rule, and those spread out, have kept the national spirit in tact.

The new period and international situation, social and political, however, has today added difficulties in the Greek task of national rejuvenation.

Today, unlike the past, the interest and individual initiative is not enough. The new difficulties in evidence must dictate new systems. Hellenism today must march on, organized on up-to-date foundations and with a system able to **counteract** every difficulty of these new conditions.



Chicago Greek Daily, May 13, 1928

The Greek people today must constitute an organization having the Independent state as a center and the whole world as a circle of activity, wherever there are Greeks. The new Greek state must be the official representative of all Hellenism.

The Greek communities wherever they happen to be from now on, must not be considered as out of the state and under foreign rule. They must, as Greek provinces, bind themselves with the Greek capitol by official representatives sent to Greece as delegates of the national will of the Greeks abroad.

New seats must be added to the Greek parliament for the Greek representatives from abroad. Their voices must be heard from the Greek parliament's rostrum. The latter must not be deprived of the rights of sovereignty of the Greek people, inasmuch as they also preserve the Greek spirit, have national interest, are national factors and contribute to the national prosperity and progress of Greece.

The narrow conception coming from the narrow boundaries of the independent state must be eliminated. If it is time for the official representation to include all the Greeks in the world. Let the meaning of the state in the



Chicago Greek Daily, May 13, 1928

task of the national rejuvenation be of secondary importance and let the idea of the nation prevail.



ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE AHEPANS IN ATHENS GREECE.

The office of Saloniki is flooded with telegrams sent by Chicago Ahepans telling us how the Greek people and authorities received the Greek-American excursionists.

The American Minister to Greece officially received the Ahepans and delivered the following address.

"Mr. Magor and members of the Ahepa, I am happy to join with my Athenian friends in welcoming this large and fine appearing delegation of American citizens of Greek origin. I have not the slightest doubt that its members will enjoy themselves thoroughly in the mother-land, and that they will return refreshed and benefited by their experience here.

Saloniki, May 12, 1928, p. 6

"I did have a good deal of doubt, however, until some hours ago, as to the meaning of that mysterious word Ahepa under which you come. I assumed, of course, that the name Ahepa was an old-fashioned Greek word, and I hastened to the dictionary to discover its significance. Naturally, I obtained no enlightenment either in the ancient or the modern Greek, and then I ascertained that the word, is one of those ultra-modern, terrible words, composed of the initial letters of a series of respectable English words, all of which being translated means that this organization stands, first, for the dispatch of the simple and obvious duties of good citizenship; second, for an interest in political movements, but without bitterness or unfairness; third, that it stands for the general education of the masses, and, finally, that it believes in the cultivation of beauty in art and literature and in our everyday lives.

"When I mastered this much of your program I said to myself, 'How truly Greek it all is,' a program that might have been devised by the Greeks of ancient days, who themselves were believers in the practice of the duties of citizenship, who were always interested in public affairs, and education, and who achieved more for beauty than humanity has succeeded in achieving at any time since.



Saloniki, May 12, 1928.

In fact, as I thought over the matter, it occurred to me that, if eligible, I might not mind joining the organization myself and perhaps the worthy Athenian Journalists who have been having much graver doubts than my own with respect to the nature of Ahepa, might, upon reflection, feel inclined to join me in applying for membership.

"You have now reached the house of your ancestors and as you go through the beautiful countryside, as you look around and see the vestiges of the past, as you remark with what energy, tenacity and success the people of your own blood and your own generation have struggled and are still struggling against post-war problems of tremendous difficulty, you will recall with pride and satisfaction the fact that they are of your own race, and you will say that the qualities which were characteristic of this country many centuries ago are the qualities of the men and women of our own time.

Saloniki, May 12, 1928.

GREEK

"Now we who are of the older stock of the United States would not wish you to feel otherwise. Indeed, we could not wholly respect you if you lacked in your appreciation of what has been accomplished on this soil. We believe that there is no necessary inconsistency between cherishing such thoughts as that, and the uncompromising and undivided loyalty which we expect from our citizens of recent date.

"We have had abundant proof that loyalty is given to our institutions and without grudging. We do not forget that during the great war upwards of 50,000 young Greeks in whose veins there flows the blood of Attica and Peloponnesus and all the other parts of Greece, gave the best that was in them to the army of the United States.

Saloniki, May 12, 1928.



"It lies within the power of this country by the exercise of a broad and enlightened policy, and I do not doubt that it will do so, to retain the friendship and the affections of the 500,000 persons, more or less, who have come from Greece to the United States.

"I welcome the presence of this, the first large organized body of its kind, to this country as a happy omen, indicating still closer and if possible better, and always more practically useful relations between Greece and the United States."

Saloniki, April 14, 1928.

FROM AHEPA'S EXCURSION TO GREECE

The central committee of Ahepa received the following telegram which reveals the enthusiastic reception tendered to the Ahepans on their arrival in Athens.

Telegram from Athens. April 10, 1928.

Overwhelmingly received by mayors of Piraeus and Athens; Athenians, Government, Metropolitan, and Ambassador. Mayor Patsis and Athenians declare reception greatest in Athenian history; quarter-million people witnessed and proclaimed impressive parade. American Legion, Boy Scouts, Refugees and other organizations participating in parade. Athens decorated colorfully; reception surpassed greatest expectations; press enthusiastically praised Order. Tomorrow mayor tenders Ahepans banquet at Eleusina; Sunday, Ahepans return banquet at Aktaion to National and Municipal Governments.

Alfange.

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GREEK

Saloniki, April 14, 1928, p. 1

THE AHEPANS IN ATHENS.

The Ahepans, according to telegrams to the Chicago Newspapers, wearing their red ~~fasces~~, arrived in Athens and paraded through the streets. They were enthusiastically received by the mayor of Athens and his council, the United States Minister to Greece and many high officials of the government.

Among those who delivered speeches of welcome was the American Ambassador, who extolled the work of the Ahepa Order. The reception according to reports was very cordial and everywhere the Greek people demonstrated their sentiments for the Greek-Americans.



LOLOTTA IOANNIDOU

GREEK TRAGEDIAN

Next Thursday, April 5th, the well-known and celebrated actress, Lolotta Ioannidou, will give her last performance, before leaving for Athens, as a gesture of good-bye.

The performance will take place at the Eighth Street Theatre and the masterpiece "Golfo" will be presented, a play which reminds one of the Idyls of Theocritos.

The scenes of the drama are unfolded in the romantic town of poetic Parnassus, which was the habitation place of the Muses and depicting with dramatic art the pastoral life and the Greek customs.

Lolotta will play the part of "Golfo" whose dance is ideal.

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Saloniki, Mar. 17, 1928, p. 4

GREEK



**AHEPA'S EXCURSION TO GREECE.**

Eighty-five Chicago Greeks left yesterday for New York where they will unite with other Ahepans from all over the United States for an excursion to Greece.

From authentic sources we are informed that 1,800 Ahepans will participate in the good-will excursion. Feverish preparations are made in Athens and Piraeus to receive the Greek-American visitors.

To our Chicago fellow-citizens Saloniki wishes bon voyage, and safe return.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 29, 1928.

GREEK



THE ATHENIAN OPERETTA AT THE AUDITORIUM.

The Athenian Operetta Company, after its triumphal appearance last Sunday and the prompt support tendered to it by the Greeks of Chicago, has made the courageous decision to continue its performances at the Auditorium.

The continuation of the program in the largest theater of Chicago by the Greek troupe is a large gesture which we have no doubt that the Greek people of Chicago will properly appreciate.

The mere mention of this fact is enough to prove that the Greek element in this great city is on the highest material and cultural level. The Athenian Operetta troupe deserves congratulations for this demonstration to Americans. It honors the Greek colony of Chicago as a whole, which will hasten to tender its support to the Greek theater. This theater will convey to us a vivid picture of our national life and activity and take us back mentally to our native land.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 18, 1928



**A BEAUTIFUL HYMN FOR THE GREEKS OF AMERICA**

p. 2.- There has been published lately a most exceptional work, under the title, How I see Greece, by that well-known Greek scholar, Michel Roda, in which the following interesting article is to be found about the Greeks of America.

"Blessings and glory to the Greeks of America. While we are ballyhooing in the coffee-houses about the 'status quo', present conditions, and general nonsense, the Greeks of America, the Lacons even more than the Gortinians, contribute their money which they earned by struggles and sweat, for the construction of roads and other works of common benefit.

"Here come the Lacons of America, with their practical minds, their stirring patriotism and their humane ideas and say: Since the Greek state has not the money or does not think of liberating the populace from the scourge of rocks and precipices, here are millions at the disposal of Laconia--cut the fetters of its martyrdom.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 18, 1928



"Come on then, let us look closer for the reality, to the private economic sacrifice, and, as it is possible, to demand the making of a huge statue from marble of the mountain Penteli; this statue to symbolize the industrious qualities and patriotism of the Greeks in America; and to set it up in the central square of Sparta, or on the highest summit of Mt. Taygetos.

"There is a plan--there are plans all over Greece--but there are no roads. There is no Sparta-Kastania road to the North and by the foot of Taygetos to be extended up to Leontari where it will be connected with the railroad line. This junction would be a real benefit for the populace, because Laconia through Leontari would have acquired free access to Megaloupoli.

"For the construction of this important road the inhabitants of Pellani county will contribute money from the funds sent to them by their compatriots in America. The Greeks of America do not indulge in 'hot air' talks and unfulfilled promises, they help materially when things of importance are to be done.



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 18, 1928

"George Papageorgacopoulos, who went from Longaniko to Sparta, Sept. 7th, stated,--as I was informed by the province engineer, Mr. Bersis,--that he would contribute 1,000,000 drachmas for the construction of the road, Kastania-Leontari.

"This sum I shall deposit in a few days in one of the Banks here,' said Mr. Papageorgacopoulos.

"Mr. Antonopoulos, Treasurer of the Pellanites organization in America, verified the statement of Mr. Bersis. Mr. Antonopoulos has stated, that, with his early return to America he will convince the council of their society in Greece, to consent to the contribution of a large sum for the construction of this road, from the many millions of drachmas they have in their treasury for the erection of works of public benefit, especially of schools in Georgitsa.

"The good work, however, does not end with the above project in view. The road, Sparta-Skoura, twelve kilometer long was accomplished by public funds. The remainder up to Gortsa, a distance of ten kilometers, was covered by funds sent for that purpose by the society of Gortsans in America, which amounted to 1,500,000 drachmas.



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 18, 1928

"Seven kilometers of this road are already completed and there is only one more bridge to be put up by the State. The good work continues! Shortly the road, Gortsa-Zouenan, of seven kilometers, is to be started by money from America by the Zoupeniotes. The cost of this road is estimated at more than 1,000,000 drachmas.

"From there the inhabitants of Geraki will undertake the extension of the road for twelve kilometers up to their town through money of their compatriots from America. From there, it has been decided, the road will be built further up to the village, Vrahioti, where the connection with the highway, Sparta-Monenbasia, will be realized, and an access to the sea shall be attained. Before undertaking the road the inhabitants of Geraki will hasten the construction of a real place in which they will concentrate their schools. For the realization of this job 800,000 drachmas have been received from the Society of Geraki in America."

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 16, 1928



### THE GREEK THEATER

p. 1.- The theatrical activities in the Greek community of Chicago, this year, are very lively if we judge by the number of companies advertising their programs.

The artist, Maricos Rotzireon, started the season by the unforgettable presentation, "The Little Teacher" of Nichodemis, at the Auditorium for the benefit of the Greek school, Socrates. Its success from an artistic and material point of view will leave a record in the annals of Chicago's Greek community.

Then comes the troupe of Mrs. Lolota with a series of presentations that still continue at the 8th Street Theater. Now the "Athenian troupe" has arrived from Athens, and will start a series of performances a week from next Sunday at Adelphi Theater in the loop.

This theatrical company contains within its folds selected Thesoians of the Greek Theater, among them being distinguished P. Sverenos, an artist of pan-Hellenic fame and Ch. Georgiadis, leader in drama and composer in Greece.

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 15, 1928.

THE EXCURSION OF AHEPA  
(Summary)

For the first time Greece officially recognizes the merits of the Greeks of America in the excursion of Ahepa. Other organizations will follow Ahepa's example. The motto of all Greeks in America must be: "Visit Greece in 1928! Exemption from military service! Official reception! Tourists' visa!"

At a time when almost all European countries are spending millions of dollars in propaganda to attract American tourists for serious economic reasons, Ahepa is organizing its first excursion to Greece, to sail March 19 on the steamship "Sinaia," so that the excursionists will arrive in Greece on April 4, eleven days before Easter Sunday. This initiative of Ahepa's must be considered of great importance for Greece.

The Greek government, fortunately, in appreciation of this first excursion from America, has issued a decree. According to this decree every member of Ahepa who takes part in this excursion will be exempt from military



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 15, 1928.

service. Passports of American citizens who are members of the excursion will be visaed for only \$1 instead of \$10.

To receive the excursion a large committee has been organized under the presidency of the mayor of Athens, Mr. Patsi. The members of the committee are Mr. Panagiotopoulos, mayor of Piraeus, the presidents of the chambers of commerce of Athens and Piraeus, the American Legion in Athens, the various societies of both cities, the former American Consul-General, George Horton, and Mr. Kalapothakis, administrator of the Press Bureau for the Government. A banquet will be arranged in honor of the excursionists, and ceremonies will be conducted at the Stadium. Every compatriot of ours who is a friend of Ahepa's may take part in this excursion.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

THEATRICAL TROOP, JOANNIDES.

(Advertisement)

Presentation "Esme E Turkopoula"

at the Eighth Street Theater

February 12, 8:30 P.M.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

GREEK ARTISTIC SOIREE



The second appearance of the Greek artist from Zante, Rotziron.  
At Adelphi Theater, Clark and Madison Streets. Sunday, Feb. 19, 8:15 P.M.

1st Act: "The Paternal Home" (By Stephano Paphni).

2nd Act: "Vaudeville"

3rd Act: "The Newly Married" (A comedy).



III H

Saloniki, Feb. 11, 1928, p. 2

GREEK

HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Olympic Games began in Greece 2,500 years ago, and the first one took place in the Stadium of Athens. They were revived in 1896 in the same Stadium, which was renewed by the late celebrated patriot Averof.

The old Stadium was on the plain, and those who were not invited to occupy seats took their places on the near-by hills and watched the various contests.

The Games were held every four years and were exclusively Greek, for only Greek contestants took part.

The winners were crowned with olive branches taken from the sacred grove. After the Games the victors departed for their native towns, where their fellow-citizens received them with honors and festivities.

Since ancient Greek cities were walled, part of the wall was torn down to receive the Olympic victors with pomp.

Saloniki, Feb. 11, 1928.



GREEK

After the rise of Rome, Roman athletes came to compete with the Greeks. In these games only the noteworthy athletes of the two nations took part. For a good many Olympiads harmony and peace prevailed, but by and by jealousies and disputes arose.

The Greeks accused the Romans as commercializers of the Games. The Roman victors visited various Greek cities and received cash and other things of value for their exhibitions. In later years the Greeks refused to accept such commercial athletes from Rome. The result of this was fist-fights between Greek and Roman athletes and the burning down of the Athenian building which sheltered the athletes.

Greece and Rome severed relations on account of this, and the Olympic Games were discontinued for 1,500 years.

When the Games were revived in the renovated Stadium, only the athletes of large countries took part. Since then other nations have participated, and in the forthcoming Olympic fifty-two countries will be represented.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

### THE EXCURSION OF AHEPA TO GREECE

The excursion of Ahepa to Greece is an event of great importance for the Greek populace of America because it is the first time that a large group, as a group, has undertaken such a visit to Greece.

This excursion is not only pleasant and enjoyable for those who make the trip, but it is a patriotic act at the same time, and its consequences will be great as much for the Greeks of America as for Greece.

Such events are worthy of discussion and study because their consequences will be of great importance for the relations of the Greeks of America with their native land, for the excursionists will become the fervid heralds of Greece, bringing back good impressions from their journey. It is necessary that special endeavor be made in Greece to treat with hospitality those who go there from America, that each one of them may form the best impressions on his journey and transmit them to the Greeks here.



Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

We dwelt at length previously on the question of binding closer the relations of the Greeks of America with Greece and of finding means to accomplish this purpose. One of these means is frequent communication of the Greeks of America with Greece, and just because of this we consider the excursion of Ahepa of great importance, something towards which the Greek government and its representatives in America must turn their attention.

And most important of all is the economic viewpoint, because besides the money that the excursionists will spend during their stay in Greece, they will become the cause of many others going there and even investing their money in various enterprises in Greece.

It is a matter greatly to Greece's interest to study the question of the reception of foreigners and especially of her own children abroad.

We are not considering the matter from a sentimental point of view but from that of pure economics, and we urge them to study it because, unfortunately, they have not given consideration to it as yet.





Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

Every Greek going to Greece means importation of gold, for which neither merchandise is sent abroad, nor loans are contracted. It is a spontaneous inflow of gold into Greece which may rise to millions of dollars annually.

. . . . . If Greece had competent representatives in America, she would have a whole system especially adapted to attract the Greeks of America and their capital.

But why stop to consider the way of attracting the Greeks of America to Greece after the representatives of Greece have alienated American Greeks and have ceased all intercommunication with them. . . . .

And is it not indeed surprising that the Greeks of America still remember Greece when official Greece has forgotten them and severed even the bonds of the Church?

III H  
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Saloniki, Feb. 11, 1928, p. 5

GREEK

COLLECTION FOR AHOURLIA'S CHURCH IN GREECE.

Over two hundred dollars was collected in the twinkling of an eye by Mrs. Marie Sielles, Helen Arnos and Alexandra Sielles, who are ever busy for such purposes.

The collected money, added to other collections, will be sent to Ahouria, Greece, for decoration and renovating the church of the town.



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GREEK



Greek Daily, Jan. 24, 1928

A RAY OF LIGHT FROM GREECE

GREECE POINTS THE REAL WAY TOWARDS PEACE

p. 1.- Capt. Constantine Melas, retired, has been in Chicago since yesterday with the purpose of securing (as the American newspapers write), the cooperation of Americans interested in "World Peace," as to the organizing of a "Young Peoples Association" in Greece, whose purpose will be to join together the hope-bearing youth of the world into a strong movement that will result in bringing about peace.

Mr. Melas, as conditions reveal, has in mind that it is impossible for peace to come through diplomatic activities. Diplomacy seeks a "formula" for peace, Mr. Melas quoted. It only succeeds in building a greater navy, creating larger armies and declaring more new wars. Permanent peace will come by educating the youth. Only by educating the young people all over the world to love peace and to resist the plots of diplomacy (servant of material interests), the world will be able to profit through a real and permanent peace, according to Mr. Melas' belief.

Greek Daily, Jan. 24, 1928



"Greece was the first nation in history to hold the 'eternal torch of light' of real civilization," said Mr. Melas.

He then proceeded to uncover to us "Eternal Greece" as the nation that is once more resuming the "Torch of Knowledge" and "Civilization", and calling for all the nations to follow her in the struggle to mark the way for the establishment of Peace and Love.

"Greece," Mr. Melas said, "has started this movement with the Young Peoples Association, but Greece in this act needs also the cooperation of the American people. The young people of European nations might refuse to follow one purely Greek organization, but they will enter into it when other nations are represented. We hope that we will have the cooperation of all the nations in this movement for 'World Peace'."



III H

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 19, 1928.

A GREEK BANKER IN CHICAGO.

We have in our community a Greek banker, Mr. Karydias, a high ranking clerk of the Ionian Bank, who is touring America for the purpose of studying the economic conditions of the Greeks in this country and their banking relations with the Greek banks.

The question of the economic relations of the Greeks of America is of such importance that it ought to have attracted the attention of responsible bankers in Greece. The economic interest between the Greeks of America and Greece could as is known be greatly promoted the incalculable benefit of both.

Greece today more than ever before needs foreign capital and offers many opportunities to all who can invest either small or big sums regardless. Much capital was attracted to and invested in Greece for public works, from which big profits are foreseen for investors.

We cannot see why the Greeks of America could not avail themselves of these oppor-



Chicago Creek Daily, Jan. 19, 1928.

tunities and do what the foreigners are doing.

But for the money of the Greeks of America to take that direction, it is necessary to make their economic bonds with Greece tighter. The bankers are most suitable to serve as go-betweens, for they are in the position to present sound information regarding enterprises in Greece.

We have dwelt upon this most important subject repeatedly. The Greek government, however, judging by its representatives here, may think of anything but availing itself of the benefits to be derived from such a proposition on a large scale.

Therefore, we consider the coming of a banker from one of the most dependable banking institutions of Greece a happy event, and Mr. Karydias with his experience and wisdom will realize, undoubtedly, the great economic power of Hellenism in America. He will understand what interests of importance will be served by getting the economic bonds of Greece and Greeks of America closer together.

Chicago Greek Daily, Jan. 13, 1928



FIRST DANCE OF KASTRITES OF THE "TANIA" AND "ST. GEORGE"  
SOCIETIES.

TO BE HELD AT THE ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Sunday, Jan. 15, 1928

Proceeds to go for the completion of the road, Tripoli-Kastri-  
St. Peter.

p. 3.- Come one--come all. The objective is sublime. The completion of the road would be the salvation of our villages. Our two societies, "Tania" and "St. George," united, are feverishly busy for the success of the affair.

(Full)



SALONIKI, December 31, 1927

### CHARACTER

The ancient Greeks were distinguished for their character. History tells us that the great achievements of the Greek Race, were attributed to their adamant character. They never retreated from the execution of their duty, whether in war, peace, politics or domestic affairs.

The Spartan mother in handing her son the shield to go to war, said to him, "you return either with it, or on it". Motherly love played no influence upon the execution of duty. The mother's as well as the son's character were above all things.

A nation composed of such citizens, indeed will shine as a star to the rest of the world. The administrators of the affairs of the State, the fighting Generals, the leaders of religion, the men of letters, philosophy and science were men of character. Greece could not have accomplished all the great achievements enumerated in the annals of history without the iron character of all its citizens.

Character is not the privilege of the rich, the educated, the religious, the scientist and the blueblooded, but is for every one to shape and mold. Poverty

SALONIKI, December 31, 1927



Character

adversity, obstacles, impediments and even tyrrany, could not sway the man of character, hither and thither.

The Great Persian King with 11,000,000 men marching against the Greeks who were only 300,000 fighting braves, through his plenipotentiaries, commanded the Greeks to surrender their arms, pointing out to the Greeks that it would be an utter impossibility for them to fight the Persians of 11,000,000. The Greeks answered with two words, which translated meant, "come and get them."

The steel character of the 300,000 Greeks routed the 11,000,000 Persians. Hundred of thousands were slaughtered and captured.

Character, cannot be inherited, given or bestowed, it is not an education taught in schools, or an intellectual superiority and preponderance, but it is the hammering and molding of one's self; it is the inseparable and indivisible part of the ego; it is subject to our own individual creation.



SALONIKI, December 31, 1927

Character

Is the Greek of today distinguished and proud of his character, as the ancient Greeks were? The Greek of America regret fully, I must say, is not one hundred percent equal to his progenitors.

(Notations of the Editor to the Greek Youth.)

In our present stage of evolution, and especially in our present era, (the gross materialistic era) a man is measured and esteemed according to the amount of dollars he possesses. Present day humanity has blinded itself by the scintillating brilliancy of the almighty dollar, as it is called, kneeling down and worshiping it as a God. Virtue honesty, integrity, and character are melting away before the overburning desire of getting dollars.

Oh! new generation of the Greeks, hold yourself erect and don't bend your head in reverance to the dollar. In this universal cataclysm raise yourself up, liberate yourself from the prevalent illusion, grab your shield and go straight forward to victory, show once more that the sons of Greece, living in their



SALONIKI, December 31, 1927

Character-

adopted country, will lead the world to a new civilization. Virtue could not and cannot be subdued by materialism. Become a paragon to all. In your every day life, in your dealings, and in all your actions, utilize the dollar, but do not worship it. Virtue, eventually will come out victorious.



SALONIKI, December 24, 1927

**THE BATH**

It is said that the measurement of a Nation's civilization is known by the amount of soap they use.

The American nation today is the leader of civilization, and the only nation on earth with bath tubs in practically every house, and with its public bath houses everywhere.

The ancient Greeks were distinguished for their daily bath, not only in time of peace, but also in time of war.

The Greek American of this country does not feel proud of his folks back in the old country. In meetings and conversations, with timidity and embarrassment, he hears that present day Greece does not parallel ancient Greece in regards to the bath. He meekly expresses the desire that it would have been a thousand times better to have more bath tubs than bellfries and bells, and he seriously contemplates taking the initiative to solicit contributions for the building of public bath houses in Greece. The enterprising Greek American of



SALONIKI, December 24, 1927

today is desirous and ambitious to exert every means to benefit the mother country, and once again to feel proud of his progenitors.

SALONIKI, December 17, 1927

The Greek Communities of Chicago.-

It is known from ancient times that the Greeks never united, unless an outsider attacked them. Then, all the animosities antipathies, egoism, and differences in political opinion, were forgotten and set aside. They would fall upon the common enemy, fighting in unison and bring home Victory.

The same political division exists amongst the Greeks of Chicago, and renders them fanatics. The division is not because of the affairs of our State, but because of the two prevalent political factions in Greece, the Venizelist and Antivenizelists. And the trend of such division will eventually become the cause of the division of our Church.

Oh! Greeks of today, living in the greatest country of the World and having an opportunity to see and immitate that the Republicans and Democrats are not two different nations, but they are, before, during, and after the elections, Americans. They don't fight Americanism, but they only oppose the Republican or Democratic platforms. Oh! Greeks of Chicago, unite yourselves in one national body, thus not only Greece will be benefited by our united action, but also all of us right here, and we will be able to go forward in political, commercial, educational and religious endeavors.



SALONIKI, November 26, 1927

Young Men Christian Association in Greece.-

The progressive spirit of the Greek, guided and enriched by the dominant spirit of America, made its invasion in Greece, and a Greek Young Men's Christian Association will soon be erected. Greeks and friends of Greece raised \$1,000,000 for its erection.

The edifice which will shelter young Greeks, will be built up exclusively of pure white marble, of Mount Pentelis, and its plans already are drawn up by American architects. The site for the institution is donated by the Greek Government, and its worth is \$250,000.

The Young Greek Christian Association will teach drama, gymnastics, football, tennis, religious education, commerce, geography, languages, etc., that is to say, it will not repeat what is taught in colleges and in the universities but will supplement teaching along practical lines, useful in every stage of life.

SALONIKI, November 26, 1927

The Deeds of Mrs. Sikelianos.-

The Greeks of Chicago will have an opportunity to see, hear, and admire, Mrs. Sikelianos in person.

The Honorable Lady, who comes from a well known and well to do family of New York, is now a citizen of Greece, is highly educated, and master of both the English and Greek languages. For the love of Greece, she left this country and became a Greek citizen. She came back to America recently attired in national costumes, going everywhere, giving lectures without making collection or accepting donations.

Her object is to regenerate Ancient Greek Civilization, and inspire enthusiasm and respect for Greece, not only amongst the New Generation of Greeks but amongst all in America. By doing this she gives a moral benefit to the Greeks in America, and material benefit to Greece.

Her lectures created a desire for many Americans and Greeks to visit the soil of the Mother of Light, (civilization) thus creating an abundant ingress of gold in the business life of Greece, and according to information we recieved from Greece, you hear the American language spoken, in practically every street

SALONIKI, November 26, 1927

The Deeds of Mrs. Sikelianos.-

of Athens...

Let us not forget that our Greece is poor, and needs gold, and every visitor and tourist that comes to Greece is, either directly or indirectly a benefactor to Greece and her sons the world over.

Greeks of Chicago and vicinity do not fail by any means, to hear our benefactress, Mrs. Sikelianos.

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 29, 1927.

(Editorial)

This is not the first time, to be sure, that we have had to stress the impending danger, for alas! our voice seems to be a cry in the wilderness, and our words fall on deaf ears. We are, of course, very far from the center, very far from the Greek State, so that it is difficult for our voice to be heard by those who owe it to themselves to follow the development of Hellenism in America and to perceive clearly the benefits accruing from so large a force. As if the Greek State even had representatives here who were cognizant of what American Hellenism is capable of offering to the country of its origin! They in Greece fail to realize that it would be advantageous for them at least to send representatives here who could orient themselves in their American environment and understand the American Greek. How then is it possible at present to harness this great national force from Greece when no disposition is shown by the officialdom of that State to help maintain this American Hellenism?

Because of all this, because of these reasons so thoroughly apparent, we fear that the slight downward trend which we mentioned before will develop

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 29, 1927.

into ruin long and precipitous in proportion to the height from which it will begin, - that lofty height to which American Hellenism has now risen.

S. Kotakis.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 29, 1927.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

(Editorial)

p. 1- Right now Hellenism in America has reached its highest level. Its total population is securely established at more than five hundred thousand, and its national characteristics still persist unaltered. Its numerous communities, exuberant with life and movement, preserve intact their sincere attachment to all that is Greek. The picture of Greece remains distinct in the fancies of the members of its communities, and a longing to return to her lives in their hearts.

There are Greek churches, schools, and clubs, Greek holidays, celebrations, and dances, Greek newspapers, magazines, and books, Greek theaters, Greek lectures, and Greek spiritual circles. All testify that the Greek people who immigrated to this country remain genuinely Greek both in manners and in thought. Briefly, the Hellenism in America is a living piece of Greece, maintaining on its altars the flame of patriotism and able, if properly utilized, to render incalculable services to the fatherland.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 29, 1927.

However, though at this moment Hellenism in America is found at the culminating point of its national life, a careful observer will note the beginning of a very slight movement downward, a movement which, with the passing of years, will be discernible to all eyes because it will gain in velocity and develop into veritable ruin. We speak of it as ruin, real disaster, because though there is no alternative for a sun that has reached its zenith, and it naturally must begin its downward trend, the trend should be very, very slow and gentle, - a gradual setting which ends in twilight, the reflection of which continues to illuminate the horizon for a long time. Such a slow disappearance of Hellenism in America would be a perfectly natural development, an inevitable consequence of the removal of people from their paternal soil.

But most unfortunately such a slow decline is not presaged. With the comparative abolition of immigration the Hellenism of America finds its contacts with the center of Hellenism suddenly severed, - finds itself without those ties which bound it, and in addition to this the center, the Greek State, displays not the slightest concern at this isolation of

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Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 29, 1927.

the American community. The representatives of Greece in America are strangers now, uninterested for the most part and strictly formal in their attitude; their utmost service rendered is the certification of deeds by notary public. Consequently we have a populous Hellenism exuberant with life and vigor, full of great love and enthusiasm for its mother-country, a Hellenism which has risen to the highest point of national glorification, - but in danger of being precipitated from these heights because its fatherland is completely indifferent to the fact that it has been cut adrift. Thus the fatherland ignores those things which ought most to be safeguarded so as to retain the vast benefits which a large Greek population in America offers to Greece. It is indeed tragic that there is not a Greek government resourceful enough to recognize the value of America's Hellenism.

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SALONIKI, October 22, 1927

Anger and the Greek.

The Greek easily gets angry, and this attributed, according to Greek Mythology to the Demi God composition of his entity. In other words, the Greek is half God and half Human. So according to Mythology the Gods were in a better creative mood, when angry, and in a forceful way brought out the secrets of the Cosmos for the enlightenment of the Greeks, who were their sons. That is why the Greek of today maintains that anger is a pathos, neither a good nor an evil, neither a virtue, nor a sin, but a gift from heaven to the mortals, bring out the Divine potentialities hidden in the human self, and causing humans to accomplish deeds which, otherwise, would remain unknown. However this divine gift is utilized not for the purpose it was given, but for a purpose which eventually tends to lower us to the state of the animals.

Saloniki, October 15, 1927.

NOTICE OF THE GREEK CONSULATE.

The Greek Consul of Chicago Mr. G. Depastas asked the Newspaper Saloniki to publish the following information for all concerned:-  
"The Greek Post Office in Greece from now on will honor to the payee, American dollars, instead of Greek money as was done recently, for Post Office money orders. He further informs the Greeks that their custom of sending money to Greece in letters, must be discontinued for two reasons: first, the money sent in a letter sometimes is bound to be lost and second, the Nation is deprived of its due revenue.



SALONIKI, October 1, 1927

### GREEK NEWS

Many Greeks of Chicago are very anxious to know something about their relatives, who are amongst the refugees from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. The Saloniki prints the following for the benefit of all concerned:

The Great masses of Refugees, about 1,500,000, transferred to Greece, are now, for the most part, settled in fairly comfortable homes and developing land allotted by the Government. Schools and Churches are erected in every settlement. The refugees brought with them their household arts, such as the cottage industry, pottery, embroidery, weaving, etc. They are reproducing the beautiful rugs of Smyrna on Greek soil. Some are going into business for themselves. Going into business is a special aptitude of the Greeks. In part the growth of Salonika, Greece, is due to this new element which has come to Greece. Salonika now has a population of 500,000.

Greece is today on the verge of a veritable renaissance. Granting peace within, and without Greece, may look forward with confidence to the most prosperous epoch in her history, not even excepting the Golden Age of Phidias and Pericles. An important factor in this development is the attention given to improve methods of Agriculture.



SALONIKI, October 1, 1927

Greek News. -

There has been built up a notable agricultural school, headed by a veteran, Dr. John Henry House, with his wife and son as assistants. It has a property area of 150 acres, 23 buildings and a community of teachers. Boys from 12 to 18 years old are given instructions, in the best methods of farming, and in general and technical lines.



SALONIKI, September 17, 1927

Greeks of Chicago Appeal to the League of Nations.-

Greek Americans of Dodecanesian origin, in the name of humanity, appeal to the League of Nations to intervene with the Italian Government, in order to stop persecutions of the inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 15, 1927.

### THE ST. GEORGE LEAGUE OF LYCURGUS

The St. George League of Lycurgus, comprising more than fifty members, functions quietly and unobtrusively among us. Its aim is to promote friendship and economic security among its members and to help the place of their birth, the land of Lycurgus the law-maker.

The members of the League served a supper in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kosmas when they passed through Chicago enroute to San Francisco, where Mr. Kosmas's business is located. Mr. Kosmas and his wife, who is of American descent, were returning from a visit to Greece, and on passing through this city they were gracious enough to pause and show the four thousand feet of film which they had taken recording the natural beauty of the moving life in Greek cities and villages. After twenty years of business activity in San Francisco they have spent this vacation in Greece. They visited Athens, and from Athens they travelled with the families of the four Makris brothers

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Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 15, 1927.

to Kalavreta, where they stayed a short time. From Kalavreta they went to the birthplace of Mr. Kosmas, the sunny mountainous land of Lycurgus. They saw the frontier which separates Achaia from Arcadia and Corinth. They saw Helmos with its immortal waters by which, according to Greek Mythology, the gods of Olympus swore their most sacred oaths, oaths which even Zeus, the sovereign of gods and men could not violate.

For three months Mr. Kosmas stayed there with the families of the four Makris brothers and his highly esteemed wife, who in addition to the charm of a lovely figure possesses a very kind, noble soul. Together they disseminated life and happiness in a place famous in the past for its amusements, the country town of Leucosia. They took part in all the celebrations and the social activities and also enjoyed a romantic hunt at Lake Feneou among the mountains of Helmos, where they found the scenery surpassingly beautiful, and they fished in the Ladonos river.

Mr. Kosmas, who is enterprising by nature, fortunately had the delightful inspiration of taking moving pictures of his travels. These pictures he displayed last Sunday, in a hall specially rented for the occasion, to his fellow-countrymen, including the members of the St. George League of Lycurgus. So we saw

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 13, 1927.



before our eyes San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, New York, the Atlantic Ocean in all its magnificence and in all its moods, turbulent and calm, Patras, the shore of Elias as far as Olympus, Athens from the heights of the Holy Rock, the Acropolis and the hill of Lycabettus, the railway between Diakoptos and Kalavryton, and finally the land of Lycurgus with its festivities, its dances, its eternal fustanella, its weddings, the spots familiar to the Chicago members of the League of Lycurgus, and even their relatives who still reside there. So these Greeks of Chicago had an unexpected glimpse, after so many years absence, of the place where they first saw the light of day. The exhibition of the film lasted two hours and a half.

The Chicago members of the League, like the San Francisco members, toil without ostentation. They have in their treasury about ten thousand dollars which they have accumulated to help their birthplace in Greece. I sincerely and heartily congratulate them.

The president of the Chicago Chapter, Mr. Papathanasiou, highly praised Mr. Kosmas

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Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 15, 1927.

for his kindness, and the other members joined him in lively expressions of approval. Mr. Thomas was made honorary president of the Chicago chapter of the League.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 3, 1927.

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A LETTER FROM THE LEAGUE OF LACEDAEMONIANS  
IN CHICAGO

IV

p. 2- The Chicago Greek Star in its issue of June 24 published an article by its publisher and editor, Mr. Lambros, with the caption "Advice to the Laconian Deputy, Mr. D. Petrakakos." Mr. Lambros, as is known, got his information from the telegrams sent by the Greek Assembly to the five Chicago parishes, and he discusses Mr. Petrakakos's speech in the Assembly in which the deputy made a scathing attack on the Greek consul general in Chicago, Mr. Depasta. This attack on Mr. Depasta, Mr. Lambros says, is considered scandalous by the Chicago parishes and detrimental to the unity of our populous Greek community.

On the whole, Mr. Lambros in his article deprecates the attack made against the Mr. Depasta's lamentable record by Deputy Petrakakos, who is also a university professor, on the floor of the Greek Assembly. Mr. Lambros tries to disprove the accusation which was leveled against the consul general and then declares that his opinion concurs with that of the Lacedaemonians.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 3, 1927.

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The members of the League of Lacedaemonians in Chicago, having read the article published in the Greek Star, held a general meeting at which it was unanimously decided to make an official statement; for they have never made public their opinions, which, do not at all conform to the ideas of Mr. Lambros. Indeed, they approve of the patriotic stand made by Mr. Petrakakos in the Assembly and congratulate him on it.

Therefore the members of the League of Lacedaemonians await with impatience the explanation which is certainly due to them.

From the Office of the League  
of Lacedaemonians in Chicago.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, July 29, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

CONSULTATION BETWEEN TWO MINISTERS OF THE  
GREEK GOVERNMENT ON THE CHURCH PROBLEM IN  
AMERICA.

p. 1.. The Greek Ministry of the Church and Education revealed today to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Andrew Mihala Kopoulos, its views on the ecclesiastical problem in Greek-American parishes and its decision to send a legate from the Holy Synod of Greece to America in order to reorganize the Greek churches, which are in a condition bordering on paralysis.

The selection of the legate will take place after an understanding has been reached among the Minister of the Church and Education and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Metropolitan of Athens.

Demopoulos.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, July 29, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. NICHOLAS NTOKOS.

p. 2.. Yesterday our well-known fellow-countryman, the architect Nicholas Ntokos, left Chicago bound for Greece.

Mr. Ntokos, who has resided for twenty-three years in Chicago, decided to go to Greece to visit his mother, his relatives, and his friends.

Numerous friends gathered in the Pennsylvania station to bid him farewell and bon voyage.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

THE DEPARTURE OF "MOTHER."

p. 1 - "Mother" left Chicago last Friday and went to St. Louis to continue her tour of the Greek communities in America. On another page we publish her farewell address to the Chicago Greek community, in which she voices her appreciation of the support accorded to her work in this city.

Although Mrs. Papadopoulou's undertaking has received the most enthusiastic support throughout the Hellenistic world, we must not conceal the fact that lack of unity has impaired the success of her work, that is, our lack of unity; for political feeling has not been entirely extinguished within us and only awaits an opportunity to be fanned into flame again. Indeed, as far as the Hellenism of America is concerned, not only has partisan animosity not been extinguished, but it shows every indication of bursting out more furiously than ever.

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Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

On all occasions Greek Chicago showed to Mother all its inherent goodness in its willingness to support her work. Unfortunately its good intentions were paralyzed not only by church disunity but also by lack of organization. Without organization nothing can be done; without organization no aim can be achieved. And lack of organization seems to have become a common characteristic of Greek enterprise, for not only are the Greeks of Chicago unorganized, but all those who come from Greece for some definite purpose show the same defect.

They come thoroughly unprepared to work for that purpose, and in consequence their efforts are completely paralyzed, a disaster which most unfortunately, poor Mother was not able to avoid.

The general state of affairs here appears to our visitors to be so chaotic that they cannot be straightened out. Consequently they are hampered by great loss of time caused by postponements and delays in carrying out plans decided upon.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

To be sure, between eight thousand and nine thousand dollars has so far been collected, and the total will undoubtedly reach ten thousand dollars, since the committee will continue its collections and many desire to contribute regularly to this work.

In spite of all this, and regardless of the amount collected, the arrival of Mother's visit to America has somehow moved us, has somehow quickened the patriotic blood in our veins. It was the patriotism of the old days, a patriotism which had been severely chilled during these last years by lack of harmony.

Most delightful of all was the extense patriotic enthusiasm manifested by the younger generation. Many young men and women showed great interest in Mother's work and voiced sincere hope for its success. In this respect we believe that Mother's visit to America brought results. We believe that our compatriots in Greece would do well to take underimmediate consideration a plan to send some one over here from time to time to tone up and intensify

Chicago Greek Daily, July 2, 1927.

the patriotic feeling of the Greeks in America. That some one must be a real apostle, either an official or a popular character like Mother.

Mrs. Papadopoulou's visit to Chicago left in our hearts a beautiful, lively image of her. She went away accompanied by the blessings of us all for her fearless undertaking of a great and philanthropic work.

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GREEK



SALONIKI, June 11, 1927

Contributions For A New Church in Tegea, Greece

The Gegeates of Chicago, who are distinguished for their generous contributions for every National, Religious, and Educational purpose, in a great meeting last Sunday, raised the sum of \$9<sup>00</sup>.75, for the erection of a new and better church for the population of their native town, similar to the Greek churches we have in this country.

This serves to show the Greek spirit of progressiveness, is always on the go, and is not limited itself only to the welfare of the Greeks of Chicago, but extends its scope to the Old World, following closely the generosity of the American Spirit,

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, May 18, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOLDIERS' MOTHER  
TO THE GREEKS OF AMERICA

p. 5- Dear fellow-countrymen: With the courage of a new immigrant I have come to America. I have come to a civilized center of mankind from the country which first diffused the light of civilization. I have come to find my fellow-countrymen, to move them to action in behalf of the humanitarian work which is being done for their brothers.

On the long journey to this country I became acquainted with many people who live here, people from Chicago and from other parts of America. Suffice it to say that they did not discourage me. No; they gave me hope of strong moral assistance from them in this country. But I did not want to appear indiscreet, and consequently I went to the press to ask its assistance first. Unhesitatingly and nobly the press responded.

The National Herald's answer was positive and final: "We will help you with all our might"; and when I read this sincere statement, I felt relief and a revival of my hopes for success.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 18, 1927.

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A sorrowful, pleading address in the style typical of such appeals I cannot force this pen of mine to write. It darts and runs about just as we ran about together during the years of 1912 and 1913 - lovingly together - united as true children of the same country should be. No; those soft, carefully chosen, touching words which are usual in appeals I have never been able to cultivate to stir people's hearts and so achieve my aims. And now I shall tell my interested fellow-countrymen how it has come about that after so many years I am making this journey.

Since last August I have been building the sanatorium at Korfoxelia, Arcadia, in a secluded spot above the village of Magoulia, so that the tubercular patients will cease to pollute our beautiful villages, the scenic landmarks of Morea. They will all be sent to the sanatorium hereafter.

We have secured three hundred acres covered with fir-trees. This coming November the edifice will be finished. The total cost will be 2,500,000 drachmas (about \$25,000) for the main building and one wing; the other wing will be constructed later. From Greece and the Greek communities in

Chicago Greek Daily, May 18, 1927.

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Egypt I have already collected 3,500,000 drachmas (about \$35,000). Fortunately the Spetseropoulos brothers of Tripoli, who have already donated 1,200,000 drachmas (about \$12,000) to the general fund, will undertake to supply the furnishings of the right wing.

My collections are destined first for internal equipment, - heating, Roentgen rays, lighting, water-supply, cooking apparatus, etc. After this is taken care of, the money collected from Greeks in America will be applied to guarantee free nursing to the patients in the third-class wards. In the five first-class wards and the several second-class wards which we shall have the patients will be charged for places.

You must remember that since the late wars our country has spent 60,000,000 drachmas a year (\$600,000) for the care of officers who were sent to other countries for nursing, whereas the poor soldiers were neglected because they lacked the almighty chevrons. Today our country defrays the medical expenses of these same officers, though it no longer sends them abroad. It is the barely subsisting soldiers for whom I am working, and for whom I shall continue to work. I feel for them; I know what misery they have gone through, besides the misery of our wars. The sanatorium will be a sanctuary for these sufferers.

Chicago Greek Daily, May 18, 1927.

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The Greek Red Cross is already actively engaged in instructing girls in nursing. The sanatorium will enable these girls to learn nursing by themselves, and later they will be taken in hand by the visiting nurses.

I am proud and happy that my persistence in constructing a philanthropic sanatorium makes it possible to combat tuberculosis in Greece in a systematic way, something which should have been started long ago.

Now then, help me, good fellow-countrymen. I am not asking how much you can give. No, for there are many of you, many Greeks in America. A dollar, even half a dollar when sent with good wishes will contribute to the success of my undertaking.

So that everything may be in order, I have created a committee to work out the details in handling your contributions. This committee has arranged everything in the following manner. Contributions should be sent to The Bank of Athens, Committee Treasurer, 25 Pine Street, New York. There they will be applied to the account of "The Sanatorium's Mother," and every contribution sent will be acknowledged, for on the day when the

Chicago Greek Daily, May 18, 1927.

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donation is received, a receipt bearing the letterhead "The Sanatorium's Mother" will be sent to you. I shall be kept informed of all your letters, and all your names with the amounts contributed will be submitted to the National Herald for publication. Anonymous contributions will also be published.

My plans are and always have been to set out from Chicago and to go wherever there are Greeks, not restricting myself to the large cities, and to end my collecting in New York. I want you all to see the moving pictures which I took in Athens, Corinth, Tripoli, Magoulia, Korfoxia, and Betzova. You will be much interested, and some of you will see pictures of your own particular district of Greece.

And now I believe that the simple and sincere purpose of my collections has been approved of, and approved of enthusiastically. Remember your far-away fatherland. Remember your brothers. Remember the great cruel war.

New York, April 27.

With Love,

Anna Papadopoulou.

III H



GREEK

Democrat, May, 1927.

AN APPEAL FROM "THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER"  
TO THE GREEKS OF AMERICA

Dear Countrymen:

With the courage of a young immigrant I came to America. I have come to the most civilized country in the world from Greece, the country that first introduced civilization.

I have come to find my countrymen, to interest them in the humane work which is being done for their brothers.

On my long trip I met many people, some of them from Chicago, some from other parts of the United States. I must say, they did not discourage me. They led me to have high hopes of much help from the various organizations. I could have pressed this privilege, but I decided to start my plea through the press. When the National Herald (New York newspaper)

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GREEK

Democrat, May, 1927.

said to me, "We will help you heart and soul," I felt very much satisfied and very glad I had come. My thanks cannot be expressed by means of the pen. This cause is so close to my heart that I feel I must succeed. Now I will tell all eager listeners why I am here, and why, at my age, I have made this long trip.

Since last August I have been building a sanitarium, at Korfoxilia, Arcadia. It is an ideal spot for recuperation. We have made three hundred cots of fir boughs. The building which will be completed in November, will cost 2,500,000 drachmas. I have already gathered from Greece and the Greek communities of Egypt about 3,500,000 drachmas. That means I have 1,000,000 drachmas left over. Luckily the Spetseropoulos Brotherhood of Tripoli which has donated 1,200,000 drachmas, will completely furnish the left wing.

My trip to America deals with such things as heat, light, cooking, nurses, helpers, etc. I am not asking you for much and I am not naming any special

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GREEK

Democrat, May, 1927.

sum. Give what you want to give and what you feel you can give.

I am confident that the Greeks of America are kindhearted and generous. I know you will listen to my plea and help me, else I would not have come.

All contributions should be sent to the Athenian Bank, 25 Pine St., New York. From there, they will be sent directly to Greece and the sanitarium which I have named "H Manna."

I am sure you will be rewarded in the years to come because in helping this cause you are helping humanity.

I thank you.

Anna Papadopoulou  
New York, April, 1927.

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GREEK

Democrat, May, 1927.

Members of the committee over here are: National Herald, Methodius Kourkoulis, Dr. Brown, L. Kalbokoresis, P. Koryllos, E. Kehagias, J. Plastropoulos, J. Anastasopoulos, M. Sebaslis, S. Kanoutas, A. Alexios, S. Sakkas, Libieratos, C. Makris, P. Depastas (consul), N. Papadopoulos and J. Xenides.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 17, 1927



WHAT THE GREEKS OF AMERICA ARE CONTRIBUTING TO GREECE.

We have often treated, in these columns, the question of the great services that the Greeks of America render to Greece. We have expressed our regret regarding the Greek State, which does not, as yet, realize the great power of the Greeks of America and has not shown any prudence in benefiting from it.

Today, we again take up the question account of the financial report of the society of Kosmites which indicates how much this organization has accomplished from the time of its launching up to date, towards rendering service to Greece. To this report we call the attention of our readers, because from it we may see that this organization for twenty four consecutive years did not cease acting and put forth all efforts in order to prove itself useful to Greece.

In money their contributions amounted to more \$50,000. If we examine their contributions in kind, we will see that in patriotic sentiment the fellow-nationals from Kosma of Kynouria, living in Chicago and other towns of America, excel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 17, 1927

The contributions of Kosmites were not limited to money sent to Greece for public works in their township. Money was also sent for general purposes concernin; the whole nation. The Chicago Kosmites never failed to contribute to any worthy project when their mother country called on them.

They contributed to the Greek navy, the Ecumenical Patriarchate, the earthquake victims of Ilio, the fund of S. Matsouka, the expedition of reserves during the wars of 1912-1913, the war victims, and to the relief of Asia Minor refugees. These nationals did not forget that they were Greeks as well as Kosmites with obligations to the whole Greek nation of which they were worthy children.

But even their contribution for local purposes, in the main, serves not local needs simply, for example, as repairing and decorating their church, St. Anargyroi, for whose benefit they initiated their society, but serve national needs of general scope as, for example, the erection and maintenance of the School, and Construction of the highway connecting the towns of Plaka, Leonidion, Iosna, Brontama, Sparta.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 17, 1927

Did they limit themselves to the above? The reader, through a perusal of their report, will see that they decided to have a whole chain of projects executed, that would change the small and insignificant township of Kosma to a summer resort equalling the Swiss centers of recreation. Such is the ambition of the Kosmites.

And now we come back to our subject and ask the Greek government and its representatives if they ever rendered the least of Moral Support to these patriots as well as to other organizations that accomplish similar objectives? Did they even take their existence into consideration, or the fact that they are accomplishing such tasks?

Much more could be done if we had a national representative in America, and if the Greek state became aware of the national power of the Greeks of America.

We perform our duty by presenting, in these few lines the work of the Kosmites in America, not with the purpose of advertising, but ardently congratulating the Kosmites and telling the Greek government that it is about time that it should pay attention to the Greeks of America.

S. Kotakis

Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1926.

GREEK



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THE MIRACLE OF THE RESTORATION OF THE REFUGEES.

The wonder of the refugees' restoration in Greece, was not known to brother-Greeks in America, who, day and night were praying for the salvation of their beloved ones of Asia Minor.

The restoration work of Greece, is a cosmo-historical event depicting the vitality and mutual assistance of the Greek race. For the benefit and enlightenment of the Greeks of America we publish excerpts of the Bulletin of the Bank of Athens.

Four years ago one million and five hundred thousand refugees were brought to the shores of Greece. The misery and suffering of those myriads of refugees can not be fully written. The aspect was heart-breaking.

Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1926.

GREEK



They were human shadows. The unforgettable picture of horror cannot be dramatized. The eye and tongue could not portray the holocaust of Asia Minor. The Greek race, in time, to come will avenge the atrocity.

The whole world could not believe that this number of human wrecks could be saved from certain death, and that poor and small Greece could bear the burden of restoration. Indeed, it was unbelievable.

The whole world was in error; because the colossal wealth of the Greek soul was not known; the oceans of Greek will; and the demon-like spirit of the Greek race. The humanly impossible, was shown to be possible by small but immortal Greece.



Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1936

The mother country lovingly opened her arms and embraced her dispersed sons with "Oh, my sons and orphans." The mother country in spite of being physically and economically exhausted, exposed bosom and fed her dying sons, victims of the infidel Turk. She gave them all she had and borrowed anything she did not have. The population of Greece divided with the refugees their shelter, their stale bread, and with a cheering word and song made them feel that they were the sons of one family.

The committee of restoration appointed by the League of Nations, for the negotiation of a loan for the refugees (which we pay today without a groan), contributed very much in assisting Greece to nurse back to life the skeleton-like fugitives. The superhuman vitality of Greece began to flourish in every part of the land. Houses were built, villages and towns were established, land was distributed to the refugees, cultivation and production began and the strength of the Greek blood was apparent everywhere. So Greece surprised the whole world with the metamorphosis of the refugees. Indeed it was a miracle.

Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1926.

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Today, the 1,500,000 refugees are established citizens of Greece, and a great productive factor in the welfare of the land. Among the many communities, which have sprung up during the work of restoration, is the New Ionia. A city of 16,00 inhabitants and 3,000 homes. A real city, with wide streets, small plazas, beautiful market place, seventy-five stores, schools, churches, drug stores, clinics, a restaurant with bar and dancing, police station and thirteen factories, eight of them making rugs and tapestries.

The mother country and the mother of civilization, not only took care of Greek refugees, but also of thousand of Armenians who were taken away from the holocaust of Asia Minor. The restored refugees with the Greek population sing with pathos "Who can doubt the courage and vitality of the Greeks, in years to come, that which was Greek will become Greek again."

Indeed the super-human work of restoring the refugees, was a wonder to the world. Greece did it.

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Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1926.

GREEK



CHILDREN'S NATIONAL STATIONS.

For the information and enlightenment of the Greeks of America we publish the following:

A legislative bill has been passed, authorizing the Ministry of Shelter of Greece to establish children's National Welfare Stations through-out the land. The number of the stations, would be, according to the population of the town or city. The officials and personell of these stations are appointed by the Ministry of Shelter and are responsible to the Federal Government.

The object of the creation of these stations is to succor and train children of paupers, and orphans, and to relieve the working mothers. The mothers, every morning, will turn over the children to the stations, and come and get them in the evening. During the day the children will be given care, food and trainin~ under the strict supervision of Federal officials. Each station receives 100 to 300 children.

Congratulations to the Government for such a noble and humanitarian work.

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SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926

The Greek Symposium in Honor of Mr. Henry Morgenthau.

p. 1. Over one thousand Greeks of both sexes, held symposium at the Sherman House in honor of Mr. H. Morgenthau.

This magnificent and stately symposium was given by the united chapters of Ahepa, in conjunction with the Greek communities, and all the Greek schools of Chicago. Mr. Demetrios Poulakis, as Master of Ceremonies, introduced the first speaker, Mr. A. A. Pantelis, Attorney, who oratorically described the noble work of Mr. Morgenthau.

Following Mr. Pantelis, Mr. Kyriacopoulos eulogized the philanthropic work of Mr. Morgenthau, adding that the Jewish race had been assisted by the Greeks many times and he mentioned the historical event when Alexander the Great redeemed 95,000 Jews, who were held as slaves by the Egyptians, paying in cash for their liberation. Mr. Tselos, representing the Greek Students' Society, Plato, was the third speaker. Then came Dr. N. Salopoulos, who represented the united Greek press of Chicago. Miss Evagelia Metou, followed, representing the societies of young Greek ladies.



SALONIKI, Nov. 13, 1926

Attorney Andrew Vlahos, representing the Greek communities, and the Greek schools of Chicago followed. Mr. S. Zaph, former President of the County of the Greek Professional Men spoke; also Mr. Spanon, who represented Ahepa.

After the Greek orators, Mr. Frank Loesch, President of the Near East Relief branch in Chicago, in a brief and effective speech, depicted the vitality of the Greek race.

Mr. Morgenthau, who was the next speaker, in an extended speech, brought before the eyes of the audience, in detail, a picture of his noble work. The last speaker of the occasion was Mr. Spiro Kotakis, who, by a brilliant oration in Greek, conveyed to the distinguished guest of honor, gratitude of the Greeks for his humanitarian aid.

The six year old daughter of Mr. John Karagianis recited a beautiful poem on the occasion.

(Full)

Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION REMAIN INDISPUTABLE

p. 1- Although the results of the election in Greece are already known to us, a complete official report will not be received for a few days. This delay is due to the complicated electoral system over there.

The facts, however, will remain the same; that is, the liberal democratic parties, united by the efforts of Mr. G. Kafantare, have already secured 165 deputies, and according to the reports which are coming in they will have even more. That this will be the result is evident because these liberal democratic parties have piled up in various electoral districts surplus votes the total of which will call for more seats in the assembly. Consequently there is no danger that the total of 165 deputies already secured will be diminished; on the contrary, there is every indication that the number will be larger.

Accordingly those rumors to the effect that the final results will increase the strength of the Royalists at the expense of the Democrats are totally unfounded. They arise from ignorance of the electoral system or from a

Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00275

desire to confuse the Greeks in America and to inculcate in their minds the feeling that a disaster has occurred.

The facts which demonstrate the victory of the democratic parties remain indisputable, just as indisputable as the fact that such a victory creates a strong opposition to exercise parliamentary control over the Government's actions.

The Contradictor.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### THE ELECTION IN GREECE AND THE HELLENISM OF AMERICA

p. 1- It is about time for the Greeks in America to realize that the results of the election in Greece should be respected, for they are the decision of the Greek people. They should not be received by us with the feelings of winners or of losers just because the outcome conforms to our own petty notions or runs counter to them.

Those newspapers which, motivated by their political affiliations, try to falsify the news by submitting to their readers various eccentric interpretations of the results of the election are doing so in order to hold their readers in ignorance and to suggest the idea that some disaster has occurred. They transgress the limits of reasonable belief. They are seeking to promote their small personal interests, their own malicious aims. After all, the facts - the results of the election in Greece - more than speak for themselves and disprove every word of these journals which will not admit defeat. The acknowledgment of defeat is in itself a manly act, but they lack the courage to make the admission and in consequence are revealed as liars and impostors.

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Chicago Greek Daily, Nov. 11, 1926.

It is imperative that all American Hellenism shall forget its political disputes and apply itself to the task of restoring Greek-American communities. At the same time it must acknowledge that by the votes of the Greek people a Government is about to be formed in Greece; it must address that Government with courage and confidence and request of it a solution of the ecclesiastical problem so that the unity which has long been desired and the peace which unity implies may materialize among the Greek communities of America.

The Contradictor.

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GREEK



SALONIKI, Oct. 30, 1926

The Ambassador of Greece.

p. 1. His Excellency Mr. Simopoulos, and his wife, arrived in Chicago and were received by the Greek General Consul, Mr. DePasta, Bishop Philaretos, and eminent committees representing various associations of Chicago. Municipal authorities escorted them to the Drake Hotel.

The Ambassador during his short stay has received, for consultation, a chosen committee representing the clergy and the laity. He also, with his presence, honored the dance of the philanthropic Philomusical Society, which was giving a program at the La Salle Hotel.

A banquet, in honor of the distinguished visitor, was given at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, by the united Greek elements headed by the Church.

Saloniki cordially greeted the Diplomat with, "Welcome to your Excellency".



Chicago Greek Daily, Aug. 28, 1926.

### TSIPIANITON PICNIC

The second picnic of Tsiplaniton took place last Sunday at the Desplaines River and was a brilliant success.

Although the Association was organized only a year ago, it has much to show in accomplishment. It was launched for the purpose of promoting works of public benefit in the members' native country, Tsipliana of Mantinea, and already its first important project is about to be undertaken, namely, the conveyance of water-supplies into Tsipliana, something that will satisfy a serious want for the inhabitants of this district and give new life to the community. The idea could not but find all Tsiplanites willing to promote it, and within this brief span of time they have accumulated in their treasury about \$6,000, which they will soon increase to \$10,000, the sum required for the project.

. . . . . The amount raised by the picnic was \$2,500, which will be disposed of for the above purpose.

Saloniki, July. 31, 1926, p. 4

## HABITS OF THE LACEDAEMONS

Napoleon the Great, wishing to know the habits of the Maniates dispatched two Greeks to that principality of Greece with his Imperial credentials, so they would not be molested by the Turks. After their return to Paris the two Stefanopoulos brothers published in French a book titled "The Journey to Greece."

The citizens of this principality are cognizant of neither extreme poverty, nor too much wealth. Bravery by them is considered an indispensable virtue to maintain liberty. Bodily exercises make them swift, and simplicity in living makes them vigorous. Having no courts and no Judges, they have acquired the habit of respecting one another, and judge amongst themselves any insult or offense. An apology made for an insult, is considered cowardice. The punishment for an insult, sometimes drags two families into a bloody war.



Saloniki, July 31, 1926



Frugality constitutes their wealth. In their dealings, they have no contracts or any other written documents. Their verbal promise to pay is considered inviolable. They hold nothing holier than honor. A lack of respect for woman is taken as cowardice. The dishonoring of a woman must be paid with bloodshed. The woman knows that she must first respect herself, in order to be respected by others. The conduct of the mother is thought to be the best example for the daughter. The women refrain and abstain from shady clandestine meetings and intrigues. However they are not insensible to the darts of Aphrodite, nor unresponsive to the ardent looks from the eyes of youth. Indeed both sexes participate in mutual respect. The inhabitants of each village or hamlet, live as children of one big family. If a fellow citizen has a big family and not enough produce to keep the family from actual need, the Priest of the village, goes from door to door for contribution. The name of the needy family is not mentioned to any one, and the contributions are delivered to the family in great secrecy.

Saloniki, July 31, 1926



Hospitality is a cherished virtue of these people.

If a stranger or a victim of the Turks, comes to a town of this principality, the hospitality of the inhabitants is great, but he must prove his identity, lest he be unworthy and the bringer of corruption.

During the intellectual darkness of Greece, when it was under the yoke of the Turkey, Priests were the only teachers of youth, and every ablebodied man including the Maniates fought the war for liberty. Bishops not only urged the people to love their country, but took part on the battlefield, in order to encourage the fighters for liberty.

The two Stephanopoulos brothers recited what they heard in a school in Mani.

Saloniki, July 31, 1926

Priest (teacher) What are you?

Pupil: A free man, because I am master of my thoughts and my will power.

Priest: On what do you base your liberty?

Pupil: Upon the memory of my Spartan progenitors.

Priest: What are the duties of Maniates?

Pupil: First, to respect old age, and assist according to our power. Second, to love, honor and with all our power to assist and aid those who gave us life. Third, to run and pay our obligations without being forced. Fourth, to respect and honor marriage; married women to be esteemed as inviolable; girls as sacred persons. Fifth, to maintain our liberty, love our country and be ready to die defending her.

Upon those lofty principles the soul of the youngster is molded, and the result was that Greece acquired world-wide fame. That part of Greece is still distinguished for producing Greeks who do not know what fear is. Not only males but females equally. Bravery, morality, philosophy, art, music, and self-sacrifice were common to all the Greeks.



Saloniki, July 24, 1926, p. 1

## GREEK LITERATURE



The Greeks were not the first people who found out how to till the earth well, or to fashion metals, but they were the first people who tried to make reason the guide of life.

Proof of this is found in the very existence of the Greek cities. While other men were living in tribes or under despotic kings, the Greeks had already gathered themselves together in cities. Societies ruled, not by force, but by the persuasion of an equal law. Another proof of this is found in the Greek books. There we find writers of all sorts, poets, historians and philosophers, habitually striving to get at the reason for events. Greek literature has an interest such as belongs to no other literature. It shows us how man first set about systematic thinking. It shows us how some questions which have been solved since, and others which are still being discussed appeared to the people who first seriously tried to answer them.

But the Greek books are not merely interesting as showing the methods and aims of early thinkers. They contain results, too, which have had the deepest and widest influence on the whole of modern life, in religion, morality, science, politics and literature.



Saloniki, July 24, 1926

The thoughts of the great Greek thinkers have been bearing fruit in the world ever since they were first uttered. In some special sciences, the work done by the Greeks remains a basis of study to this day, as in ethics, logic and geometry. It is from Greek historians and Greek orators that we read some of the political lessons most directly useful for our own time. Neither the history of Christian doctrine nor the history of the Christian church can be fully understood without reference to the character and work of the Greek mind. Under the influence of Christianity, two principle elements have entered into the spiritual life of modern world; one of these has been Hebrew, the other has been Greek.

The chief types of poetry, such as epic, lyric, dramatic, the chief types of prose as historical, philosophical, oratorical, are such a matter of course now that we are apt to think of them as existing in the nature of things.



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But some of them did not exist at all, and others existed only in crude terms, when the Greek genius began its work. One after another, as the need of expression in each kind was felt, each of these types was perfected by the creative force of Greek genius. In Greek literature, then, we have not merely a literature very interesting in itself; we have the fountain of all Western literature. The influence of Rome on modern literature has in instances been more direct than that of Greece. But if its influence is traced by its broad stream it will carry us back to a Greek source.

The Greeks were a physically beautiful race, with great quickness and fineness of perception, which made them feel at once, anything that was exaggerated or absurd, or as we say, in bad taste. One of their favorite maxims was "Mithen Agan" equivalent to (Do not indulge in excess). They were naturally obedient in all things to a sense of fitness and measure- what they called "Kairos", a word which means literally "precision"; the instinct of drawing the line at the right place. So when they built a temple, this instinct kept them from making one part of it too large in proportion to another, or from adding ornaments in the wrong places;



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and this is the reason why such a building as the Parthenon at Athens, with its noble simplicity and symmetry, is perfect of its kind. Or if a Greek made a statue, not only did he make the limbs and features on just the right scale for each other, but he refrained from trying to make the stone express more than it fitly could, or do duty for a picture. In the same way, when they wrote books, the Greeks were guided by their sense of fitness. They felt that it was out proportion, and therefore ugly, if the words were greater or rarer than the thought.

Above all, the Greeks felt that a writer ought to be clear and precise. So, in the best work of Greek writers, we generally find these two things. First, the style is of the right kind for the subject; in poetry, for instance, the epic style is kept distinct from the lyric; historical prose is not written like oratory. Second, the writer tries to be clear. He chooses the words befitting the thought, he does not enslave the thought to the words.



Saloniki, July 24, 1926

The Greeks excelled, as we have seen, in an instinct for beauty and in the power of creating beautiful forms, and, of all the beautiful things which they created, their own language was the first and most wonderful. The Greek mind was very bright and keen and was accustomed to feeling fine distinctions and light shades by very simple means, and yet with perfect accuracy. By using our turn of phrase instead of another, which would have been equally correct, or with the help of those little words called "participles" which answered to the play of nature or tone of voice in talking, or even by a slight change in the order of the sentence, a Greek could mark with delicate precision the meaning which he meant to convey.

This peculiar power which the language acquired of being easily bent into the exact shape of the thought, entitles Greek to be called the most flexible of languages. But as the field are better for a botanist than the best collection of dried flowers, so we must go to the Greek books if we would see the language in the feelness of its elastic life. No one who is a stranger to Greek literature has comprehended how perfect an instrument human speech may be.

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Chicago Greek Daily, July 23, 1926.

### EUTAXIAS AND OUR CHURCH PROBLEM

p. 1- With the formation of Mr. Eutaxias's Government in Greece we have no doubt that this problem of the division of American Hellenism will be solved in such a way as to close the gap opened between us in the past by party fanaticism.

It is time for the ecclesiastical division into Venizelist (Republican) and Vasilican (Royalist) churches to cease because it not only menaces the very foundation of Greek communities in America but also reflects upon the good name of Greeks among other races. Whereas in Greece, with the passing of this particular period of politics, partisan agitations have ceased, we continue to call our churches Venizelist (Republican) and Vasilican (Royalist). And since these differences were intruded among us from Greece under the Venizelist regime, it is the duty of the new Government under Eutaxias to eliminate this great evil and to restore peace and unity among the Greeks of America.



Chicago Greek Daily, July 23, 1926.

In this church problem of ours Mr. Eutaxias is the only one of our politicians well acquainted with all the details, and he has expressed himself on this subject, saying that it is very unfortunate that the Greek people in their communities here have separated from the Church of Greece. After this statement of his we have not the least doubt that with the help of the Eutaxias Government things will be set on their regular course again, - a course from which some years ago party bigotry diverted them.

Antilogos (The Contradictor)

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 17, 1926, p. 2

HEILON, THE WISE SPARTAN



Life and attitude of the ancients, compared with the moderns.

In the VI century B. C., Heilon, the Spartan, was the most conspicuous among the seven illustrious philosophers of Greece. He was distinguished for the brevity of his philosophic mind. He lived the life of the philosophy he advocated. Many philosophers, although they speak wisdom live a life of ignorance. The wise counsels of this philosopher are masterpieces, and for twenty five centuries, like shining stars, they have guided the human race on the road of virtue and culture.

"Know thyself". If every one of us strives to know himself, humanity today shall have a high level of civilization. If we are able to know and conquer the diseases of the soul, through virtue and culture, we shall have happiness.

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"Mithen Agan". Man, should be moderate all his life, excess and abuse leads to tragedy and ridicule.

The ancient Greeks during the "Golden Ages" applied the "Mithen Agan" not only in their living, but in good acts. Thus, in music they had rhythm, in architecture and sculpture they had analogy. Humanity today, goes to extremes, especially in the United States.

"Utter not an evil word against your neighbors". Very few of us follow this wise counsel of heilon. "Run more quickly to your friend's misfortune, than to his happiness." However today, we do the opposite. Many go quickly to the prosperous, and flatterers are at the head of this line. Those in distress are usually forgotten.

"Threaten no one". To threaten is feminine, is what Heilon means here.

Saloniki, July 17, 1926, p.2



"Respect and honor old age". The ancient Spartans honored and respected the old men. Today, we see youth having utter disregard for the old ones and very frequently ignoring their parents.

"Do not let the tongue go before the thought". Many of us, speak without thinking, we prate and become silly.

"Wish not the impossible". Many people desire and wish impossible things, seek shadows and become unhappy.

"Speaking, move not the hand, such gestures belong to maniacs". When you speak don't move the hand as its a characteristic of lunacy. Some of us not only move the hands, when speaking, but feet also.

"Hate not the Oracles" The ancient Greeks believed in oracles, and worshiped Apollo as the patron god of oracles. The Delphic Oracle, was Panhellenic, and its priests (Mantis) were highly esteemed Kalhas and Tiresias were the most illustrious in history.

N. Salopoulos.

Saloniki, July 17, 1926, p. 5



APPEAL TO THE TEGEATAS.

The historical cathedral of Tegea, which was built by Dioclitianos, 1200 years ago, is undoubtedly a masterpiece of Byzantine art. This church for centuries was the center of religious and political activities. It kept the fire of liberty always burning and was an inspiration to the Armatolous and Kleftas, for the liberation of the race.

The "Athens Society" of Tegeatas, which since 1880 has turned its activities towards the perpetuation of this historical Cathedral, appeals to its native sons in Chicago and elsewhere to raise money in order to build an adjacent building for educational purposes. For many years in the past, this Diocese, in order to produce good mothers and housewives, gave lectures to young girls of Tegla and vicinity. Now the membership of these classes; is over two hundred, and the facilities for its proper functioning are rather inadequate.



Saloniki, July 17, 1926

Upon the suggestion of the Diocese, the Society of Tegeatas, decided to build a really systematic industrial school under the auspices of the Bishopic Committee.

And, as always is the case when short of money, the eyes of the Committee are turned towards the Greeks of America, and especially to those of Chicago owing to their preponderance in numbers, and a requested has been sent them to "chip" in for the erection of the anticipated industrial school.

The activity must begin at once, the money must be raised, and the erection of the building must take place as quickly as possible, hence, as a native of Tegea, I appeal to all Tegeatas to attend a meeting and generously subscribe to the above cause.

Dem. Kogionis



SALONIKI, July 17, 1926

GREEK NEWS

p. 1. For the information of those who are not familiar with the prevalent laws of Greece, and for the sake of making a comparison of what rights the citizens have, here and abroad, this is written.

General Theodore Pangalos, President and Dictator of the Greek Republic, put in effect a drastic law, to take care of the strikers. The leaders of the strike, and those strikers who become a public nuisance are sent to exile on an island of the Aegean Sea. They are precluded and prohibited to communicate with the working masses living in isolation and quietness, and given the opportunity to capitulate.

When the Dictator feels that they have had enough of the treatment of quietness, he liberates them, after they have promised not to disturb the peace of the land any more.

Chicago Greek Daily, July 8, 1926.

OUR NATIONAL REPRESENTATION IN AMERICA

Once before in this column we aired the matter of our national representation in America, and we remarked with sorrow that it fails to measure up to the needs of the Greek nation and of American Hellenism. What impelled us to deal with this matter was the indifference which we have observed on the part of the Greek consul in Chicago, Mr. Depasta, and of the Greek ambassador at Washington, Mr. Simopoulos, to every Greek movement in this country and their aloofness from the life of American Greeks.

This phenomenon has never before been observed in America. None of the predecessors of Mr. Depasta or of Mr. Simopoulos ever failed to display their interest in matters which touched the Greeks in America; they never failed to take active part in the community and social life of the American Greeks; and in many other ways they showed their interest in Greek-American affairs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Greek Daily, July 8, 1926.

It appears, unfortunately, that this situation is the result of no superficial circumstance; this phenomenal indifference of the official representatives of Greece may be traced to the Central Service of the Greek foreign office, if we are to judge by an article in the Open Forum of Athens, written by a Greek statesman, Mr. G. Exentare. An excerpt from the article follows:

"Very sad to relate, it is apparent to the most superficial observer that the staff of the foreign office fails to measure up to the task of performing its duties. Except for a very few, who might be counted on the fingers of one hand, those who have secured employment there in late years are inferior beyond description, - without zeal, without diligence, and without serious appreciation of their duties. The polite rivalry which accompanies a warlike period, eagerness to serve, and respect for superiors and subordination to them are all absolutely lacking in these public servants. Discipline has become lax. The new employees, who obtained their positions with exceptional ease, lack even the most elementary equipment; they are as ignorant as they are inexperienced; they display unusual indifference to their duties and not seldom become insolent to their superiors and to the public.

APR 11 1927 PROJ. 30275

Chicago Greek Daily, July 8, 1926

"The oldest employees neglect their work; and as for the rest - dizzy and confused with the frequent changes caused by party combats - they cling to their positions as seafarers cling to a wrecked boat. They are pre-occupied with their anxiety to hold on to their jobs and therefore avoid as much as possible all argument and antagonism."

From this clear picture it is apparent that those observations which we have made at other times with reference to the representatives of Greece in America are more applicable to the Central Service of the ministry, and that we are not the only ones who complain about conditions. Obviously, if the Central Service was really what it should be, it would not have tolerated for so many years this indifference in its representatives, especially in America, where the personages of Mr. Consul and Mr. Ambassador might play a great part in encouraging national efforts toward the improvement of public affairs.

Mr. Exentare in his article gives us the reason for that attitude toward American Greeks which we have observed in the Greek consul in Chicago and in the Greek ambassador at Washington, and we see these influences in operation today in the Greek foreign office, where disorderliness and indifference are the least of their evil effects.

MPA IN L.J. PROC. 30275

Chicago Greek Daily, July 8, 1926.

As things are, the best that Mr. Pangalos can do for the present is to get rid of both the embassy and the consulate in America. By doing this he will at least save thousands of dollars, for under existing circumstances it makes no difference whether he has a consulate in Chicago or not. Certainly, if the Central Service itself of the Greek foreign office is incapable of performing its duties, it is only natural to expect the same incompetence in the foreign representatives of Greece.

S. Kotakis.

III H

Saloniki, June 19, 1926.

GREEK



ACADEMIC PHILOSOPHY, -MORALITY.

Owing to the perpetual babbling of some of our Greek moralists, it is the imperative duty, of this publication, to dig into the archives of academic philosophy, and unearth the truth of the disputed theme. Morality, is not divine, but a philosophical creation, for the improvement of society, hence anything that is good was and is attributed to having a divine origin.

Our own ancient predecessors, when their liberty was lost, and they had no voice in the administration of the affairs of the State, became estranged separated. Those who were inclined towards to morality, endeavored to better themselves; those inclined towards the libidinous followed the other road. So, the first followed the academic dogma the others became Epicurians. And the Epicurians predominated. It is not surprising, therefore, that the debased Conqueror Demetrios was proclaimed a God. Since, the fall of the ancient religion, and the new one not yet arrived the academic philosophy has offered important services to the human race.



GREEK

Saloniki, June 19, 1926.

Where philosophy left off, and father of all, but under no consideration can we regard him as of human form." Just because the Academy was based upon such principles and the moral foundations were unshaken, the followers of that institution were personages of distinguished character and mind. Nevertheless, we cannot say that the Academy conceived all the dogmas, for some of them were conceived by the ancients. You find everywhere the relation of the academic to cynic philosophy. Academic philosophy sprang from the cynic philosophy. Therefore it may truthfully be said that the Academy broke up cynicism.

The dogmas of the Academy not only agreed with the cynic philosophy, but with that of Plato and Aristotle. At the beginning it was the physical dogma of Philosophy, Socrates advocated the moral dogma, and Plato, the dialectical, or logic.

Saloniki, June 19, 1926.

GREEK



Zenon was the first to introduce, scientifically, the three branches of philosophy, although they were in existence previous to him.

The Academy and its members are still distinguished for their creative philosophical system; Morality was advocated and taught as the only virtue. The various manifestations of pathos, were not elements of life, but diseases of the soul. The wise one, it was said, was a free person, noble, and possessing an abundance of life. Only the governing soul was willing to compete, and be ready to make sacrifices. By this teaching an effort was made to bring to earth the high ideal of Plato's Republic.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, June 1, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE.

The National Bank of Greece announces the establishment of an office in Chicago, to serve in particular the Greek people of Chicago and vicinity.

Please take notice and apply to our representative, Mr. Antonio K. Benneta, 33 S. Clark Street, suite 744.



SALONIKI, May 29, 1926

Contributions For A Church Clock.

p. 7. The natives of Kato Mpelesi of Chicago and the surrounding vicinities sent to the old country the sum of \$1,909.50 which was raised for the purpose of installing a huge clock on the church of their native town. The names and the amount of each donator are sent to the committee of Kato Mpelesi for publication. Bravo natives of Kato Mpelesi!



SALONIKI, May 22, 1926

Mr. Melas, visiting Chicago.

p. 7      The Greek community of Chicago will be honored with a visit of the distinguished statesman of Greece, Mr. Melas, a former admiral of the Greek Navy.

Eminent Greeks of Chicago visited the illustrious son of their former country, and wished him bon voyage. Mr. Melas was with us for only two days.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, May 14, 1926.

[APPEAL TO KOSMITES]

Notice is hereby given to all "Kosmites" to be present at our general meeting to be held on Thursday, May 13, at 7 P.M., in Midway Masonic Temple, 6115 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Many things are to be discussed,--the ways and means of putting into effect various proposals and many other important matters. In addition, the financial committee of the project of constructing the highway Leonidion-Kosma-Vrontama will submit various documents received from the Ministers of Transportation, Interior, and Treasury, etc., regarding the progress of the project.

The presence of all is indispensable.

D. C. Cheronis, President.

Note: Our annual picnic will be held July 1, at the Park, 6400 Archer Avenue.

MPA (ILL.) PROP. 30275

III H  
V A I

Chicago Greek Daily, May 14, 1926

GREEK



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, May 8, 1926

Anecdote of the Greek Clergy. The Ottoman and the Monk.

p. 7. A simple but wise Greek Monk, when Greece was under the yoke of the Turks, was always indispute with a Turkish Governor regarding the virginity of Virgin Mary.

The Turkish Governor amused himself with the simplicity and frankness of the Monk, whenever he met him. One day the Monk was stopped, while he was out for a walk, at the command of the Governor, who was sitting under a tree of a coffee house, with other officials of his jurisdiction sipping Turkish coffee. In a mocking way the Turkish Governor asked the Monk, "What is your Virgin Mary doing now?"

The Monk, graciously but not serfly, saluted the tyrants and in his simple manner said, "My Virgin Mary, right now, is making an escalator." The Governor laughed heartily and ironically and asked the object of the escalator.

The Monk said, "For the Greeks to go up and the Turks to go down."



SALONIKI, May 8, 1926

The faces of the Turks were reddened with anger, and one of them attempted to beat the Monk. But the educated Governor stopped his Turkish colleague with the following statement, "It is an utter impossibility for small Greece and its great patron Virgin Mary to overthrow the dynasty of the Great Ottoman Empire."

The Monk again politely affirmed, "Wait and see."

Three years later, when Greece overthrew the tyrants, and every man, woman, and child carried a gun and ammunition, a wholesale slaughter of the Turks began. The Governor took refuge in the cellar of the Monk. The Monk in his simple and unsophisticated manner reminded the Governor that the utter impossibility became a demonstrated verity, and furthermore, that it was the wish of the Virgin Mary, that the Turkish Governor life be spared.

Later day historians wrote that the Turkish Governor was baptized and became a Christian .

The Greeks of America and, in fact, Greeks all over the World take great pleasure in narrating the myth, pointing out the divine powers of the Virgin Mary and the humanitarian and merciful ways of the clergy.



SALONIKI, May 1, 1926

GREEKS Of Chicago Donating Money for the Young Men's Christian Association of Greece.

p. 3. At the dinner given at St. Constantine church, in honor of the visiting Apostle of the Greek church, His Holiness, Mr. Gennadios, and his eminent entourage, money was raised for the Young Men's Christian Association of Greece. Mr. DePastas, Consul General of Greece, participated, also, in the dinner with his attaches. When the Great Hierarch finished his brief but eloquent speech, the participants of the dinner subscribed the following sums of money: Raklios & Co., \$5,000; George Prassas, \$3,000; A. Chamalis, \$3,000; B. Karagianis, \$1,000; N. Nomikos, \$1,000; John Bontsolas, \$1,000; Stamos Bros., \$1,000; K. Tzovanis, \$1,000; A. Valos, \$1,000; Paul Demos, \$500; E.M. Tsirigos, \$500; G.S. Siolas, \$5000; P. Toutoulis, \$400; G. Katsigianis, \$400; I.B. Prassas, \$400; G. Buzanis, \$250; K. Granias, \$250; G. Spyros, \$250; Georgacopoulos, \$250; P. Anagnostopoulos, \$200; K.H. Hantzis, \$200; A. Deligiannis, \$200; Miss A. Tzovalis, \$100; G.K. Zotos, \$100; Dr. K. Theodorou, \$100; S. Kostom, \$100; John Askounis, \$100; G. Roumbos, \$100; Kadjoli Bros., \$100; Mr. Barlos, \$100; G. Panos, \$100; L. Krousis, \$100;.

The Prelate graciously thanked the thirty donators.



SALONIKI, May 1, 1926

This newspaper congratulates the generous Greeks of the dinner and urges every church community to do their part in order to bring Chicago on top of the list of the cities that are donating to this worthy cause.

"The Arrival of the Greek Delegation in Chicago,"  
Restaurant Keepers Guide, 108 N. Dearborn Street,  
April, 1926.

BANQUET OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
IN HONOR OF THE GREEK DELEGATION

Metropolitan Gennadios of Saloniki Accompanied by Commodore Constantine Melas of the Greek Navy, Colonel G. Kontikakis of the Greek Army, and Mr. Amos, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Greece, arrived in the city of Chicago Thursday morning, April 15, and was met at the Dearborn Street Station by an enormous crowd.

The same evening a banquet was given in honor of the High Prelate at the La Salle Hotel by the Y.M.C.A. with the cooperation of the Greek-American citizens.

From every point of view the whole affair was a success and we admit that seldom one can see such a gathering expressing its appreciation by so frequent outbursts of applauses.

Restaurant Keepers Guide, April, 1926.

His Holiness praising the good work of the Y.M.C.A. said: "The arrival of the Y.M.C.A. in Greece opened the eyes of youth to the possibility of education, good morals, and athletic activities. The Y.M.C.A. in fact started a new era, and it is our desire that it will be the means of cementing the friendship of Greece and the United States closer than ever."

SALONIKI, April 24, 1926



**Drastic Measures Against Revolt.**

p. 1. We are informed, the Greek government contemplates to introduce a bill against revolt. e. g:

The leaders of any rebellious movement that are arrested will be immediately tried by military authorities. If found guilty they will be shot within a few hours after their trial.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, April 20, 1926.

### FUNDS

We have been notified by the Y.M.C.A. that the collection for the erection of its buildings in Athens has been started by contributions from Mr. John Raklios of \$5,000 and from Messrs. Tom Chamales and G. Prassas, \$3,000 each, as well as other liberal amounts - \$20,000 in all.

If the promptness of these few fellow-countrymen of ours, who responded to the call with \$20,000 is taken into consideration, it can easily be imagined what sum the fund would have amounted to for the purpose referred to above, if the mission under the Most Rev. Father Gennadios had handled the matter with prudence instead of allowing itself to become the tool of one camp, which is always trying to indentify itself with the generosity of the Greeks of Chicago and to represent it as the result of its own efforts.

We only regret that every noble cause becomes the object of political exploitation in which one side is apt to display its fictitious power with the money and the loss of the others.

III H

GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, April 19, 1926.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF GREECE. WPA (ILL) PA 10.30275

(Advertisement)

Regular transatlantic voyages from New York and  
Boston direct to Patras, Peiraeus, and Constantinople.

Steamships: Byron and Edison.



SALONIKI, April 17, 1926

Activities for National Air Defense. 1,000 Aeroplanes.

p. 10 The government of Greece decided to send to America a special commission, to lay plans with the Greek Ambassador, to solicit contributions from the Greeks for our national air defense. Similar commissions visited other countries inhabited by Greeks.

The people of Greece, being aware of the importance of air defense, willingly responded to the government's urgings for contributions to build aeroplanes for defense of the country. The result was, that already 24 aeroplanes are added to the Greek national air fleet.

Countries, cities, states, banks, societies, and industries responded with generous contributions. Noted amongst the cities which gave was the Cavalla, which contributed enough for 10 aeroplanes.

Governors of various states assured the central government, that the people of their commonwealth would contribute considerable amounts of money for the national defense.



SALONIKI, April 17, 1926

The Government, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditures, and for strict economy, recalled retired high officers of the Army and Navy to take active part in supervising the huge enterprise of the soliciting of contributions. Thirty-three high officers were called for that purpose, thus eliminating graft, waste, and additional compensation. The supervising officers are held responsible to the Army and Navy Tribunal. That means Martial responsibility.

A former palace was converted into offices, for transecting the work of contributions, thus eliminating rent.

The enthusiastic response of the people, the determination of the government, and the faithful services of the officers, top the whole affair. Success is assured. It is estimated, from reports, that one thousand aeroplanes will be built soon. Many European Companies already have bid for the job.

Greeks of America, get ready when your turn comes to contribute for Greece.



SALONIKI, March 20, 1926

Greek News.

p. 1. The Greek Information Bureau, of Washington D.C., informed us that the Government of Greece appointed two eminent committees to study the French and American Constitutions.

High officials of Pangalos government are very much in favor of adopting the American Constitution. The current of Greek-Americanism will prevail. The hundreds of thousands of Greek-Americans visiting Greece have been instrumental in pointing out the benefits and advantages that can be enjoyed under an American form of Government.

Mr. Pangalos is determined to restore constitutional harmony out of the chaos.

Many governmental officials have been dismissed for having Communistic proclivities.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, March 12, 1926.

THE TURKS ALSO WANT TO FLY

CORRESPONDENCE



Constantinople. February. Kemal, in the historic address with which he proclaimed the opening of the National Congress, made a statement intentionally absurd. Having eulogized the doubtful value of the treaty of Locarno, he said: "From what I have demonstrated to you, gentlemen, you understand that we must lay serious emphasis on the importance of our national defense. The strength of our army, our navy, and our air force is the main factor destined to insure Turkey's advance on the road to peace and reconstruction!"

. . . . Foremost are the army, the navy and the air force! Everything else is secondary and may thrive on crumbs from the military table. Characteristic of the military spirit prevailing in Kemal's state is the following incident:



Chicago Greek Daily, March 12, 1926.

One of the cinema theaters of Peran was to exhibit an American film, "Chaplin the Soldier." . . . To the disappointment of Charlie Chaplin fans, it was prohibited.

This morning with my tea I sip in the terrific conclusion of the editorial of Dzoumhouriet. "Only arms will insure peace," it says.

Among other things the airplane fascinates Kemal. On the day before yesterday we commemorated the flyers who lost their lives in the last war; there were military parades and many speeches for the occasion as well as many write-ups. It was a day of apotheosis for the airplane. The war minister Rezep Bey made a significant speech in Angora, (Quotations from his speech follow - Translator) which had loud repercussions in the press. But the most important and revealing statement was the article of the representative Phalih Rifki in the semi-official Hakimet Milie of Angora.

The title is poetic, "Our Wings," but the contents are sanguinary and anti-poetic, as is the case with every war-fancy. "The whole world," it reads, "recognizes to-day that in future wars the weapons of air and



Chicago Greek Daily, March 12, 1926.

of chemistry will play the primary role. The chemist and the air fleet will not try to bomb a location or a ship or to find out the movements of the enemy. It will be a question of how to discover an air contrivance so powerful as to asphyxiate and poison large masses of human beings, whole cities, whole populations. This gas will flow over tremendous areas, will flow into residences, and into cellars hermitically sealed, and will overtake unfortunate human creatures in their places of refuge no matter how remote.

. . . . "We Turks do not lack courage and initiative. We began very late. We woke up at the moment when our needs were serious and our means insignificant. Now we must organize our air defense in the shortest possible time; the whole nation must bend to the task, collectively and individually."

But lack of chemists casts a shadow over the dream of the bloodthirsty Turkish representative. "But our chemists?" he exclaims, "our factories that will supply our means of offense and of defense? Where are our technicians to handle these matters? Where are the Turkish chemists?"

Certainly we are not the ones to answer.

Th. Athanasiadis.

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SALONIKI, February 6, 1926

Greece and Dictator Pangalos.

On the 28th of June, of last year, I was traveling in Algeria, Africa and I read in the Newspaper the declaration of the Dictatorship of Pangalos. I was ready to change and alter my itinerary, and leave Greece out travel route, because the word revolution, for me, means civil war and chaos. A fellow traveler from Athens changed my mind by saying to me, "My dear Greek, from America, the revolutions in Greece is nothing else but an army demonstration. Nothing alters the everyday routine of life in Greece. Such Coup d' etat's take place with so much quietness and perfection, that the coffee sippers and wine imbibers in the Plaza of the Constitution are not disturbed, and have not the slightest idea of anything taking place that is out of the way, even though they see, usually, platoons of soldiers marching up and down the Plaza. That is an every day occurrence."

On the 2nd of July, I read, on the bulletin board of the Greek Parliament, the declaration of the Pangalos Dictatorship. The document was brief and to the point.



SALONIKI, February 6, 1926

Dictator Pangalos is not from what I have heard everywhere in the Greek Metropolis, a tyrant, a dictator, as we define the word, but is a well trained and disciplined soldier of Greece and is always for Greece. His painstaking endeavors to reconcile the various political leaders for the good of the country, were of no avail. Their personal and individual egotism and interest was above that of Greece. For the good of the country, and against the wishes of politico-demagogues, Pangalos declared the Dictatorship. But he is not an oppressor, he merely does not recognize pro and con Venizelists nor pro and con Constantines or Royalists, etc., but be rest assured that he does recognize all of them as Greeks, and Greeks for Greece.

Those silly Asses who are delighted to speak against the Dictatorship, if they were sincere could turn around and see how most of the Anglo-Saxon nations are governed, they would see that the leaders of these nations are organs of various dictatorships whose main object is to maintain the power of government. The dictatorships in the Anglo-Saxon countries are so thoroughly and perfectly organized that the masses are accustomed to think, live, work and act in groups and are satisfied to be governed by such Oligarchies, whose chief characteristics are audacity, boldness and incapability.



SALONIKI, February 6, 1926

Those countries never permit anyone to be titled Dictator. As soon as a nation shows signs of stability and self-reliance and refuses to be dictated to by those so-called democratic Anglo-Saxon countries, these countries begin to preach to their hypnotized masses, that such a nation (which dared to have stability and self-reliance) is an apostate of the family of nations and that its people are about to be enslaved under an abominable Dictatorship. They remind you of wolf howlers who want to be protected from the sheep.

"Pangalos, the Dictator, is not a politician, but is a General and a great Statesman. His government does not aim to divide Greece, but on the contrary to unite all factions behind one objective and that objective is that all Greeks must serve Greece."

During my three months sojourn in Greece, things were running so smoothly and beneficially to all, that Pangalos and his Dictatorship will remain until it has served its purpose.

Petros Sarelas  
Chicago.



SALONIKI, January 30,- 1926

Protest to the League of Nations.

The native sons of Dodecanisos here in Chicago, in a general mass meeting presided by Mr. Zervos, resolved to appeal to the League of Nations, to intercede on behalf of the inhabitants of Dodecanisa, who are oppressed and persecuted under the domineering power of Italy. The inhabitants of those Islands have had the misfortune to be governed by Italy. The conniving, scheming and heartless diplomats of the Big Powers turned Dodecanisos, whose population is nothing but Greek, over to be put under an Italian mandate. Mr. Zervos announced to the press, that he and a committee would visit the legations and embassies of the Big Powers including that of Italy, and lay before them, the true and rightful claims of the Dodecanisos Islands, hoping that the oppression would be stopped.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Peter S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois,  
Feb. 1, 1926.

Chicago, Illinois  
January 28, 1926.

Editor, Chicago American  
326 W. Madison Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

This letter is on authority of His Royal Highness, Prince Paul of Greece, who requested me to express his appreciation for the many courtesies extended him from time to time by your worthy publication and the splendid manner in which you have written of him through your columns.

In the meantime I wish to commend most highly on the work of your representative, Mr. Meyer Zolotareff whose writing has been so beautifully prepared in articles regarding the Prince.

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GREEK

Correspondence of Peter S. Lambros  
Feb. 1, 1926

I particularly refer to Mr. Zolotareff's article of the 27th instant on the first section two of your paper, entitled "Prince Unites Greeks Here," which has been enthusiastically received by our fellow countrymen in Chicago, and the news of which has been well announced.

Four hundred copies of the entire issue of yesterday's edition were ordered by my office and will be sent to public officials and royal families of Europe.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

P. S. Lambros.

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GREEN



Saloniki, January 16, 1926

**FIRST DONATION FOR AIR DEFENSE**

The above mentioned brotherhood, complying with the request sent out by the Greek General Consolidate, for contributions to our National Air Defense in Greece, herewith forwards \$100 for that purpose. The contribution was made by a small gathering of the above said society, a longer one will follow.

Pan Siaperas, President.  
P. Siaperas, Secretary.

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SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

Republics and Kingdoms.

The Republic of the United States, the country in which we, the Greeks, live, took birth on July 4, 1776. This nation threw off the British King, with all of the nonsense, foolishness and expense that his grafting system of government represented. The intelligent men of that period had too much good, hard, common sense, to maintain and pay for the ridiculous right of keeping up and feeding a worthless monarchy. The United States of America has grown and prospered since the day these courageous pioneers of America wrote the immortal and famous doctrine known all over the earth as the "Declaration of Independence." This story is familiar to every enlightened school boy the world over.

Yet in the face of this fact, in the fact of the tremendous success of this government, there appears in this city, in open newspapers, a statement coming from a young inexperienced man, boldly saying that he is only temporarily separated from his divine right. The divine and absolute right and privilege to rule the Greeks. He even said, that the right belongs exclusively to his family.

God in heaven, do we, in this enlightened and intelligent great country,

SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

have to submit to such brazen affrontery? Doesn't this stupid visitor and his advisers, if he has any, know that this is very dangerous; doesn't he know that he is trespassing upon our hospitality, when he gives vent to his stupid and mischievous utterances? Doesn't he realize he is a visitor in a Republic? That the American people who made this country free for all to live in are unalterably opposed to self seeking, and self styled princes and kings? Is it because of blood relationship that this man resembles in attitude his crazy and fanatical relative, the insane Kaiser, that monstrous murderer? How can this little fool come to Chicago and install himself in a hotel, posing like a clown with a monocle? Ye Gods! How can he have the nerve to beguile and fool his trusting Greek supporters, the poor misguided and gullible Greeks? Thanks to God that the biggest part of our community doesn't fall for such silly nonsense!

Oh, Greeks, don't you know yet, that you live in the Republic of America? I don't doubt that in the crowd that calls on this boy, at the Blackstone Hotel, there are follow Greeks who have taken out their naturalization papers, throwing off their allegiance to Kings, potentates, and princes. For God's sake, do they want their American friends and the rest of the Greeks to know that they don't mean what they swore to, when they took their oath, to follow only the Republican



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

Constitution of these United States? Do these few Greeks think they can live in America, and foster, and encourage a Monarchical system of government for another country?

Shame on you fellow Greeks, shame. You, the Greeks of Chicago, to stand around, and bow down, and worship and follow, an inexperienced boy, impudently shouting that he and his family have the exclusive right to rule Greece. Don't you know that the Republic of Greece is now a living, breathing thing, commanding the confidence and respect of the civilized world? Don't you know that the outraged people of Greece rose up in their majesty and drove this royal grafting crowd out of our country forever?

The day of Kings is doomed. Intelligence rules now in the world. Oh! brother Greeks of Chicago, be wise. Solon was one of us, Pericles another; open your books and read about them. You can't fool the Americans, they are intelligent. For the sake of common sense, don't attempt to build up propaganda here, as the government at Washington might take notice of you.

The Republic of Greece is on friendly terms with the American government,



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

don't rock the boat of that friendship. Tell this boy to go and get a job and become a useful man; tell him that you are under the mighty flag of freedom and liberty; tell him that hard work and American ideas will help him to cure the psychological disease that he is troubled with; the psychological disease of the divine rights of his family, to own the Greeks.

My dear Greeks of Chicago, stand up and be real honest men. Down with Royalty, down with all the miseries and troubles, that these self-seeking fakers are trying to put over on you. Show that you are American Greeks; America doesn't stand for any silly thing called Royalty. Brother Greeks, do not tolerate any more of this bold brazen and audacious utterance of this youngster, who is so self assured of his divine right to rule, that he doesn't respect the rights of mere common humanity, but like a giant leech, he attempts to fasten himself upon the backs of some of our admiring and trusting Greeks. He takes advantage of that confidence, abuses every privilege, dishonors every trust, violates all the laws of God and man and coolly and calmly tells us that I have the divine right to rule the Greeks. Oh! American Greeks, come to yourselves and follow and bow to your American flag, the symbol of liberty and everything that is good in the world, instead of bowing to this son of decayed Royalty.

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SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

Anti-Hellenic Propaganda. By Dr. K. Haloulos, Chicago.

There are two political parties in this country just as there are two in Greece. Here they are called, Republican and Democratic, in Greece they are called, Venizelists and Anti-Venizelists.

The Anti-Venizelists, owing to their hatred of the name Venizelos, self-styled themselves as Royalists. The intrinsic desire and aim of the leading Royalists, is not to restore Monarchy, but to win and dominate the political horizon of Greece. The intrigues, and schemes of the political factions in any country, are known to be boundless.

Owing to the fact that the former King Constantine was beloved by the populace, the Royalists called themselves the followers of Constantine. The Greeks of Greece and America are divided into two camps the Venizelists and the Royalists.

Prince Paul, the son of Constantine, who is visiting our city, is followed and acclaimed by those Greeks of Chicago, who are advocates of the Constantine



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

or Royalist party, and are opposed politically to the other party, the Venizelists.

King Constantine, was beloved by the people of all parties while he was ruling as a King, but was sent to exile when he attempted to govern the Greeks. He became a victim of circumstances, ensnared in the wiles of a political faction, which used the Dynasty as a tool for its own preponderance. King Constantine was dethroned. His son, Prince Paul, now claiming the Divine Rights, of his politico-dynastic family of Greece, attempts to perpetuate the division of the Greeks with his anti-Hellenic propaganda. He wants to rule the Greeks.

Silly youth, and silly royalists, don't you see the political game behind the screen of Royalty? A nation which is divided by any dynasty into two factions, sooner or later, will have no dynasty.

The attempts of the Prince in Chicago, to prolong this propaganda and set Greek against Greek, with the hope of gaining power, cheap political power, and eventually restoring the Dynasty, does him no good.



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

Greece is now a Republic. The Greeks, sooner or later, will do away with this division, Venizelists and Royalists, and will unite as one mass under one Democratic government for all. I do sincerely feel sorry for those who, in their political dizziness, forget who they are and where they are, and follow a foolish young man who wants to become a King.

SALONIKI, January 16, 1926



The President of the Community "Philiatres"

In a meeting of the "Philiatres" the president of the community announced the contents of an appeal to the natives of "Philiatra" by the Mayor of their native town.

"Due to the fact that our town "Philiatra" is honored by the visits of our many former citizens, who are now in America, I deemed it imperative to ask you, the older men, to appropriate enough money for street improvements, for elimination of any ugly sight, and for beautifying the town of your childhood, as much as possible, to resemble an American town. When our visiting sons come here, they will find, not only comfort and hospitality, but also a pleasing environment, similar to that to which they are now accustomed. I, hereby, move for a resolution to be adopted and forwarded to our former citizens, now living in every part of the Great United States of America, to assist us in our enterprise. We will be grateful for suggestions and ideas concerning the new world in which they live, so that we here may best use the money sent to serve the purpose and the desires of the senders."



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

Our former mother country calls us for assistance, and the success of the enterprise does not entirely depend upon the local civil authorities and the people of the town, but upon every individual of the town now abroad. Come, now, Sons of Philiatra, take the initiative, and set an example for others to follow; come and let us Americanize our former town.

This Newspaper sincerely congratulates the Mayor of Philiatra and wishes and hope that other mayors in Greece will follow his example. The newspaper, Saloniki, also congratulates the Community of Philiatra, of the city of Chicago, for their idealism, and willingness to remember their home town back in the Mother Country.



SALONIKI, January 16, 1926

**Police Ordinance Against Short Skirts:-**

Greek ladies of Chicago and the surroundings, are informed through the publication, if and when they decide to go to Greece for a visit, that they must comply with a newly enforced Police Ordinance. Short skirts are tabooed. The length of the skirts must be twelve inches above the sole of the shoe. That is for all young and old ladies above the age of twelve. What a pity! That Chief of Police of that Great Greek Metropolis, Athens, must have crime under control, otherwise he and his unions wouldn't have time to go around with a tape line and stoop down to measure the lengths of skirts.

Oh! Athens, the first land of civilization and freedom, where the Ancient Greek Maidens were encouraged to wear as little as possible in order to develop health and beauty, why do you now tolerate such nonsense. Of course, the head of that Police Department took such drastic measures, in order to safeguard the nervous system of the male population, on the advice and recommendation of the doctors of the Police Department.

The learned and wise doctors said, "the aspect of shapely legs scandalized the nerves and therefore is injurious to the nervous system. Poor young girls, do not loose hope, the wise doctors may decide on something contrary tomorrow."



SALONIKI, January 9, 1926

Greece and the Divine Rights.

The Greeks are regarded as the pioneers of the civilization that the world is enjoying today. They are the fathers of literature, arts, and science. Wherever you turn your eyes, you will find a mighty monument of tribute to Greek culture.

Oh, Ancient Greece! the giver of light to the World, are you going to let Modern Greece be ruled and governed by a band of imported foreigners? A King from Denmark, who was put in control of the Throne; a Queen who was brought from the pig-headed Hoenzollern tribe to rule the Greeks.

A lady of that so-called Greek Royal Family was delivered to a Rumanian Prince, against his will. The man had a wife and a child at the time, but his Mother Queen Marie, another scheming royal woman, compelled this Carol, as that is his name, to marry the lady from the Greek Royal Family.

But this Royal Family is not Greek. There is not a single drop of Greek blood in the veins of these so-called royal foreigners, who are, and who have



SALONIKI, January 9, 1926

attempted to foist themselves upon our race.

Another Prince of this family sold himself to an old woman by the name of Leeds. Her son also bought another member of this so-called royalty. And they all now have money enough to wander around the Capitols of Europe, claiming royal prerogatives. Indeed, they are asserting the Divine Right of Kings.

Evidently the Greek Jehova has failed to hear their cries of Divine Rights. This band of royal parasites, these international refugees or tramps, have their faces turned to the United States, coming to this country, for God knows what. But to the intelligent Greeks of America, who have worked and fought their way, from the very bottom, upwards, their visit here, only means one thing. They want money, and with their propagandism, they are attempting to again install themselves upon the backs of the Greek race. Nay! Nay! their hopes are vain; best for them to go to work and earn an honest and decent living, and forget the silly idea of the Diving Rights of Royalty. It may be, that they can sell their titles of royalty, to gullible and stupid wealthy Americans.



SALONIKI, January 9, 1926

It is said that they have worn out their shoes, running between the capitols of Europe seeking aid and consolation for their Kingly, Queenly, and Princely jobs, the practical minded men of Greece separated them from.

The Greeks of today will follow the Greeks of the past, the originators of Democracy, and never permit those royal fakers and parasites to suck their blood anymore. Long live the Greek race!

If the Greeks are not able to function without the thrash which was dumped upon them from Denmark, Germany, Rumania, and Russia, it is high time that they turn themselves over to Turkey or some other Balkan Power and be slaves. But I'm confident Greece will rule itself with full blooded Greeks at its head and not by the drains of an international family.

Long live the Greek race! Royalty go to work, and stop grafting.



Saloniki, Dec. 26, 1925.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHICAGO VRESTHENITES FOR THEIR NATIVE TOWN

p. 7.- The spirit of mother Greece is ever-present among her scattered sons. Time and space, however, does not alter the ever-burdening devotion of these sons for their Greece.

Chicago Vresthenites, natives of Vresthena, Sparta, Greece, in a meeting last week raised \$3,450 through contributions which latter are still continuing to come in. These contributions are sent to Vesthena to apply to a fund for the construction of an automobile road connecting their town with Sparta. The road will be constructed mostly with American dollars and automobiles. American automobiles will be used for travel along these roads.

What a change! How much did the American Greeks contribute to that? The answer is clear. The Greeks of America, with their American dollars and American ideas, coupled with their love for mother Greece, will mould the destiny of future Greece.



Saloniki, Dec. 26, 1925.

Part of the contributors are: Pantazes B. Maimonis, \$300; Pan. Diamantopoulos, \$300; Const. Govetsis, \$200; the following of \$100 each, Const. Triantafylacos, Const. Arvanitis, Pan. Spyropoulos, Const. Kaperonis, Pan. Sklavounis, Geo. Spyropoulos, Euthemios Spyropoulos, Anastasius Bouzis, Pan. Mantalos, Gregorios Diavatinos, Panagiotis I. Mantalos, Nicholas I. Mantalos, Christos Margiotis, George Mermigas, Geo. Primpas, Spy. Apostolopoulos. The following of \$50, Const. Giannacopoulos, Demetrios Kakridas, Panagiotis K. Maimonis, Charalambos Mermigas, Athanasius B. Maimonis, Geo. Spyliacos, John Antonakis, Mrs. Panagiota Govatsis, Evangelos I. Mantalos, George Kakridas, and many others whose names will be printed in the next edition.

Bravo, to the contributors for their generosity and quick response to the call.

III H

Saloniki, Nov. 28, 1925, p. 2

GREEK



APPEAL OF THE CHICAGO CONSUL-GENERAL OF GREECE FOR  
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AIR DEFENSE OF GREECE.

The establishing of air defense in Athens is known to you all. Mother Greece, as well as other nations, realized the importance of air defense, and despite her financial problems she established a school of aviation for national air defense, at which officers of the army and navy are specially trained for that purpose. She placed a large order for aeroplanes with the recently established Greek aeroplane factory and also a large order abroad.

The Committee of National Air Defense, knowing the tremendous financial burden of the government which was brought about by the refugees' problem, laid down plans to raise money by contributions from the people of Greece and Greeks all over the world. Each city, county and state of Greece is contributing money for one or more aeroplanes for national defense.



Saloniki, Nov. 28, 1925.

Hence the Greeks of America are requested to shoulder part of this far-reaching aviation program.

I, not only as a representative of Greece but as a Greek to a Greek, invoking your racial sentiments, and in the name of our common cause, appeal to your generosity for contributions, knowing in advance that the reverberating voice of our Greece, reaching all of us in every part of the world, will be heeded and that a response will be made.

I, as a representative here of Greece, feel proud that my fellow-Greeks always took the lead in national and racial affairs and exemplified themselves to the rest of our brother-Greeks all over the country.

Saloniki, Nov. 28, 1925.



GREEK

Owing to my personal knowledge of the patriotism, munificence, capability and energetic efforts of the leaders of our communities, lodges and organizations, I deem it a privilege and an honor to request these leaders and their respective councils to take the initiative as they see fit, and begin collections of contributions from our brother Greeks, who are always ready and willing to respond to the wishes and needs of our beautiful Greece to protect her dignity, independence and borders from invasion.

Assuring you of my wholehearted and undivided support and service to the aforesaid cause, I beg to remain.

With great esteem,

Geo. Depastas,  
Consul-General of Greece.

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GREEK

Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 31, 1925, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 144, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

#### REFUGEE PROBLEM

Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star, a weekly newspaper printed both in English and in Greek, said: "I am talking to you as a Greek by birth and an American by adoption.

"I can testify that diplomatic relations between the United States and Greece, as well as business relations, have always been most cordial. Greece is the only country in the world that had to go through a civil war at the time of the World War in order to cast its lot with the Allies.

"The sentiment of the Greek-American had a good deal to do with that, first because our adopted country had joined the Allies, secondly it was a war against militarism and autocracy, and thirdly because the great Greek statesman Venizelos had cabled the Greek-Americans to stand by the principles of liberty as symbolized by the Star Spangled Banner.

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GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 144, of Mr. P. S. Lambros

Aug, 31, 1925.

"I recall that the American Consul in Greece, Mr. Dulber, who represented the principles of Woodrow Wilson, made a call upon the Venizelos Government to declare that the rights of Greece would be protected in every respect, and that Greece would be economically supported by the United States.

"On the same day George Roussos, formerly Greek ambassador to the United States and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, made a statement to that effect at a public meeting here at which I had the honor to preside.

"The United States Government is more secure in making a loan to Greece at this time than it was at the time of the war. Greece is now in better shape than any other Balkan state from a business standpoint, but Greece is handicapped by millions of refugees who have immigrated to Greece and have been incorporated in it.

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GREEK

Scrapbook, P. 144, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Aug, 31, 1925.

They will remain Greek. Greece needs money for the development of farms and of navigation.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1925.

GOOD NEWS FROM GREECE.



EDITORIAL.

Undoubtedly our readers recollect that Saloniki for many, many years through its articles trumpeted the moral and material benefits that Greece could get from the Greeks in America.

The Greek of America is not what many blind-folded persons thought he was, just a good for nothing pseudo-progressive who acquired a few thousand dollars in the land of plenty and thinks that he is somebody, but an entirely different type of Greek that they knew not as yet. Now they call him American Greek.

His first name (American) is not acquired as readily as we call a man Mister or Sir, but is acquired only by fundamental assimilation of American ideals, principles, knowledge, actions and progress.

Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1925.

GREEK



The Greeks on the other side the waters see now (after they took the veil off their eyes) that this American Greek utilizes his American acquired knowledge and pushes his mother land on to progress and prosperity.

Our articles, which displeased the bigoted from time-to-time governments of Greece, brought out the naked truth of the Greeks in America-that the real progress of Greece depends upon this reborn Greek who is imbued with a truly American spirit of progress and enlightenment. We urged, begged and trumpeted the deaf ears of the past governments of Greece to pay attention, very much attention, to Greeks in America and accelerate their progress by sending to America the proper, well informed and broad-minded national representatives who will render every possible service and assistance to the struggling masses of Greeks who took the road up-hill single-handed, without motherly love, sympathy and encouragement.

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1925.



The voice of our articles fell upon the ears of politico-charlatans who underestimated and ignored the potential powers of the American Greeks. Alas! They did not learn the lesson of the former Kaiser and his blind bigots who had underestimated the Greatness of America, saying: (as they were informed by their stupid diplomats to the United States). America is nothing; America has no army, and if she gets one, it will be raw material (untrained). Our army will defeat the world. The result is universally known. God blessed America for its so-called raw material, otherwise the world today would be under the scepter of Kaiserism.

What we hear and see now in Greece could have been done many years ago, if the American Greek had not been ignored by the ever stupid governments of Greece.

Many of those who, for one reason or other, did not wish to be permanently established in the United States, preferring sun-bathed Greece, after acquiring a certain amount of American dollars, returned to Mother Greece to spend the rest of their lives.



Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1925.

But those Greeks are reborn. America the Great made them an entirely different type, as we said above. So instead of living the rest of their lives idling and prattling, they go into business utilizing their American knowledge. New business springs up everywhere the American Greek goes. Stores of American type and method are springing up that Greece never dreamed of. Villages and towns are built a la American. Automobile roads penetrate the thickest forests and groves for American automobiles to travel; electrification, new water works, bridges, laundries, new hotels a la American; sanatoriums and what not are materializing through the activities of the formerly ignored Greek of America.

The present government of Greece begun to take notice and reckon with the activities of those Greeks from America. They are now accepted and recognized not as before, but as progressive and enterprising American Greeks.

GREEK



Saloniki, Aug. 22, 1925.

How things change! Why did Greece not recognize this advantage before, as we urged begged and trumpeted with our articles? However, it is better late than never. Greece will do well to cultivate the ground for the American Greek, not only in Greece but here also. By doing so, Greeks who are permanently established here will love and help their mother land in spite of their marriage to their adopted country.

The present Greek government has already begun profiting from the mistakes of its predecessors, to pay attention to the American Greek, and will do, as they say, their utmost to promote friendly, amicable and mutually beneficial connections with the Greeks in America.

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GREEK

Chicago Greek Daily, Feb. 11, 1928.

GREEK ARTISTIC SOIREE

The second appearance of the Greek artist from Zante, Rotziron.  
At Adelphi Theater, Clark and Madison Streets. Sunday, Feb. 19, 8:15 P.M.

1st Act: "The Paternal Home" (By Stephano Paphni).

2nd Act: "Vaudeville"

3rd Act: "The Newly Married" (A comedy).

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, May 26, 1925.

[TO ERECT BELFRY IN ALEPOCHORI]

A committee has been formed of those from Alepochori of the township of Geronthron, under the presidency of the well-known and popular Mr. Louis Choromokos and the vice-presidency of Mr. Anton Riphaki, with Mr. D. P. Riphaki as treasurer and Mr. Peter Lambros as secretary, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a belfry in their own country Alepochori, and as a start they have raised among themselves \$1,250 as follows: Elias Chirimokos \$500, K. Poulitsas \$200, Pan. D. Riphakis \$300, El. Rozaklis \$100, and Pan. Riphakis \$150.

The committee appeals to all Alepochoritans in America to contribute.

III H

GREEK



Saloniki, Mar. 7, 1925

A GREEK DAILY FROM GREECE SOLICITS BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

Patris, a Greek daily published in Pythos, Elis, Greece, authorized Mr. Tom Asimacopolous, 107 South Wells Street to solicit subscribers here.

For the annual subscription of \$7, the publication offers, besides the delivery of the daily, any service that could be extended to its subscribers in the United States.

Those who wish to get this daily, should apply either directly to Greece or to Tom Asimacopoulos, 107 South Wells Street, Chicago.

III H

GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 20, 1924.

### THE USE OF RICHES

We have observed that some of our fellow countrymen in Chicago squander their wealth and spend their money extravagantly for useless things. We therefore consider it proper to remind our readers at Christmas time of the advice of our venerable sage Adamantios Koras, and we reprint his comments on riches:

"My dear friends, the wealth which destiny bestows on some of us may result in slavery of the soul. Abundance of riches and great treasure are blessings only to those who possess noble souls and know the true use of wealth.

"The real use of wealth today is to heal the wounds of your country--to provide medicine and to pay the doctor's fees. The medicine which it requires is scientific knowledge, and the doctors are learned professional men.

"What profit do you derive of your wealth if you do not know how to use it in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Saloniki, Dec. 20, 1924.

rearing and educating your children? What is the use of leaving a fortune to heirs whose ignorance will make your riches an instrument of evil instead of the means of accomplishing good? What can you expect of wealth if it is not accompanied by virtue?

"Do you think that gold alone can efface the shame of being the ignorant son of an illiterate father or of being a barbarian in a land enslaved? The money which you spend in charity may be wasted; the best way to help the poor is to eradicate the causes of their poverty instead of feeding them. Poverty is in most cases the result of voluntary idleness or of common disaster. Excessive idleness and poverty exist where there are no industry and no science, and parasites rule the people."

Thus the great Greek scholar wrote about wealth a hundred years ago. We present his remarks to our readers for consideration.

III H



GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

ADVICE TO GRECIAN YOUTH.

By Adamantios Korais

p. 4.--"Increase O youth your zeal to enlighten your country and to restore to it its ancient glory!

"Do not forget that you are the descendants of Homer, Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Socrates, and myriads of other great men! Think of what these admirable men endured to honor their country and themselves, and how they are honored even to-day so many years after their death by the nations of Europe and by the world at large.

"Many of them went abroad like you to gather whatever useful things they could find among other nations to enrich their country."



GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

"Be careful not to be deluded by your youth in your selection of things foreign lest you return with empty hands or bring back the vices of aliens.

"Surely all foreign nations have innumerable good things to offer but there are also many temptations to distract inexperienced youth.

"Take for your example the honey-bee which picks up whatever is useful, not the fly which is attracted to filth.

"Moderate indulgence in honest pleasure is recreation and relaxation and prepare one for more work and better work, but the abuse of pleasure diminishes the ability to work, enervates the body, and finally stultifies the mind-

"Beware lest voluptuousness transform you into beasts as it did the friends of Ulysses, who were turned into swine by Circe.



Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

"Read constantly Prodicus's account of the life of Hercules and follow the example of the modest and decent virgin who represents Virtue; avoid the careless and shameless woman who dares to call herself Happiness!"

"The country does not expect of you stoic apathy or monastic hardships but asks you to lighten the blind and to clothe the naked. You cannot illuminate your country nor clothe its nakedness unless you use philosophical modernation.

"In those days there were youths like you who attended the schools and studied in the daytime and worked by night to earn their living.

"You do not have to fear such poverty to-day, you have but to show that you are willing to learn and the country will provide bountifully that you may not suffer while you are studying."



Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

"Therefore be careful in your conduct that you may be a credit to yourselves and an honor to your families and your country. You will succeed in all these things if you do not overestimate the value of trivial things."

"We feel that it is our duty to repeat to our readers, both the Grecian youth and all other Greeks in America, this timely advice of the sage Koraeos to the young students of his time."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

THALES KOUTOUPES.

p. 2. The Greek colony of Chicago is happy to have had as its guest for a week Mr. Thales Koutoupis, formerly a minister in the Greek cabinet and a representative of Lacedaemon in the fourth national Assembly.

Mr. Koutoupis as a journalist and a politician has always supported liberty and justice and has often been persecuted for his courage in expressing his opinions.

On last Sunday he spoke at the invitation of the Liberal Club urging his listeners to participate in the reconstruction of Greece by investing their money in enterprises there. In this way they will help the fatherland to develop its natural wealth, and will also make a good profit on their investment.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 15, 1924.

After the lecture a committee was appointed by the Liberal Democratic Club to arrange for a banquet in honor of Mr. Koutoupes. This will be given on Sunday at the Sherman Hotel. All those who wish to be present may apply to the Liberal Club.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 8, 1924.

NAPOLEON WAS THE NEPHEW OF A GREEK PIRATE WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

p. 1- This will be good news for our countrymen in Chicago and elsewhere, and we understand that they are numerous, who claim distant relationship with Napoleon the Great by their descent from the Greek family of Kalomeres, which is also the family of the celebrated French general.

And Italy, which claims that Napoleon was an Italian is greatly chagrined by the publication of the memoirs of Madam Aspasia Kalomeres. This lady sheds light on the nativity of Napoleon.

According to her reminiscences it is an historical fact that Napoleon was a nephew of the Greek pirate Agesilaos Kalomeres, the grandfather of Madam Kalomeres. She writes that her grandfather was active as a pirate from the Straits of Messina to the capes of the Peloponnesus, and that she heard him say more than once that when she grew old enough, they would settle in Corsica, where he had property in the hands of his nephew Charles Bonaparte.

Saloniki, Nov. 8, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

"This Charles Bonaparte," says Madam Kalomeres, "studied law in Pisa and in Rome at my grandfather's expense. On the day when Napoleon was born his mother went to church in accordance with the Greek custom to offer her baby to the Virgin Mary. While she was there, she felt the pangs of childbirth beginning, and she hurried home. There after a few minutes Napoleon was born on a carpet which was a present from my grandfather on the day of her marriage to his brother. This carpet was made by a Greek monk."

It is an historical fact that in 1866 many Greek families, in order to escape the Turkish yoke, settled in Tuscany and Corsica, where they formed large communities.

Bonaparte is the translation into Italian of the Greek name Kalomeres. That the French general Napoleon knew the Greek colony in Corsica very well and had connections there is proved by the fact that he appointed two of his friends from Corsica, the brothers Stefanopoli, as his agents to distribute and spread his propaganda in Greece.

These facts show that another of the world's great personages is of Grecian extraction. A cheer for his relatives here!

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 1, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**MOTION PICTURES OF GREEK REFUGEES.**

p.5.--On last Thursday evening, Mr. Madras exhibited the films of the catastrophe in Asia Minor as he had previously announced.

The pictures showed the departure of Greek refugees, the burning of Smyrna, and Greek prisoners in the hands of Turks. The terrible tragedy which has overtaken the Greeks of Asia Minor was displayed as it actually happened, the worst catastrophe for Greece since the fall of Constantinople. And all this happened under the eyes of the Allies and under the guns of their warships!

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Saloniki, Nov. 1, 1924.

(L. I.) PROJ. 30278

ANDREW KARZAS OF CHICAGO IN ATHENS.

p. 3.. On September 12, 1924, Mr. Andrew Karayannes or Karzas, the well known Greek manager and owner of Chicago's magnificent Trianon, was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Kakoyannes of Patras, a niece of Mr. Johnson, another well known Greek business man of Chicago.

The marriage was performed in Athens, Greece, by Metropolitan Chrysostomos. The best men were Mr. Nomikos, Mr. Karzas' partner, and Peter Tatanis of New York, another well known Greek business man.

After the wedding a magnificent banquet was given in honor of the bride and groom at the Actaion Hotel where many guests celebrated the happy event. Among them were the Honorable Mr. Poussos, member of foreign affairs, the American Consul in Athens, and many prominent members of the American colony.

The newly-weds have been spending their honey moon in Greece and other parts of Europe and are expected to arrive in Chicago very soon.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 4, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

DEMETRIOS BOTASES

P.1--Demetrios Botases, who for his many services to our countrymen and to Greece may very well be called the father of the Greeks in America, died recently in New York City at the age of 104.

He came from a noble family of Spetsae which in the Greek Revolution furnished admirals to the Greek navy and poured out its treasure for the cause of freedom.

The noble families of Spetase and Hydra, among whom the Botases family held a prominent position, were engaged in commerce in the eighteenth century and fought the rough seas and the pirates of the Mediterranean, thus storing up wealth and preparing fighters and leaders for the Greek Revolution.

The late Botases was a commercial agent for the great trading concern of Phalles Brothers and was also for forty years consul general of Greece. In his term of office he was successful in accomplishing favorably several important missions for the Greek Government.

Saloniki, Oct. 4, 1924.

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The ever-memorable Demetrios Botases was the official representative of Greece at the funeral of the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

Botases was a noble character, distinguished for his honesty and for his ardent patriotism.

His remains will be taken to Spetase to be interred among his heroic ancestors in the family vault.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GREEK MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

p. 3-The Greek Minister at Washington, D. C., hereby notifies immigrants from Asia Minor and Thrace who left their homes after October 19, 1912, and have settled here but have not become American citizens that according to the Greek law No. 3098 of July 17, 1924, they may become naturalized Greek citizens and be registered on the poll lists of any district or community to which they wish to be assigned by filing application at the nearest Greek Consulate and taking the oath before the consul.

They will thereby become naturalized Greek citizens retroactively, as if they had been naturalized on January 30, 1923, the day on which the treaty was signed between Turkey and Greece to exchange populations. Of these citizens all who are now twenty years of age or less must serve in the army; those who are now over twenty years old are exempt (article 23 of the conscription law.)

Those persons also who left Asia Minor prior to the eighteenth day of October, 1912, may become naturalized Greek citizens by filing application at the nearest consulate and taking the oath of allegiance before the consul.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 20, 1924.

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We advise those of our countrymen who are interested, to apply to the nearest consulate to get complete information.

From the office of the Greek Minister  
at Washington, D. C.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 19, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

**INTERESTING INFORMATION.**

p. 2 -To all those who contemplate a trip to Greece we recommend the perusal of this notice and suggest that it is to their interest to procure their tickets in Chicago and to make all arrangements for the journey here instead of planning to make them in New York.

We feel obliged to notify our countrymen of the danger of dealing with any of those numerous exploiters who advertise in newspapers that in New York you can buy tickets at lower rates and get better cabins. Complaints of fraud have recently been made on account of misrepresentations on the part of these exploiters.

The undersigned are all authorized steamship agencies and will issue tickets and arrange all the details of journey so that passengers may board their liners in New York without any worries connected with their baggage, since the agencies have responsible representatives in New York to care for their patrons.

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 19, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 80275

The price of tickets is the same in Chicago as in New York; they cannot be bought at reduced rates there, as some agents in New York persist in advertising, likewise promising to secure better cabins to attract victims.

The sooner the passenger deposits the money for his cabin, the better his cabin will be.

No privilege is accorded to those who buy tickets in New York.

Secure your tickets from the authorized agencies undersigned, who issue tickets to Greece and not receipts to be exchanged in New York.

Do not be satisfied with temporary receipts, which are unreliable, as the complaints above mentioned have proved, and adverse to your interests.

Saloniki, Aug. 19, 1924.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 80275

Permission to reenter the United States cannot be secured, as some advertisements state, on a day's notice.

The law requires that such permission shall be issued and indorsed by the proper department of the United States government in Washington, D. C.

Pay no attention therefore to this advertised misinformation.

Stefanoy Kokinis and Company, 604 Blue Island avenue;

Alafouzos Caldedas and Company, 746 South Halsted street;

Atlas Shipping Agency, 617 South Halsted street, Chicago, Illinois.

III H  
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Saloniki, July 12, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

## THE BUSINESS OF POLITICIAN

Timely Advice to The Greek Youth of This Country.

p.-1-.....As we regard the lamentable condition of our Greek communities and note how politics has crippled the activities of the churches, and how the officials elected by the various organizations are acting toward the Greek public which they represent and toward the Greek Orthodox Church, we cannot refrain from commenting on the situation.

We cannot help reminding Greeks in general and the Greek youth of this country in particular of the evils arising from the abuse of politics, especially in the Greek communities, which are identical with the Greek Church. We deplore this quarreling among ourselves and our present ecclesiastical strife and dissension, the worst which has existed in centuries.

We are sorry to see that politics in the Greek communities of this country has become as corrupt as in the old country in the last few years, so as to endanger the whole structure of the newly-established Greek Orthodox Church in America.

Saloniki, July 12, 1924.

We observe that here as in the old country any one who becomes a politician adopts a very low and vulgar vocation. The business of politics has been developed slowly and has evolved into the most degraded of all forms of activity. It has gradually ceased to be a business at all and is now considered a questionable occupation like gambling, burglary or white slavery. Its practitioners have learned to resort to trickery and cheating, since their work in general is the worst type of exploitation.

It was not uncommon a few years ago for a representative of the people to become a comedian and deliver jests from the tribune of the Assembly, and this sort of thing has now become a regular habit among the deputies.

It has become a kind of sport among the people to make jests at the expense of their representatives.

What a disgrace for a minister to engage daily in public fracas and to continue to hold office without compunction! It has become a national habit and seems quite natural for the deputies to insult the ministers, even without any excuse, and it is an established tradition that the ministers of the same party and the same administration shall ridicule one another.

Saloniki, July 12, 1924.

Personal hatred has become the rule in politics. The politician's only ambition is to ride in a minister's automobile.

Behold this spectacle of your political life, you new Greeks! Do you like these conditions of division, hatred, and dissension? That is why we have come to the inevitable conclusion that the representative form of government is bankrupt.

Freedom of speech has at times transformed the Assembly into mad-house like that in Corfu, and it is commonly said of any one who is eligible for the championship indecency that he must have been prime minister or be on the way to that office.

By all that is holy, what a standard of conduct! And yet what difference is there between these conditions and the conditions now existing in the administration of the affairs of our Greek communities?

Discipline is something entirely unknown. How has this come about? Nobody knows. Probably it began when those who were on top crawled down, or rather when those at the bottom began to climb up with such frenzy that the social elevators went crazy and did not know down from up.

Saloniki, July 12, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The politician in order to grab power became an anarchist, and when he succeeded, he turned conservative. Those who fell from power became anarchists again. The mob instinctively took immense delight in anarchy and overturned every one on top in order to keep up a continual see-saw without hope of any end.

Meanwhile they are convinced that everything is all right, and whenever the county has a new government, they expect numerous improvements. How foolish! The offices of the prime minister and the other ministers are so unstable and precarious that nothing is to be expected. An administration in order to accomplish anything must first familiarize itself with the condition of the nation's affairs. But in Greece the administrations are always moving in and out. Portfolios exchange hands, and chairs exchange occupants in crazy see-saw fashion, and ministers go in and out like Charlie Chaplin in his film-comedies.

Furthermore, they never know who will be the next minister. All are candidates for the office of minister and ready to take over its duties any moment, just as among us everybody wants to rule the community and handle the affairs of the public.

Saloniki, July 12, 1924.

In every branch of human enterprise there is a certain number of specialists. In politics? All Greeks are specialists in politics and destined to rule their community or their country, and so all are watchfully waiting with frock-coat in closet, freshly pressed, to be called to the palace and take the oath of minister!

So there is no room in politics for individuals with dreams, with ambitious, with plans, with ideals, simply because no distinction is made between them and the others. Minister, like the presidents of our communities are not chosen among the most capable; the most capable could not even be elected deputies. It is always the clever ones who are elected.

The clever ones are nominated for all coalition groups, and in every election the voters find their names on the ticket. These clever ones are so numerous!

The result is all these shameful debates, insults, and fracas and the frequent disturbances in the Assembly.

To be a politician clearly means to be a liar, a hypocrite, a cheat, a clown, a sycophant, a plotter, a vulgar fellow, and a gangster. That is why the Greek public likes to poke fun at its representatives.

Saloniki, July 12, 1924.

GREEK  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

That is why Greeks find more amusement in the sessions of their Senate than in Punch - and - Judy performances. Now do you like such conditions and such aspirations? Do you like the repetition and the continuation of these spectacles at the expense of our national and personal reputation and honor?

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 14, 1924.

WPA (LL) PROJ 39275

**PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE TRANSFIGURATION SOCIETY.**

p.8-The Transfiguration Society was founded on June 11, 1911 by Epirotes born in Tsiatista or descended from natives of that village in northern Epirus. The purpose of the organization was to buy the village from the heirs of Ali Pasha, who owned it, to take care of its members, and to assist in the education of the children of their native place.

The Society paid the sum of \$15,000 for the village. All this money was donated by the members.

When the purchase had been completed, and the village had become the property of its inhabitants, the proud Tsatistiani merrily celebrated the redemption of their native town from the descendants of a bloodthirsty alien.

The board of trustees and the committee for the purchase express their thanks and appreciation to Pantelis Vellas, Valilios Vellas, Ioannes Manelis, Constantinos Manolis, Athanasios Koloniaris, Constantinos Koretsos, and Christos Karfias for their services during the negotiations for the purchase.

Saloniki, June 14, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 10273

**The Transfiguration Society**

**Christoforos Ioan. Pallas,**

**Euthymios D. Panagiotes,**

**President**

**Secretary.**

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WPA (LL), PROJ 302/5

THE GREEK CHRONICLE.

p. 8--In the recent celebration of Byron's centennial the only element of Greek society which was not officially invited and represented at the affairs was the Greek press, which was founded by Byron!

The Greek Chronicle was the first regular Greek newspaper. It was published in Mesolongi by a group of fighters with Lord Byron, who furnished the money to found it. But even though Lord Byron founded the Chronicle, it was long before he consented to the birth of the publication, for he thought that the fighting Greeks were in need of ammunition and supplies rather than of newspapers to stir up among them ill feelings and controversies.

Some of these little things should not be forgotten, since they are Greek and Byronian history. It is worth while to know how Byron was finally persuaded to support an enterprise for which he had a profound contempt. For a long time he tried to save Mesolongi from the evil influences of a newspaper, but later he paid Neofytos Vamvas liberally for his articles.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WPA (ALL, PRO, GREEK)

The Committee of Philhellenes in London held different views than Byron and bombarded him with quantities of material for education, with type, and with presses.

Byron, who had already suffered by the attacks of newspaper critics, and had no use for yellow journals, thus describes his correspondence with the Committee, which continued to send typographical and educational material to the fighting Greeks.

"The Committee sends me maps of the world," wrote Byron. "Do they think that I came to Greece to teach geography? The Greeks need swords, and they send them type! I don't understand the purpose of sending printing-presses to a fighting people which does not know how to read and write. The secretary of the Committee writes to me long letters about the classical land of liberty, the cradle of the arts, the fountain of genius, the home of the gods, and thousands of other irrelevant matters.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.WPA (ILL.)

"I wrote back to him and told him not to write any more of that stuff; we had had enough of that nonsense. Supplies, supplies are what they need! And he has not replied to me yet!"

With all his contempt for newspapers Byron was unable to resist and to prevent the publication of the paper because his friend, Colonel Stanhope, an ardent newspaperman, was determined to have a newspaper. The Colonel combated Lord Byron's fears and insisted on the publication with clever arguments. Stanhope argued that free opinion was one of the blessings of liberty, and that a city under siege or a country in revolution against a tyrant needs free opinion. He insisted that the paper would not cause any misunderstandings nor inflame passions but would rather save the public from these things.

The newspaper, he argued, did not load the responsibility of public opinion on one individual.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It was better that public opinion should be crystallized by individuals than that everybody should feel the fear of the unknown and the indefinite.

The conflict was sharp, and it almost ended in an absolute break between the two philhellenes, but the poet was a good sport and generously let himself be defeated by the Colonel's arguments.

Byron finally perceived that where there is liberty, there newspapers flourish, and that their effect depends on the ethics of those who control them. He said to his opponent and friend, "judge me not by what I say but by what I do." Thus he became the financial sponsor of the first Greek newspaper. He gave five hundred "louie" to found the Chronicle.

This act of his may have been for good, or it may have been for evil, since everything in the world is relative, and the press is no exception to this rule.

Saloniki, May 24, 1924.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 0272

Those who are in control of it make it an instrument for good or for evil according to their ethics. Society itself makes newspapers either dangerous or harmless according to its reaction to their influence on morals, on courage, and on culture.

It was impossible to avoid the press in a society where men were struggling for private and public ends, and where they had a passion for criticism, an ancient peculiarity of the Greek race. These conditions were seeking an outlet in Mesolongi as Stanhope cleverly perceived, and the Greek Chronicle was the result.

Fortunately the Chronicle did not justify the fears of Lord Byron. It was always a decent and serious newspaper, and the poet was pleased with it, admitting that the Colonel's views were correct, though he teased him good-humoredly for his unlimited attachment to the press and his faith in its influence on the public and for his care of the presses sent by the Committee of Philhellenes, calling him in their intimate chats the "typographical Colonel."

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Saloniki, May 17, 1924, p. 1

GREEK



GREEK-AMERICAN ASSEMBLY TO CELEBRATE THE DECLARATION OF REPUBLIC  
IN GREECE.

TO THE GREEK PEOPLE IN CHICAGO AND THE SUBURBS.

A splendid event took place today in the country where we first saw light.

There, today, the resurrection of Greek Democracy, from the darkness of past centuries, took place; there, today, the political liberty of the citizen is declared and assured in full; there, today, the will of the people has materialized and triumphed; there today, independent thought is practiced by the Greek people.

The champions of political liberty, in Greece, overthrew the political edifice of the Dynasty, laying on March 25th, 1923 the corner stone of Greek Democracy, through a pan-Hellenic plebiscite.

Greece, today, entered the ranks of the Democratic Nations, as member of the vanguard that guards the progress of civilization.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

GREEK



The news of the event was greeted with joy by Hellenism all over the world and the people of many nations turned an admiring eye upon the land of Pericles.

But the Greek people in America, who have tasted and know Democracy, by living, breathing, and prospering in the domain of Democracy i. e. The United States of America, have double reason to be jubilant and proud. Our Mother-Greece is in line with America the Great, our adopted country.

The Greek people of Chicago and the suburbs are informed and invited to meet together in mass to demonstrate and express our feelings of joy and pride in celebration of the event. This general convocation will take place on May 25th, 2 P. M. at the Garrick Theater.

Saloniki, May 17, 1924.

GREEK



During the celebration distinguished Americans will participate, who feel proud of the regeneration of Democracy in Greece. Consuls of friendly nations are invited and have accepted our invitations to attend. The Greek clergy of Chicago, the councils of all Greek communities and Greek organizations will be there.

An eminent American will preside at this coming celebration. His name and the names of the orators will shortly be announced in the program.

The Executive Committee  
of Thirty.

III H

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3024

Saloniki, May 10, 1924.

**IGNORANT OF THE RUMORS ABOUT THE HERMES OF PRAXITELES**

p.1-It seems that the conversation of Mr. Morgenthau with Prime Minister Papanastasiou on the subject of the Hermes of Praxiteles was merely a private interview. When the Minister of Education, Mr. Lymberopoulos, was asked whether he knew of the rumors that the famous masterpiece of Grecian art will be sent to this country for an exhibition tour, he said that he knew nothing about it. He added that it was a matter for the Ministers' Council to decide.

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Saloniki, April 12, 1924

THE REIGN OF LUCIFERS IN GREECE

Editorial

The Greek community in Chicago and elsewhere is divided in two warring camps. Royalists and anti-Royalist, with the latter predominating in numbers. The activities of both camps, for preponderance, were the actual cause of the division of the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States. Both camps assumed that they were right, that is according to their convictions. The Greek Press in the United States was accordingly, divided pro and con. Many articles were blazoned for and against the Royal family of Greece. Not only laymen were bitterly against the opposite camps, but also clergymen and professionals. And why not?

In the past as well as now, differences of opinion existed in every stage of society...Medical men, in the past and now, differed in their opinion and signed, with their action, the deportation papers of thousands of people to the other world. Reputable scientists in the past and now were and are so divided. Theists and atheists, Christians of many denominations and anti-Christians, are not immune to such a division of ideas actions and functions that so-called differences of





GREEK

Saloniki, April 12, 1924

opinion is beneficial to the development of mind, if it does not become fanaticized. The truth and reality of anything will be known not by assertions but by systematic explorations; oppositions and contra-oppositions to the truth will reveal the truth.

This newspaper for many years, trumpeted for the case of the Greek people here, the advantages and the myriad of disadvantages of having kings in Greece.

Who and what are the Greek kings? What does history tell us about kings in other parts of the world? We brought out the naked truth of the doings of the Greek Royal Family and asked our readers to be guided accordingly. The newspaper, Saloniki, consequently was not permitted to reach royally dominated Greece. But the Greeks of America, in which we were most interested, read our astonishing articles and of course many, many Royalists changed camps. Nevertheless, many of them still cling to their fixed idea of Royalty (as other people in other lands today still cling) and were not ready to give ground, which they obstinately held; logic and truth were ignored. Then, naturally, fanaticism stepped in and the results, in this case or any other case in this country or any other country, are very well known to us all.



GREEK

Saloniki, April 12, 1924

A week ago last Sunday thousands of Chicago Greeks celebrated the declaration of Democracy in Greece. Greece is liberated from the Royal Lucifers, and all the Greeks in Chicago and elsewhere will do well, for their interest and welfare, to be united in one camp and under one roof.

The following matter of fact revelations will remove the slightest doubt in the minds of those brother Greeks who might still maintain the usefulness of Royalty.

Tomorrow, Sunday, the Greek people are called to conform and ratify, through public vote, the declaration of the Democratic form of government in Greece, and the abolition of the murderous and traitorous dynasty of Glyxenburg, which for sixty years brought so many national misfortunes and catastrophies upon Mother Greece, that even a legion of Lucifers would have been unable to better the doings of these Royal monsters.

However, during the reigning period of these Lucifers, there were many writers who, for thirty pieces of silver from the Royal stables, falsified history, and in a most unusual, shameless manner praised and extolled George the First, founder of the Greek Dynasty, and his descendants. Royal stable poets, also, in rhymes

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eulogized the patriotism and ingenuity of those monsters.

Unfortunately, the Hellenic people do not know even one per cent of the anti-nationalistic activities of this blood-dripping dynasty, the Royal Stable politicians and their cohorts, in falsifying events and data, have acclaimed George the First as constitutional king, and his doings as fatherly. Also his son, Constantine, heir presumptive to the throne, as generalissimo laureate.

The press in Greece never dared to expose the facts of the Royal stables, but Saloniki, being published in the land of the free, for many years revealed the intrigues, conspiracies, diabolical schemes, secret treaties, assassinating cabals and other satanic doings of the Royal family of Greece which were taking place in the Royal stables.

The Historical article of Mr. George Arvanitis titled "The Dynasty of Glyxenburg against Serbia which we have published in the past and from which we now reprint excerpts, reveals the astonishing facts of the Kings of Greece.





Saloniki, April 12, 1924

On October 19th, 1863, there arrived in Greece the Danish Prince, Christian Wilhelm, as King of the Hellenes under the name of George the First, becoming the founder of the Glyxenberg Dynasty in Greece. He brought with him two secret treaties with England against Greece. His first task was to keep the war powers of Greece in an atrophied condition, so that she would not embarrass Turkey. His second, to demolish the forts and fortifications of the island of Corfu. For this he was receiving 1,000 £ Sterling per month.

These obligations of the Greek Crown to Great Britain were not known to the National Assembly or to the Greek people. They were revealed in the House of Commons in England when the 1,000 pounds and the secret treaty with the newly crowned King of Greece became debatable and the Commons wanted to know more about it.

Mr. Smollet, an M. P. said, "Under such circumstances, my dear friend and colleague, Mr. Gavey (great Philoturk) would have been the proper king for Greece." Gladstone admitted, in the House of Commons, that the Danish Prince knew and acknowledged these obligations before leaving Copenhagen.



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George the First succeeded in keeping the war power of Greece in an atrophied condition by the following methods.

1st. By holding the portfolios of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The polemic office of the palace, in peace time was organizing the corruption of the army officers, through Royal favors. In war time it destroyed their effectiveness by putting them under the immediate control of his sons and lieutenants, and giving them contrary orders than the ones authorized by the respective ministers.

2nd. By keeping the nation unprepared, by the ruse of national economy, so that in case of a popular clamor for war against Turkey everything would have to be done in a desperate hurry, thus preparing an inevitable defeat of the heroic fighters of Greece, who many times were demoted and thrown in prison for disobeying Royal orders, when they could clearly see, that, victory was snatched away from them by obeying the Royal orders given by the sons of the King, who controlled the army.

3rd. Morally disarming the nation with Royal propaganda, George the First, King of the Hellenes, preached to his people that Thessalonica rightfully

Saloniki, April 12, 1924

belonging to Austria, and Olga, his Queen, advocated that Constantinople belonged not to Greece, but to Russia.



4th. The systematic opposition of George I against Servian and Greek alliance. George the First, after the year of 1897, entered into a secret treaty with Austria, signed by George Theotokis, Royal Prime Minister, by which the King of Greece guaranteed Greece's inertia and inactivity, if and when Austria invaded Thessalonica, and Austria guaranteed its dynasty against any uprising from within Greece. This treaty, as we will see later, was modified in 1899, to protect the King from dangers arising from without.

This is revealed by a document which was published as a book in Vienna in 1913, telling all about the "assassination of George the First", and the circulation of which was prohibited both in Austria and Greece .

Saloniki, in 1917, published the contents of this treaty, but the newspaper's circulation in Greece was prohibited by Royal decree.

Just because this secret treaty still remains unknown to the people in Greece, we are obliged to reprint it, believing it to be an imperative necessity for the Greek



Saloniki, April 12, 1924

people to know the truth, by which true unity will be restored.

The modification of the treaty, to include further protection for the Greek King, was signed, October 13, 1899, by Franz Joseph....and George the First, and countersigned by the then Foreign Minister of Greece, Mr. Athanasius Romanos.

Articles 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10 should be read twice. By doing so, any doubt still clinging to the minds of the Royalists or to the uninformed populace, will be eliminated and thus peace and unity will again reign among the Greek people.

N. Salopoulos.

III H

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1924, p. 2

GREEK



FROM GREECE.

Chicago Greeks who were in Athens during a celebration given by the Hellenic people to express their gratitude to the United States, tell us how the Greeks really feel towards America. The Chicago Greeks were delighted and proud to see how the Greeks of the Old-country sincerely manifested their deep-rooted appreciation for the Grand U. S. A.

Besides other interesting events in the celebration, thousands of refugees' orphans paraded before the American flag which they saluted in a stiff and snappy way, at attention, as if they had grown up and were trained soldiers of that glorious flag. They danced Greek dances and played American games and used much American slang, to the delight of the hundreds of thousands of people who gathered at the Zapeion for the occasion. Mr. Venizelos, prime minister of Greece, in addressing the youngsters extolled the greatness of America and in burning words, in the name of Greece, expressed his gratitude for what the American people have done for Greece, and in a pleading voice urged the orphans, when they grow up, to remember and love the grandest democratic and philanthropic republic of the world, the U.S.A., their benefactor.



GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 1, 1924.

The distinguished statesman of Greece, who at intervals when occasion arises, reveals his feelings and thoughts of America, turned his eyes to the great multitude of people and said. "It is your holy duty oh! Greece, to see that the present and future generations of you, will bear witness to the grandeur of the United States of America.

The enthusiasm of the masses went sky-high when a salute of the flag was asked by the Premier. From what took place, one might have thought that those great masses of people were not Greeks but Americans saluting their flag and giving honor to it.

Editor. Bravo to brother Greeks for expressing their true sentiments to our adopted country.

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Saloniki, Feb. 2, 1924, p. 3

DANCE OF ST. GEORGE SOCIETY.

GREEK



Last Sunday the much advertised dance of the Kastritan society St. George took place at the Hyde Park Masonic Temple. Three halls were jammed by the society's members and friends, and many Americans, who participated in the affair.

The dance began at 3 P.M. and continued until 1 A. M. Refreshments, lunches and Greek pastries and candies were served to the delight of all.

The affair was given for the purpose of raising money to be sent to their native Kastri, to build a new Gymnasium there.

A big basket was placed in the center of the hall and the dancers, threw dollars in it, and at intervals a young girl, attired in native costume and a stick in her hand, pushed the money down to make room for more.

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 2, 1924.



The affair was crowned with great success and the Gymnasium will be built.

Among the speakers, who eulogized the activities of the Kastrites, was Constantine Paleologos who used his masterly command of the Greek language and enthused the participants to fill the basket.

It is interesting to note that the Greeks of Chicago and those of other places in America, regardless of their permanent establishment here, do not forget mother Greece but always assist with money and American ideas, and strive to better conditions and methods and the standard of living with up-to-date American ways and means.

Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY IN ~~THE~~ HOMELAND

(Editorial)

The monarchic propaganda continues preparing new plots, so that the Greek people may start new conspiracies and revolts thus to cause the intervention of some foreign power and the postponement of elections.

The armed convention of the social outcasts last Sunday was a lamentable phenomenon of their social and moral downfall; these people do not possess any form of virtue, not even that which distinguishes man from animal.

With all this, tomorrow will bring that historic day when the Greek people will take the turn to reach for liberty. We hope that the Greek people, with their vote, will prove that, inspired by the ancient Greek spirit of freedom, they will raise the flag of democracy.



Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

Thus they will show that they remember our glorious Greek history and national pride and that they will cease to be playthings for a blood-thirsty foreign dynasty and foreign propaganda, and that they cannot be influenced anymore by the royal bugbear of Europe with which different politicians have tried to scatter fear.

Greece needs the friendship and the esteem of nations and not that of kings, whose meseonic thrones are being shaken by the weight of stupidity, insanity, demoralization as well as by the weight of conspiratory tasks and national crimes.

Yet many politicians have been found who submitted to hysterical convulsions and very touching emotions without knowing what impression the declaration of Greek Democracy would produce upon the Sultan of Zoulos, the Emir of Afganistan, Serbia, England and France.

Let us first examine the effect of a Declaration of Democracy in Greece upon Serbia. The Serbian people also inspired by democratic ideas are ready to declare democracy and will salute Greek Democracy although they have a king.



Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

The Serbian people will be very glad to see the dynasty of the Glicksburgs come to an end in Greece because they have not forgotten that the late king of Greece, Constantine, tore the sacred treaty of Greece with Serbia by urging the Ambassador of Bulgaria in Athens to strike from the rear an assassinating and fatal blow at his own ally, Serbia.

It is also true that the king of Serbia, Alexander, went to Paris to visit the President of Democratic France, Mr. Millerand and the Premier Mr. Poincare, with the plea that they should retain his brother-in-law, King George of Greece on the throne. In other words, Serbia is also being threatened by a declaration of democracy. Is it possible that the President of French Democracy is willing to betray democracy?

On the other hand the English people, being democratic and liberal, would obtain a very good impression of Greece if its government was democratic. We also believe that the king of England will not try to defend the royal stables of Athens. It is also well known that Lloyd George of England has protested against any royal intervention in the problem of the government of Greece.

Saloniki, Dec. 15, 1923.

With conditions being as they are, we salute the Sunday of tomorrow as the starting point of a new national life and new hopes for a national regeneration.

Mr. Salopoulos.



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 1, 1923.

THE GREEK GENERAL  
CONSULATE OF CHICAGO

(Notification)

The Chicago General Consulate of Greece notifies all Greek citizens resident in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, that the fine for deserters from the Greek Army now living in America has been fixed at two hundred dollars.

Those who must pay this fine are to make their checks payable to the Minister of Finance of Greece, through the General Consulate, and are to submit also a request to record the name of the subject, the township or community of his descent, and his age.

Chicago, Illinois;  
November 24, 1923.

A. Matles,  
Consul General

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 1, 1923.

CHICAGO GENERAL CONSUL OF GREECE GETS ASSISTANT

Last Monday November 26, 1923 at 5:00 p. m. Mr. Constantine A. Paleologos Mammonas was given the official oath in the presence of the Venerable Bishop of Chicago, the Rt. Rev. Philaretos, the Chicago Greek Consul General, Mr. Matles and the Consulate's personnel, as an assistant to the Chicago Greek Consul General, receiving the congratulations of all those present.

Mr. Paleologos accepted his appointment from the Department of Foreign Affairs for the sake of our nationalistic necessities and also on account of the high mutual esteem between Mr. Matles and Mr. Paleologos.

Mr. Paleologos is still with the Central Trust Company of Illinois, where he has been manager of the Foreign Language Accounts Department for a



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Saloniki, Dec. 1, 1923.

number of years. He is also high in the esteem of the President of the Executive Committee Mr. Charles Dawes, Army General and internationally prominent economist.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1923.

THE GREEK DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

The Greek Democratic Association of Chicago invites all Greeks of Chicago to openly express their democratic feeling.

The time has come when the great, splendid and imposing Greek Colony of Chicago should come to life once more, to remind Hellenism in America, that this is the proper moment, so that our voice may be heard as far as Greece. The period of idle talk, hesitation and consideration is past.

The desire of the Greeks of Chicago will be expressed at their great meeting which is being sponsored by the Greek Democratic Association of Chicago which will take place Sunday November 25, 1923 at the Hull House at 3. p. m. corner of Halsted and Polk Streets.

Those who are waging the democratic fight in Greece need our moral support.



Saloniki, Nov. 24, 1923.

Each telegram sent from here to the defenders of the Democratic Ideology will be an approval of the battle that they have been fighting with so much self-denial.

It is not sufficient to follow the struggle of the Greek people for political emancipation with simple sentimentality. Our predispositions, our desires and our souls, if possible, must reach Greece, so as to demand the immediate installation of Democracy.

The invitation of the Democratic Association includes all the Greeks of Chicago, who are interested in seeing Democracy in Greece.

Greek and American speakers will interpret the **unanimous** desire of the Greeks of Chicago.



Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1923.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE GREEKS IN HOMELAND

Democracy in Greece banished from her homeland, is homesick to return to the classical grounds, where she was born, lived and was honored as a goddess.

The Democracy of Greece produced the Golden Age of Pericles and Aspasia, which shall remain the everflowing spring of humanity, as long as Apollo sends forth his rays of sunshine to the planet Earth.

Greek democracy returning to its classical home will drive out once and for all a strange, treacherous and murderous family, so as to purify the city of Pallas from the cursings of the Glicksburgs.

Democracy shall dissolve the low passions and fratricidal hatred always cultivated by Monarchy.



Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1923.

The greatest law of a country, according to the Ancient Greeks, was the salvation and safety of the homeland. Democracy to-day is the deity, that is able to save our endangered country.

The monarchy of the Glicksburgs brought so much destruction to Greece, that a legion of devils did they wish to wipe out the country could not bring such disastrous results.

The Glicksburg dynasty has always considered the Greeks, as a herd of cattle. Queen Olga considered them peasants while Queen Sophia called them pigs in one of her telegrams. It is rather noteworthy that when Olga and Sophia met in Paris, the meeting ended up in a brawl.

At the time of this dispute they openly discussed the property that belonged to the descendants of Pericles; they both ended up with an exchange of sharp

Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1923.

and vulgar insults and we admit that at this moment these noblewomen spoke the truth.

The Royalist movement under the leadership of King George and that cowardly assassin Metaxas was repressed with amazing speed and the band of monarchists was defeated by the soldiers of democracy.

The arrested leaders of this movement were condemned to death, but their leader remains king within the royal stables.

Monarchy was conquered through fratricidal war, but King George still remains in Athens preparing new devilish plots. While General Pangalos points out to him, that the wind of Democracy is too strong and that within a short while it will become a typhoon that will sweep away the royal stables, he still insists on remaining upon a tottering throne, awaiting the results of an energetic monarchical propaganda.



Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1925.

He and his friends have asked for assistance from all the kings of Europe for his restoration to the throne. Several years ago the premiers of England and France declared, that the return of a King to Greece would bring great national disaster; to-day these same premiers are declaring the opposite.

The history of civilization does not contain an example of such political depravity, impudence and hypocrisy. On the other hand the servile cabal of the royal stables are pitting their efforts against a liberal vote by the people. General Pangalos has requested this liberal vote, but monarchic propaganda is trying to transfer the privilege of the people to a national convention, so as to forge what the will of the people will never assent to.

The thing that causes our astonishment is the attitude of Mr. Venizelos, who after allowing so many tragical royal experiments upon the Greek people



Saloniki, Nov. 17, 1923.

has assumed the responsibility of becoming the Hercules of the royal stables. Although Mr. Venizelos declared that he is out of politics for the time being he keeps on sending telegrams.



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 3, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE GREEK GENERAL CONSULATE OF CHICAGO  
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET

The Chicago Consul General of Greece notifies all Greek citizens within its jurisdiction, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota:

- 1, That those who wish to depart for Greece must bring two photographs of themselves, so it may be possible for them to obtain their passports without delay within the same day.
- 2, That the Department of the Interior of Greece forbids the landing of natives or foreigners in the ports of Greece, who are without the regular passports issued and inspected by the proper Greek authorities.

PROF

Saloniki, Nov. 3, 1923.

- 3, That by a royal order, the Sub-Consulates of Detroit and Kansas City, our countrymen from the States of Michigan and Kansas must communicate with the Chicago Greek General Consulate at 608 South Dearborn Street.

Mr. Matlas

The Consul General



WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 13, 1923

**Announcement.**

His Majesty's General Consul, in Chicago, calls the attention of Greek subjects in Michigan and Kansas, that the Vice-Consulships, in Detroit and Kansas City, having been eliminated by royal decree Greeks should apply for all their affairs to the General Consulate of Chicago, 608 So. Dearborn St.  
Consul General L. Maltis.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 13, 1923

Editorial- The Greeks of America Must Send Representatives to the National Congress.

The revolutionary government issued a decree whereby the Greek people are to be called on, in a short time, to elect their representatives for the Constitutional Congress. But, the Greek people are to be found not only within the confinements of the Greek Kingdom, but also in the large communities abroad, particularly in Egypt and America.

In the United States there are about 500,000 Greeks, who compose a large and vital part of the Greek nation, and who are bound very closely to Greece by great interests and very ardent devotion. We cannot, therefore, understand for what reason 500,000 Greeks here, as well as those in Egypt and Europe, will be deprived of the right to send representatives to a National Congress, which is to decide many very important matters concerning the whole Greek Nation, and not the Greek State, alone.

The right of representation for the Greeks living in foreign countries, at the National Congresses has been recognized ever since the establishment of the



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 13, 1923

Greek State, and it was only in the last National Congress that they were not represented. That Congress was originally proclaimed to be a revisional one and afterwards was declared a National Congress with larger constitutional powers.

In this case, however, of a convocation of a National Congress, right after the ousting of Constantine and abolishing of the former existing regime, the sending of representatives from abroad also was discussed, extensively, (so far as we remember), and a decision was rendered under the administration of Mr. Krokida, for the sending of representatives to the oncoming National Congress by large Greek communities living in foreign lands. If, however, this matter was silenced in Greece, completely, and the government did not take into consideration the Greeks abroad, also, as regards their participation in the oncoming election of National Congressmen does not mean that we have to allow it to pass in silence, and not support our rights as Greeks to participate in the election of the General Congress of the Greek Nation.....

Although we consider it unnecessary to enumerate the arguments and reasons, in support of the project, of having representatives sent from abroad



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 13, 1923

because we believe that the fact of the Greeks abroad longing for and being interested in Greece is alone sufficient to entitle them to the right of participation in the General Congress of the Nation, to be convened shortly in Athens. However, for the sake of discussing the subject.....We shall develop extensively the reasons....not only by a series of articles of our own, but also by soliciting contributions of those who are able to deal with this very important matter.

Because we believe that this matter is one of common interest, and ought to be one of real concern to the Greeks of America, and because by its means they would have the opportunity to express their patriotic sentiment and desire to serve. The question of sending representatives from abroad is not only that of sentiment, but of the serving of the many interests of our Greek state to which we feel firmly attached in sentiment interest, and duty.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1923.

THE WORK OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

Athens has been made headquarters of the Near East Relief, the benefactions of which have been extended throughout Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Persia.

A general convention has been called of all the directors of the Near East Relief under the presidency of Charles V. Vickrey for the purpose of allotting various sums to be spent for the relief of those who are in distress. Mr. Vickrey has made the following statement to the Athenian press:

"The Near East Relief will pursue its labors in the future exactly as it has done in the past; it will take care of the already existing orphanages, in which most of the orphans from Asia Minor are located, and at the same time it will receive whatever orphans may be found in refugees' lodgings. I have witnessed with my own eyes how necessary it is to help these orphans."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1923.

Mr. Vickrey, with the other directors of the Near East Relief, will visit Chalcis, Kavalla, Anthos, and other places where refugees are found, and will then travel to Geneva to meet the representatives of France and England and discuss the flotation of the Refugee Loan about to be granted to Greece.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 15, 1923,

**COPY OF A TELEGRAM SENT TO GREEK RELIGIOUS  
ORGANIZATIONS**

We are deeply grieved on account of the new and dreadful wound which has been inflicted on the body of Greece by the cruel force of the Italian Government. At a time when Greece, afflicted with many misfortunes, is still preoccupied with the terrible problem of its two million refugees, relicts of a disaster for which the great nations of Europe are not free of responsibility, Italy instead of sympathizing with Greece is taking advantage of its weakness to promote imperialistic schemes, making an arrogant display of force against a much distressed people, threatening it with economic destruction and the repetition of the tragedy which has befallen the Greek refugees.

Such conduct discourages those who desire the reign of justice and peace on earth, and it increases the number of those who ask whether the sacrifice of Christ has not been in vain, since even after the horrible lesson of the late war we observe this trend downward.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 11, 1923.

THE CHICAGO GREEK GENERAL CONSULATE

The Greek General Consulate in Chicago notifies all Greek citizens in its district, that is, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, who are planning to visit Greece that they must bring with them or send by mail two photographs in order to get their passports without delay.

Matles

Consul General of Greece

Chicago, Illinois

August 6, 1923.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, June 16, 1923



An Announcement of the Chicago Greek Democrats.

To the Greeks of America.

The Greeks of America, having come from the very vitals of the Greek State and having set their mind, watchfully, on every move of their fellow-countrymen in Greece, it is natural to think and feel like those over in Greece, and to watch all events transpiring there. They ardently and enthusiastically, in each case, express their thoughts and sentiments and actively participate in the political activity of Greece.

It is evident, therefore, that, in the expression and propagation of the democratic ideas in Greece, and the formation of a Democratic party, there the Greeks of America also cannot remain inactive and uninterested in this political move; especially when it is a case of political ideas and the establishment in Greece of a Democratic regime.

As due to the environment in which they live, Greeks feel and think democratically and from close affiliation enjoy the benefits of the Democratic form of Government.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, June 16, 1923

Animated by such principles and thoughts, the Democratic Greeks of Chicago gathered in public meeting and resolved to accept the invitation of a Democratic Association, whose purpose is, "the Organization of the Democratic Greeks of Chicago," so that in complete cooperation with the headquarters of the Democratic Association in Athens, we may contribute towards establishing a democratic form of government in Greece.

It was high time, we believe, for the Greeks of America to have their real political opinions expressed. They should line up under a banner of party principles and not as heretofore, in individual groups, which either, under the pretext of old deals, politicianism or new-politicianism, have always looked up to certain individuals from whom they have been expecting every thought and every motive.

It is mainly to such party ideology that grave evils befell Greece, of which the most horrible is the splitting of the Nation into two irreconcilable camps, that for the sake of individual aspiration and domination, became the cause of incalculable calamities.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, June 16, 1923

The Association of the Greek Democrats of Chicago is open, today, for all the Greeks who would endorse the Democratic ideology and discard their old principles of serving individual groups.

We have no doubt that the Greeks of America will promptly endorse the principles of the Democratic Party, because only through them can we acquire sound and impartial opinions and render valuable services to Greece.

Furthermore, they will contribute to bridge the political chasm, for under the banner of Democracy the opportunity is given to all to unite, in oblivion of the past and looking towards the more important future.

A Greek political organization with such principles appears on the scene for the first time among the Greeks here, and its thoughts should be met with unhesitating approval. The Greek of America have shown themselves always to be prompt in serving the interests of Greece. Let us cooperate in bringing about the unification of all Greeks under the banner of Democracy.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, June 16, 1923

Chicago, June 9, 1923.

S. Kotakis, president.  
Christ Maliris, Vice president.  
P. Chronopoulos, treasurer.  
A. Sousanis, secretary.

-----

N. V. Demopoulos, J. Haramaras,  
J. Papanickolaou, A. Matiatos,  
D. Ayvalis.-----Members of the Council.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, June 2, 1923.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE GREEK GENERAL CONSULATE IN CHICAGO

The General Consulate of Greece in Chicago hereby notifies our countrymen that in accordance with the instructions given by the Treasury Department all possessors of temporary titles to the compulsory loan of 1,600 million drachmas must deposit them with the Greek General Consulate, from which they will receive temporary receipts for their deposits.

As the next step in the procedure the General Consulate will send these temporary titles to the Greek embassy in Washington, D. C., and from there they will go to the National Bank of Greece in Athens to be exchanged for permanent titles.

According to the laws of the United States the loan above mentioned is prohibited in the United States; therefore the titles to bonds of this loan will remain deposited in the treasury of the Bank of Greece to the credit of the owners thereof, who may dispose of their bonds and of the income therefrom derived as they see fit. The National Bank of Greece will send receipts to

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GREEK

Saloniki, June 2, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

all depositors of bonds for the protection of their titles.

The General Consulate of Greece in Chicago invites all Greek students subject to military service and now in attendance at any university within the district served by the Consulate to communicate as soon as possible with the General Consulate if they intend to return to Greece at the end of the academic year and have not received permission to postpone their enlistment until that time.

May 22, 1923.  
Chicago, Illinois.

P. Trinketas,  
Consul in charge.

Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

THE CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

At the twelfth of this present month all the Democratic and Liberal clubs of America and Canada will convene here. The success of this convention is assured since the majority of the clubs have already declared that they will send delegates.

The problems to be studied are of vital importance and are connected with present day affairs. The following questions will be discussed.

(1) How can the clubs of the Democratic Liberals of the United States and Canada, as political organizations, conveniently cooperate in the coming elections so that Democratic leaders will be elected?

(2) How can the Democratic Liberal clubs efficiently combat the propaganda distributed by the supporters of the depraved system which has heaped so many woes on our unfortunate country?

Saloniki, May 5, 1923.

(3) How can these clubs distributed throughout America and Canada successfully counteract the Turkish propaganda which for some time has been entering the United States.



Saloniki, Apr. 7, 1923.

AN APPEAL FROM THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF REFUGEES FROM ASIA MINOR

The representatives of the American Commercial Commission at the International Commercial Conference in Switzerland, have issued the following statement through Mr. Oliver Sand, president of the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia:

"The political and economic condition of the Near East resembles a volcano, the flame of which daily consumes innumerable souls. The only assistance accorded to the refugees comes from the American Relief Committee.

"The American people have the right to speak out loudly for the sake of humanity. The present condition is cruel and inhuman, civilization must not allow it to continue.

"The desire of America is to see the cessation of the disputes and the intrigues now being carried on by certain nations and to find an equitable solution to the problems of the Near East.

"A monthly five-dollar donation is sufficient to keep a refugee child alive.



Saloniki, Apr. 7, 1923.

"Mail your donations to Mr. G. M. Reynolds or to Mr. Charles G. Dawes, treasurer of the Near East Relief, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago Illinois."



Saloniki, Mar. 24, 1923.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CHICAGO FOR THE GREEK REFUGEES OF ASIA MINOR

(Continued)

p. 3- The total amount of contributions first reported by us up to March 10, 1923, was \$13,964.21.

The total amount of contributions included in our second report to March 17, 1923, was \$5,936.00. We now make our third report.

Contributions of twenty-five dollars have been received from Harry Alexander, John Vorras, A. Rantziperes, G. Vasilios, Dr. E. Demeur and G. Stathoudakis. The total of these is \$175.00. Contributions of twenty dollars were received from G. Xanthakis and N. Cretan; total \$40.00. Fifteen dollars was contributed from each of the following: G. Spirisson, P. Baboneale, A. Zographos, H. Korros and D. Andronis, total, \$75.00. Teacher's Federation \$13.35. From the sanatory table at Mango's \$12.05. Ten dollars was contributed by each of the following: J. Vassos, G. Tokar, J. Parkos, A. Noukas, K. Govostis, P. Lakonas, P. Mitaxeas.



Saloniki, Mar. 24, 1923.

A. Koncholis, G. Pappas, A. Asimakopoulos, V. Aslanis, A. Papidakis, A. Kako-  
giannis, J. Papidakis, K. Kostopoulos, J. Nickols, G. Mouratis, the D. V. Candy  
Company, A. Stingos. M. Kritikos and N. Yarzos; total \$210.00.

Cozy Lunch Room \$9.00. Six dollars was contributed by each of the following:  
Kanellopoulos Brothers, K. Karkazis and J. Pappas; total, \$18.00.

Sixty-nine contributions of five dollars were received;	Total	\$345.00
Three contributions of four dollars	"	12.00
Nine contributions of three dollars	"	27.00
Sixty-one contributions of two dollars	"	122.00
Ninety-seven contributions of one dollar	"	97.00
One contribution of fifty cents	"	.50
Total amount from all contributors		<u>\$21,056.11</u>
Three remittances of \$5,000 each		<u>15,000.00</u>
Balance in the hands of the committee		6,056.11

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 24, 1923.

THE HORRIBLE CONDITIONS OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES IN ASIA MINOR

(Special Dispatch to Saloniki From the American Relief Committee of the Far East)

New York, March 19, 1923.

Three thousand refugees, after concentrating at Mersina in Asia Minor, have been ordered by the Turkish authorities either to leave the port within a day on boats which are not there or to return inland.

To return inland means that the majority of these refugees will die on the journey.

The Greek Government at Athens declares that it cannot provide the funds needed to transport these Greek Refugees of Asia Minor from Mersina to Greece and requests the American Relief Committee to take the responsibility of supplying them with food on their journey.

Saloniki, Mar. 24, 1923.

The condition of ten thousand more refugees concentrated at Halepion and Alexandretta in Asia Minor is also tragic, although the Greek Government has promised them transportation to Greece before May 1st.

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Saloniki, Mar. 10, 1923.

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS IN CHICAGO FOR THE REFUGEES IN GREECE

p. 2- The Greek Relief Committee believes it to be its duty to thank all those who by their donations have afforded relief to the many great trials which our unfortunate brothers, refugees from Asia Minor, have undergone.

It desires particularly to thank first the Young Ladies Philharmonic Association, which not only has rendered much encouraging assistance but has also devoted the proceeds of its last dance amounting to \$1,350 to the welfare of the refugees.



Saloniki, Mar. 10, 1923.

It thanks, in the second place, the Chicago Association of the Greek Liberal Democrats which has contributed all the proceeds of its recent dance and has also raised subscriptions totalling \$5,000 among its members.

Third it thanks the churches of the North and South Sides, which not only have offered their contributions but have also helped the committee to raise subscriptions among their communicants.

Fourth it thanks the American business organizations, the Moody and Waters Company, the Case and Martin Company and the B. A. Railton Company for their generous contributions.

Fifth, it thanks the Greek newspapers, which have dedicated so much of their valuable space to this hallowed enterprise.

We hope that other associations will follow the generous example of those mentioned above and send their contributions by mail to the Greek Relief Committee, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Saloniki, Mar. 10, 1923.

It is well known that the total amount contributed will be doubled by the Near East Relief Committee.

The Greek Relief Committee up to the present time has received in individual and general contributions in Chicago the sum of \$19,899.65.

Saloniki, Mar. 10, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

VIGOROUS PROTEST BY THE ASSOCIATION OF  
DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS.

On last Sunday afternoon the association of Chicago Democratic Liberals called a meeting of its members. The president, Mr. Paul Demos, first thanked the members for the interest which they had shown during the recent election of officers and then asked them to express their opinions on the sentiment prevailing among the Greek consulates in the United States in opposition to the principles of the revolution in Greece.

"The Greek consulates in America," said Mr. Demos, "whether they pay salaries or not, are occupied by worthless servants of a traitor king, and they are abusing the leaders of the revolution in Greece and trying to undermine their work. The appointment a few days ago of a consul-general, who is still in Greece and of a salaried consul, who lives in the United States, has vexed the Democratic Liberals, because both these officers are known to be devoted servants of King Constantine. At a time when the Greek army is being reorganized from its ruins and is preparing to fight for the leaders of the revolution, the secretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Alexandris, not only retains in office the old friends of King Constantine, but also sends many of the king's sympathizers to the Greek colonies in foreign countries to undermine the work of the revolution."

Saloniki, Mar. 10, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. SUPP.

After Mr. Demos, Mr. N. Salopoulos, Attorney G. Kyriakopoulos, Messrs. V. Panopovlos, and Halepas made addresses. They were all applauded, and the Liberals decided unanimously: first, that the president of their association should send telegrams to Col. Plastiras of the Greek Army and to Mr. Alexandros Papanastasio expressing the desire of all the Democratic Liberals of Chicago for the return of democracy in our homeland; and second, that a report should be sent to Mr. Plastiras in regard to the activities of law-abiding Greek citizens in foreign countries and their relations with the Greek Consulates.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 10, 1923.

THE DANCE OF THE SELASIA ASSOCIATION

p. 5-On January 21, 1923, the Selasia Association, through the good offices of the executive committee and patriotic members, gave a dance at the White City Auditorium. A large crowd attended the dance, and the net proceeds were \$620 after expenses had been deducted. This sum was sent to Athens for the benefit of the refugees.

Our hearty congratulations to our good friends, who are always willing to help a worthy cause!

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III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 3, 1923.

MR. VASILIOS A. MAMMONAS.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30275

p. 3.. Last week the direction of the Chicago Greek Consulate was resumed by Mr. Trinketas, the predecessor of Mr. Vasilios A. Mammonas. Mr. Mammonas was transferred to the Greek Embassy in Washington two weeks ago.

Any one who wishes to write to Mr. Mammonas may address him at the embassy.

III HSaloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

## A NOTIFICATION BY THE CHICAGO GREEK CONSULATE

The Chicago Greek consul general hereby notifies Greek citizens who are under his jurisdiction that by a legislative order of December 29, 1922, the duties on stamped paper are increased 50%. This order takes effect February 14, 1923.

The additional tax of 10% which is to be collected from the public for the forced loan will also be collected hereafter in accordance with the increased tax-schedule of the new legislative order.

We shall therefore make it our practice from now on to collect for consular services 50% more than the amount heretofore charged.

GREEK

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Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

A GENUINE REVIVAL OF NATIONAL SPIRIT.



Last Sunday at 2:30 p. m. an audience assembled in the large room of the Ashland Auditorium and was addressed by the new consul general, Mr. Yasilios Mamonas.

Upon his arrival here in Chicago to assume his consular responsibilities Mr. Mamonas demonstrated that his main wish is that people of Greek origin, not only in Chicago but throughout the United States, may imitate by harmony, love, and unity a life of national activity which shall dispel the various grave dangers which threaten us and promote our racial welfare.



Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

He therefore recently invited to the Greek consulate the presidents of the three sections of our community, Messrs. D. Stamos, G. Karambelas, and N. Kokkines, and also the Reverend Fathers K. Hatzidemetrios, A. Mandilares, and D. Vaenikos because he believed, and rightly, that these persons represent the Chicago Greek colony. Mr. Mammonas addressed these gentlemen as follows:

"Gentlemen, forgetting the past, we must unite as brothers to save our great and sacred country, which, at this present moment is facing one of the greatest crises in its history. No Greek lacks patriotic feeling; we must be an example for other Greek-Americans, and I am sure that all the Greeks in our various colonies will come to our aid, for we know and admire the chivalrous nature of the Greek."

The three presidents assumed the task of finding a room for a meeting and of inserting in the newspapers something in regard to this conference. The happy advent of unity and concord was hailed with joy, and all averred that a new era was being inaugurated.

Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.



For this was the first time since the Greeks here have been divided by the political feud in Greece that reconciliation and harmony had been proposed.

The newspapers were notified, the announcement was published, and invitations and printed programs were distributed. At 2:30 p. m. in spite of the intolerable cold and various obstacles arising from the epidemic of influenza, the members of our Greek colony began to pour in from all parts of the city. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Bazon, played several numbers. The room was decorated with flags.

Precisely at 3 p. m. the arrival of the consul general with his staff was announced. The orchestra immediately struck up the national march, and with long-continued applause the gathering welcomed the consul general, who mounted the platform with other dignitaries. When quiet had been restored the orchestra played the American and the Greek national anthems. Thereafter the president of the West Side Greek community, Mr. Kokkines, introduced the only speaker of the day, Consul General Yasilios Mammonas.



Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

Mr. Mammonas's speech in outline follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I have the good fortune to find myself among you, whom I love and appreciate as fellow-Greeks and children of one great Mother.

"I used to follow your progress when I was far away from this land, and I consider myself now very fortunate to be able to meet my fellow-countrymen in the United States. Your work is great and admirable in this large and prosperous country, and every one is astonished that you have advanced so far, socially and commercially, with nothing to aid you, but your own native capacity.

"I hope that you will allow me, as an individual and as a representative of our beloved country, to express my opinion as to how we can better and more successfully pursue our careers as individuals as merchants and as scions of the great nation of Greece, of which the past history is so glorious, but which as present is passing through critical times.

Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.



"The first things which we Greeks require are love, concord, and unity, for through these we can present a powerful front against whatever dangers threaten us and achieve our national and individual desires. In order to attain love, concord, and unity, it is incumbent upon each one of you to respect the political and individual opinions of one another. Political parties which are sane and peaceable are necessary and profitable for any country because in times of peace, by debate and competition, they bring out the true answers to questions, but when the country is experiencing external difficulties or wars, internal political strife is abated, and the nation presents a united front, and by this unity dangers are averted and purposes are accomplished.

"Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I say that what we need is spiritual progress equal to our material progress and analogous to it, for as civilized people we can by advancing spiritually retain whatever we have acquired, improve our condition, and satisfy the claims of society, of ethics, of our mother country, and of foreign relations. For this spiritual advancement we need churches and schools which by cooperative effort will not only improve our own generation but will also preserve our racial integrity on the face of mother earth.

Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

"Our churches and schools must be reared not by mendicant solicitation but by voluntary contributions. We need decent clubs in which we can meet and receive American people, with whom we can cultivate and develop acquaintances that will be of great benefit.

"Our great country's hopes rely upon you. Greece is constantly eager to learn through her representatives of your commercial and social progress, and she feels proud of your achievements. Let us continue our good work for our descendants and endeavor to make them better men, of type superior to ours."

After taking both the American and the Greek flags in his hands, Mr. Mammonas continued:

"Let them both be blessed by God, glorified, beloved, and united for the happiness of all their children of this great nation of America, in which you have found welcome and a chance to make your careers, and to the interests of which you are as much devoted as to those of your native land, and reinforced also by the good wishes, the admiration, the unflagging interest, and the protection of our blue





Saloniki, Feb. 10, 1923.

and white flag, which is now engaged in incessant struggles to regain that ancient glory and power which our land possessed when it was the home of civilization and the cradle of Christianity, let us show that we are worthy children of two glorious and hallowed countries.

"Hurrah for our nation!"

After the speech the audience expressed its enthusiasm with cheers and hand-clapping. Every one in attendance congratulated the consul general, and all went home full of enthusiasm.

III H

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A MESSAGE FROM THE GREEK CONSUL GENERAL IN CHICAGO

p.-3 -.....This message concerns the greeks who reside within the Chicago Greek consul general's jurisdiction, that is the greeks resident in the States of Illinois; Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Knasas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. According to the Greek consular law all greek citizens who reside in America or in other foreign countries must register with their respective consulates and must also pay annual dues for their certificates of Greek citizenship(article 118 of the consular law and article 15 of law 764).

The fulfillment of the above requirements is not only the duty of every greek citizen who is devoted to his country and respects its laws but is also beneficial to citizens of Greece for many reasons. Unfortunately up to the present time many of our fellow-citizens, through carelessness have not fulfilled these requirements. But in the crisis through which our country is now passing, when it is facing many economic problems, it is the supreme duty of all who are devoted to their native land to hasten to fulfill their legal obligations and materially to assist their country.

I am making an appeal to the noble and patriotic feelings of Greek citizens who are under my jurisdiction. Since by reason of their remote location and the pressure of business they cannot come to the greek consulate in Chicago, I have made up the

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PPO: 30275

form printed below and those who cannot come to the consulate may draw up a similar form and mail it to us in order that they may be enrolled in the general consulate's register, and in return we will mail to them certificates of Greek citizenship. At the same time those who heretofore have not paid dues for certificates of citizenship are required to pay for the years 1922 and 1923, an amount of \$6.60, that is, \$3.30 per year.

The period within which this payment must be made expires at the end of February, 1923; after that date there will be a penalty of \$10.00 in addition to the amount above mentioned (article 118 of the consular law). Greek citizens who reside in Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, or Kansas may send their forms filled out to the Sub - Consulates of the districts in which they reside. All greek citizens are required to renew each year their certificates of Greek citizenship and to pay their annual dues. We therefore request that each year hereafter, beginning with January, 1924, they will remit their annual dues by postal money order.

I place my confidence in your noble feelings, in your love for our beloved native land, and in your devotion to it.

I remain with love and highest regards,  
The Consul General,  
V. Mamonas.

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1923.

The form which you must fill out and send in includes the following information:

1. Name.
2. City or village of birth.
3. Township or community.
4. County.
5. Date of birth.
6. Trade or profession.
7. Present address.
8. Single.
9. Married.
10. Name of wife.
11. Children(name and age of each).
12. Signature and date.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 3, 1923.

THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH MELETIOS'S MESSAGE  
TO THE GREEKS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Constantinople, January 29, 1923.--Because the Greeks of Pontus have been expelled from their country by the Turks, thousands of refugees are constantly arriving here in lamentable condition, suffering with hunger, nakedness, and disease. We are helpless because of lack of funds. The refugees are in great danger of starvation, since they lack even a crust of bread. We are eager to receive as soon as possible philanthropic contributions through the Greek National Herald, and we urge our compatriots in America to make a supreme effort to extend to us financial assistance.

The Lord will give you all good things in return for the contributions which you offer to this noble work of saving the women, the children, and the aged in distress. Blessings and the gratitude of the Mother Church to all.

Patriarch Meletios.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Saloniki, Jan. 27, 1923.

**TO MEMBERS OF GREEK COMMUNITIES ABROAD  
WHO DEPOSIT MONEY IN BANKS IN GREECE**

(Editorial)

It is known to all members of Greek communities in the United States and Canada, as well as to all the people of Greece, from the highest official to the humblest citizen that for a number of years the Greeks of these communities abroad have labored with almost superhuman industry and have sent the major part of their savings to banks in Greece to be there held on deposit, for the following reasons:

- (1) Because Greeks abroad thought that through the devaluation of the drachma they could gain by speculation;
- (2) Because they thought that banking establishments in Greece and the management of them were in the same class as to safety as banking establishments here;
- (3) Because they satisfied their patriotic feeling when they deposited their money there and thus promoted the commerce of Greece and the improvement of its public affairs by putting more money into circulation over there; and
- (4) Because they believed that at any time when their enterprises here ceased to prosper, they could depend upon their savings in Greece if they wished to retire.

But how these unfortunate depositors have been deceived! The majority of them

Saloniki, Jan. 27, 1923.

made deposits which were to draw interest and sent remittances in foreign currency, English, French, or Italian, and the banks in Athens not only accepted these remittances in accordance with their regulations but also promised in writing in each case to pay back capital with interest in the same currency in which the deposits had been made, that is, to remit to the depositor a draft on London, Paris, or Rome. We take the liberty of publishing part of a letter received by a member of our Chicago Greek colony, which reads as follows:

"We are requested to notify you that according to a law enacted in Greece in regard to bills of exchange deposits of foreign currency in our banks are returnable only in drachmas. Therefore if you wish us to remit in drachmas the amount which you have on deposit, we are willing to do so; if not, we shall have to decline to make the remittance".

I believe that the Greek Government must ultimately decide for the interest of its citizens, to repeal the law above mentioned, and the sooner the better. Likewise the banks should stop making distinctions between Greek and American citizens, especially when they wish to withdraw their deposits. They should stop making them go through so many details, such as notarized affidavits, consular formalities, and multiplicity of signatures, since, instead of being considered a form of service

Saloniki, Jan. 27, 1923.

beneficial to depositors, the banks come to be regarded as tyrannical plagues, and all the more so because when withdrawals are made from American banks, the transactions are accomplished with order, safety, accuracy, efficiency, and all possible facility. Moreover the banks here can themselves verify the indentity of the person who wishes to withdraw his savings, and the withdrawal is approved of on the spot.

The Greek banks would have been fortunate if they had followed the procedure above. All people are and shold be equal according to law. And still more Greek citizens should have the same privileges in Greece which they enjoy here.

We should effect an absolute change of method so that people might receive some protection for their interests, since upon the people these establishments are founded through the people, by the people and for the people everything is governed. We hope that between the Greek Government and the Greek banks will devise some arrangement by which the interests of their citizens abroad will be protected.

III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 27, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

FROM THE CHICAGO GREEK CONSULATE

P.1--The Chicago Greek consulate wishes to request of those persons within the district, which it serves who hold temporary certificates of the sixteen hundred-million-drachma forced loan that by the end of February, 1923, they will present these certificates at the Greek consulate and receive in exchange for them their permanent bonds.

The office of the consul general.

III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027E

PROMOTION FOR CONSUL GENERAL MAMMONAS

(Editorial)

By special cablegram from the Greek foreign office to the Washington Greek consulate Mr. Vasilios Mammonas, who was recently appointed Greek consul general in Chicago, has been promoted and transferred to Washington, D. C., to be supervisor of all Greek consulates in America.

Our sincere congratulations and best wishes for his success and for his continued advancement!

It is said that Mr. Mammonas will remain here for a few days to make a few changes in the consulate and to see that it is operating according to regulation requirements.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GENERAL CONSULATE OF GREECE INFORMS THE GREEK COLONY

ABOUT ORDER NUMBER 277629 OF THE ARMY DEPARTMENT OF GREECE

P.2--The legislative order of October 29, 1923, commands that soldiers of the reserve classes of 1918 and later, unenlisted or deserters, shall present themselves to the local authorities and to the nearest military post or to the authorized consulate within the period of time allowed by the above order. The proper authorities shall make a list of those who have presented themselves, which shall be sent to the Army Department, and those whose names are on the list shall remain free citizens until a later order is issued. This list must be in our hands within a month from the date of this notification in the case of those who live within the boundaries of Greece and within two months therefrom in the case of those who live in foreign countries.

Therefore the requirements of the above order shall be fulfilled by the reserve soldiers of the classes of 1919, 1920, and 1921 and also by those who have never served in the army and by those who have not completed their term of military service, who must present themselves for re-enlistment.

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

In pursuance to the above order I am making this last appeal, summoning all to perform their supreme duty to our country, and I consider that for those who belong to the newest classes of 1919 to 1923 no excuse is valid. I declare for the last time that from December 1, 1922, I shall inexorably apply the severe penalty imposed by the law. After the lapse of this term those who have not enlisted in their classes for service shall be shot to death, and their families shall be exiled to Africa. (Article 1 of the legislative order of November 20, 1922.) For the duration of the present war deserters will be punished with sentence of death; if the act of desertion is considered to have mitigating circumstances, the penalty is life imprisonment. Those who shall be enlisted by the latest date set by this notification are not subject to the above-stated law but to the laws prior thereto in effect; that is, in the case of those who live within the boundaries of Greece, they shall not be thereto subject if they shall have been enlisted by the fifteenth day of December, 1922, and in the case of those who live in foreign countries they shall not be thereto subject if they shall have been enlisted by January 15, 1923. The prosecution of those who shall appear within the time stated will be suspended for the time during which they are serving in their classes in the army and so fulfilling their military obligations.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

ANNUAL DANCE OF THE SELASIA SOCIETY

The Selasia Society, which has now been active for twelve years, will give its annual dance on Sunday, January 21, at the West Side Auditorium, Taylor Street and Racine Avenue.

We hope that all members of the Greek colony of Chicago will honor this dance by their presence, thereby assisting a sacred and useful purpose, namely, the relief of the refugees from Asia Minor.

The executive committee of this organization is sparing no pains to make this affair a success. Your ticket entitles you to participate in the lottery, of which the prizes are as follows:

First prize, a seventy-five-dollar watch; second prize, a fifty-dollar woman's wrist-watch; and third prize, a silver tray with other pieces of silverware to match.

Peter G. Maniates, president

Kleomenes A. Orfanos, secretary.

WPA (44-1) PROJ. 30276

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 20, 1923.

WPA (ILL) FRC. 30275

TO GREEK-AMERICAN DEPOSITORS OF THE BANK OF ATHENS

p. 2- Those who have time-deposits in the Bank of Athens and wish to take advantage of the exemption from the forced loan which this Bank provides may apply to the Central Trust Company of Illinois, 125 West Monroe Street, where the Greek clerks of the bank will take pleasure in furnishing additional information.

III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 13, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AN OPEN INVITATION FROM THE CHICAGO GREEK CONSULATE

(Editorial)

To celebrate the advent of the New Year, the consul general, Mr. Vasilios Mammonas, invites the members of the local Greek community with their esteemed families to the Greek consulate in the Transportation Building on Dearborn Street.

He desires that all who belong to the Chicago Greek colony may accord him the pleasure and the honor of their presence.

(From the office of the Greek Consulate)

## THE HONORABLE VASILIOS A. MAMONAS CONSUL GENERAL OF GREECE IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Last week the Honorable Vasilios A. Mamonas, the new consul general of Greece in Chicago, arrived from Paris. Mr. Mamonas is a scion of one of those ancient and aristocratic families of Greece which devoted themselves to national politics. He studied law in Greece and after the completion of his studies visited Switzerland, London, Paris, and Berlin, remaining abroad for a number of years to study the political sciences.

After the successful completion of his studies in foreign countries he returned to Greece, where he passed his examination and was appointed judge in the consular court of Constantinople. In this position he served to the best of his ability for a period of ten years up to the outbreak of the World War. With the declaration of the World War Mr. Mammonas was transferred with the rest of the Greek staff to Switzerland, where under the Greek consul, Mr. Alexandri, he acted as legal advisor for the consulate. From Switzerland he was called to the Paris Peace conference to represent Greece; from Paris he was sent as consul general to Berne, the capital of Switzerland, where he remained for two years and handled many international affairs of confidential nature. Mr. Mamonas is forty-four years old and speaks, besides his mother tongue, French, English, German, and some Italian.

Saloniki, Jan. 13, 1923.

We hope and pray that the Greeks who are under his supervision will through his kindly offices find their dreams realized.

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Saloniki, Jan. 6, 1923.

GREEK RELIEF COMMITTEE  
ROOM 1440 127 NORTH DEARBORN STREET

(Editorial)

The Greek committee recently organized to collect contributions to assist the refugees who have suffered at the hands of Turks in the catastrophe in Asia Minor; the Turks has sent by cable five thousand dollars more to the Greek National Herald, to be forwarded to a committee under the supervision of Admiral Kontouriotos.

They had already sent five thousand dollars ten days ago; therefore the contributions to date have been ten thousand dollars. Americans have already contributed millions of dollars for the relief of our unfortunate brothers; we Greeks are under even greater obligation to offer financial assistance, according to our means to those who through no fault of their own have suffered and written with their blood this latest page of Greek history.

GREEK

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GREEK

Chicago Daily News, Nov. 29, 1922, in the  
Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

**EXECUTIONS IN ATHENS DEPLORED BY GREEKS**

**Everlasting Stain on History of Country, Chicago Publisher Declares**

Execution of the former ministers of Greece is an act of frenzy and hatred which will be an everlasting stigma on the history of Greece in the opinion of P. S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star, 130 North Wells Street.

"Exile and imprisonment would have been fitting punishment for the men who guided Greece in her hour of defeat," Mr. Lambros declares, "but capital punishment is monstrous and sure to work lasting injury to the nation."

Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.  
Nov. 29, 1922.

King Constantine," he adds, "is far guiltier than the ministers, but the European respect for crowned heads saved the late ruler.

"Greeks all over the world are shocked," said Mr. Lambros. "Men are executed by military authority for treason, for levying war against their own country, or for supporting the enemies of their country. In my opinion no direct accusation of treason could be brought against the executed ministers. Their crime grew out of the division that existed and still exists within the Greek nation--the struggle between Royalists and Venizelists.

#### Betrayed by Former Allies.

"The executed ministers are the same executives who directed the triumphant war against Turkey in Asia Minor in the spring of 1921, when the Greeks reached the gates of Angora.

Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. S. Lambros.  
Nov. 29, 1922.

"The defeat of the Greeks in Asia Minor was occasioned by France's alliance with the Turks and by the apathy of Great Britain to Greece,--in short, to the betrayal of Greece by her former allies. Rifles and cannons used by the Greeks and the Allies against the Turks were given to the Turks to be used against the Greeks.

"One may admit the share of the ministers in the demoralization, but who could control the army when the soldiers were throwing away their guns and retreating in disorder?

#### Terrorism in Greece

"Aristides, Themistocles, and Demosthenes, though accused of treason, were not executed in Greece in ancient times but were exiled instead.

Scrapbook, P. 120, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Nov. 29, 1922.

History speaks well of them and contradicts the accusations made against them. When Socrates was sentenced to death; he said to the court: 'Now it is time for me to depart and for you to live here, but as to who will live the happier life hereafter is unknown to us and known to God.'

"In spite of the stern warning of the representatives of England and the United States to the revolutionary Government that this Government would forfeit its place among civilized nations, the Government ordered the firing squad to execute the former ministers; the end came, and terrorism now prevails in Greece.

"History will decide whether the executed ministers should have paid the penalty with imprisonment, exile, or capital punishment."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

WE HAVE THE PRIVILEGE

by

Constantine Palaeologos

"One can fool all the people some of the time; some of the people all the time; but not all the people all the time." Lincoln.

There are some audacious politicians and journalists in Greece who, overlooking decency, truth, and facts, tell us, the Greeks of the United States and Canada, that because we immigrated to America and because we did not fight in Greece, we have no right to express our opinion about national affairs in Greece.

We answer these charges courageously by saying that we have more right to discuss public affairs in Greece than they imagine. Without self-conceit we say, [albeit] reluctantly, that they should not disrupt our national



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

unity, especially under the existing conditions. On the contrary, they should speak of us with all due respect.

Some years ago we lived through terrible distress in Greece resulting from general misery, heavy taxation, and family obligations. We were heartsick because of the internal corruption and the mismanagement of foreign and national affairs. By wise management of these affairs, Greece could have developed new commercial and agricultural resources. Because of the existing conditions, however, we were forced to immigrate to America. The population was thus reduced by 300,000. In this way, it was possible for our people back home to divide all their income among themselves.

When we came here, we were hungry, penniless, unable to speak English; we had no local or government guidance. Lionhearted, we plunged into work. By our physical stamina we created a business and social status for ourselves in a period of twenty-five years--this is proof that Greeks can accomplish marvels under good teachers and in a healthy environment.



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

Our Greek leaders in Greece never bothered to inquire about our progress. Nevertheless, we supported and saved those drones in Greece who are clamoring against us so foolishly.

We will relate our accomplishments and we seek a public discussion with any person of good faith, so that in the interest of truth, the uninformed may learn what is happening.

On coming here, we immediately shook off the filth, crudity, shiftlessness, ignorance, deceit, cowardice, and wickedness of the Old World. We embraced a new life, fitted to a civilized community and to present-day conditions. We accepted a life of external and internal cleanliness, order, knowledge, education, experience, industry, sincerity, truthfulness, self-respect, and loyalty. We now eat well, we live comfortably, we behave and think like human beings. Our conversations are calm and sincere, not noisy and boisterous, followed by a show of knives and guns, defamations of persons



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

and families as well as misrepresentation of truth and facts. We have now learned a new language, whereas before we did not even know how to write our name as a result of the inefficiency and worthlessness of the responsible parties in Greece. We have chosen a profession or trade. We have won great social and business experience by avoiding deception and employing truth fearlessly. We are submissive slaves no longer, but proud and self-respecting citizens, defending our honor and reputation. Lastly, by our work and sacrifice, we have become Greece's devoted and beloved children.

We stress the fact that we are incomparably more patriotic and loyal than many [of those living today in Greece], even though we are seven thousand miles removed and in the midst of a foreign culture. We show our loyalty in the fact that we have preserved our faith and language. Further we attempt to transmit them to our children by building churches and schools, by hiring priests and teachers with our own money and sacrifice! We have married Greek girls in order to preserve the Greek family and the customs and mores of our race. Thus we have made thousands of Greek girls happy



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by asking for no rich dowries as they do in the fatherland, where the engagement is broken when the dowry is one shirt lacking. In addition, we spend liberally for their arrival here and for their well-being. Both here in Chicago, and elsewhere, we have cheerfully relieved many unfortunate fellow countrymen; we have helped friends and relatives to make a good beginning in [the new] life. We have brought recognition to the Greek name and to our national rights by our many sacrifices. We have fought for the interests of Greece through the American press. We have contributed one artillery battery and one destroyer. We have never ceased helping our country and subject Greek territories with generous contributions.

We have done all this quietly, without any demands or ostentation, in times of peace. In wartime, during the Turco-Balkan War, we sent about thirty-six thousand well-equipped, well-clad soldiers who brought great relief to their brothers, fighting on the Balkan battlefields. For this purpose, we had organized the soldiers in volunteer corps whose heroic qualities increased the morale of the Greek armies.



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

During the World War we put about sixty-five thousand men on the field, who were sent to fight for a common cause on the battlefields of France-- who did not refuse service as did a few loyal officers of the Royal "slave-market." We were among the first to subscribe to the Liberty Loans, thus increasing Greek prestige. We also subscribed heavily to the loans for the Allied Powers, and through them we helped Greece. During the time when the conferences of Sevres and Neuilly were in session, we defended our national rights at massmeetings and in the press, using political, Congressional, and church influence.

We are now continuing to spend time and money in the interest of the rights and salvation of our devastated country.

The Greeks of the United States, which includes Chicago of course, and Canada, must be exclusively credited with: 1) the material comfort of great numbers of families in Greece; 2) the relief of thousands in the homeland from hunger and civil war; 3) the escape of the people from the usurer's



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

hands; 4) the payment of delinquent public and municipal taxes; 5) the increase in the deposits of the Greek banks and the subsequent assistance given to commerce and agriculture; 6) the establishment and operation of transatlantic shipping companies resulting in a flow of money into the country; 7) public improvement and beautifying of villages and small cities; 8) the improvement and increased cultivation of land; 9) the rise in value of these lands by the export of Greek products to America; 10) the education of the youth of villages and towns; 11) the improvement in the conditions of life generally, and the support and relief of thousands of families over a long period of years.

This is what the Greek laborers of America have done; yes, these uneducated, manual laborers. Now, may we ask what you, our critics and rulers, our revered and modest leaders, have done?

In your levity and audacity, do you forbid us, your saviors, supporters, and benefactors who have honored you, to "mix in" and express our opinion on government and national affairs? Have you ever done anything for us,



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

or at least for Greece, in return?

In an administrative capacity you have shown great neglect. In spite of our protests, you have appointed as your official representatives, the most inefficient public servants that the consular and diplomatic service of Greece ever had, with the possible exception of four able ones. You have swindled us financially by the activities of the syndicate, Panhellenic Union, and the action of Protopapadaki, in cutting the value of paper money. You destroyed the country internally; you betrayed us to such an extent that we cannot face the Americans and other foreigners without shame. With continued national disaster and crime, you have paralyzed our minds and harmed our business. Because of you we are being ridiculed by the foreign and American press. We are rewarded with insults, in spite of our diligence and good conduct. After all this, you forbid us to discuss state and national issues.

What are your rights and accomplishments as citizens, or what are your great national triumphs? Is it your idleness, civil strife, the massacres caused



Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

by foolish and unjust wars; is it the catastrophe that has befallen our soldiers and nationals in Asia Minor, Thrace, and elsewhere, or the indescribable waste of public funds, as a result of which the country is in dire need? We know that it is no triumph to make us abandon every desire to return to the homeland. Perhaps you think that you are superior to us in education, experience, character, and renown. You are unexcelled only in shamelessness and selfishness. What are your accomplishments and your various activities? Do you, by any chance, have more wealth than we have here? Produce your private and public accomplishments to convince us.

We should be greatly pleased since it is our burning wish, provided you return to us our savings, which we entrusted to you and deposited in your banks. We did this to help you progress; stop bothering us with letters of solicitation in the future.



Keep the bonds which you issued as a result of cutting the value of paper money in half to yourselves, because we do not want bonds issued by assassins

Saloniki, Oct. 28, 1922.

and traitors. Instead, we have the judge's gavel and the scales of justice. These, precisely, are the reasons why we have the right and privilege to become interested in state and national affairs, and we demand that we be represented in the State Council for the common benefit, and for the safety of all.

You, the people of the homeland, should heed us for your own interest; we are sure that you will ask our help in the near future, but then it may be too late.

But if you do not do these things--if you do not return our savings--if you do not correct the evils [of your system], then we shall definitely abandon you. We cannot follow your path of destruction because we have a goal and purpose in this world which we must attain and fulfil.



GREEK

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Saloniki, Oct. 21, 1922.

THE WORK OF THE GREEKS OF AMERICA AND  
CHICAGO AFTER THE NATIONAL DISASTERS

When the indescribable, horrifying disasters of Asia Minor took place, the changes in Athens, and the affairs in Thrace--the entire patriotic Greek population of Chicago and America, regardless of conviction, disheartened and suffering deep anguish, sought in every way possible to indicate by threat, protest, and demonstration, that it was ready to make every personal or material sacrifice for the sake of the national honor and interests.

Therefore, we can say that from New York to the Pacific coast every compassionate and loyal Greek used every means--the press, American public opinion, the clergy, professional and businessmen, and the people at large, to solicit interest in our national affairs. Consequently we can say that the United States, of itself, and through the intercession and work of the Greek people of America, has openly declared itself against the policies of France and Italy, the atrocious massacres by the Turks in Asia Minor, and the reestablishment of Kemal [Pasha] and the Turks in Europe. President Harding of the United States, this great humanitarian, has

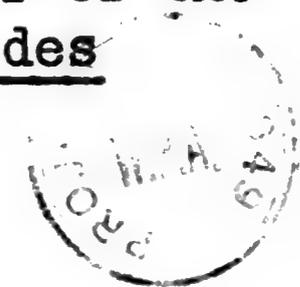


Saloniki, Oct. 21, 1922.

offered his support through the Red Cross and the American Relief Foundation of the Near East.

Our pleas for assistance are not confined to the people of the United States only. In the name of our American citizenship and Greek descent, we ask the French people and government if they have forgotten that thousands of Greeks fought in the American armies against Germany. France was saved. Now, did we fight to strengthen France in order that she in turn could support the savage Turks in massacring our brothers? By these contemptible actions, France is dishonored, for she has violated two sacred contracts--the one with America, who undertook to fight in the name of Liberty, Justice, and Civilization on the battlefields of France, asking no terms and with no prospect of gain--secondly, France has violated a sacred obligation to Greece, who first broke through the Eastern Front during the World War.

This is the procedure of the Chicago Greeks, who are foremost in any national movement: Through Saloniki, their organ, and its editor, Dr. Nicholas Salopoulos, the Greek people of Chicago sent the following telegram to Messrs. Govain, editor of the Journal des Debats, and Deputy Tardieu of Paris: Monsieur Govain, "Journal des



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 21, 1922.

Debats, " Paris.

Monsieur Tardieu, Deputy,



Paris.

"Sixty-five thousand American soldiers, of Greek descent, fought in France for Liberty, Justice, and Humanity, and not for Turkish Tyranny and Savagery. The secret and open support of France toward the reestablishment of the Turks in Europe will be the blackest page in the world's history and the most criminal betrayal of France's Allies and of civilization."

Nicholas Salopoulos  
Editor of Saloniki, Chicago.

On the very same day Mr. Constantine Palaiologos and Dr. Papatheodore dispatched the following telegram to the Premier of France, Mr. Poincare, to the French Senate, and to Mr. Tardieu in the Chamber of Deputies, to the French daily, Journal des Debats,

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 21, 1922.

and to Chicago Tribune, Paris office:

"We the 400,000 Greeks of America, and through us the entire civilized world, desire to remind you that 60,000 Greek-Americans fought side by side with their American and French brothers-in-arms on the battlefields of France, heeding the Allies' frantic call to save and preserve Justice, Liberty, and Civilization. Many of these men sacrificed their lives for France. Did they know that they were saving and supporting French arms in order that France could violate the spirit of the purpose and ideals of the Allies, and subject their brothers in Asia Minor and Thrace to the slaughter and outrages of the savage Turk, our common enemy during the Great War? This is a disgrace, a stigma to civilization, and a most peculiar sort of gratitude [to be recorded in] the annals of history."

Greek National Defence  
Constantine Palaiologos  
Dr. K. Papatheodore.

Saloniki, Oct. 21, 1922.

Another telegram was sent to the Foreign Minister at Athens, and through him to the Athenian press.

"The Greeks of the United States desire to request, and advise the Greek government, the Revolutionary Committee, and the Greek people to persist in believing that their just cause, the honor, and interests of Hellenism in Thrace or elsewhere are above all other considerations. The Greeks of America are willing to sacrifice their lives and possessions in defence of these interests. We prefer an honorable death to a dishonorable life. The American newspapers, and the American public opinion are on our side."

Signed,  
Constantine Palaiologos  
Nicholas Salopoulos  
Dr. K. Papatheodore.

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Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

DEMOCRACY IN GREECE

In Answer to the Royalists, the Most Estimable American Newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, Published the Following Letters:

Chicago, Sept. 29.

"Replying to P. Armiriotis, P. Lambros, and N. Kokinis, who expressed through the Tribune their opinion that Greece was not yet fit for democracy, I beg to call to their attention the facts which prove that all Greek kings have done more harm than good; it would therefore be unwise to stick to them.

"As far as Mr. Venizelos is concerned, of late he favors a democracy. There are no royalists left since the collapse of Greece, except those whose pecuniary interests are involved. If Greece had had a president during the World War, would we have experienced the misfortune and catastrophe, had it not been for



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

the pro-German policy of King Constantine, a brother-in-law of the late Kaiser, and his activities through the German propaganda [bureau] which poisoned the pro-entente sentiment of the Greek people, and so prepared the defeat of Venizelos in the election of November, 1920?"

G. Salopoulos

Neenah, Wisconsin, Oct. 5.

"Please allow me a few lines in your columns to answer your reporter's interview of September 29 with some Chicago Greeks on the question of a Greek republic.

"A Mr. Nick Kokinis stated that 85 per cent of the Greeks in Chicago are royalists. This is far from the truth.



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SWEDISH

Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1922.

"It is an insult to the U.S.A. and the American people to allow any foreigner to remain in this country who feeds his ignorant brain with American history to no purpose, fills his empty stomach with American beefsteaks and pork chops, and his empty pockets with American dollars, and then has the nerve to support any king. Such foreigners have no right to share in the opportunities of this blessed country, and they ought to be kicked out of here, sent back there to slave for their beloved kings if they please, and leave this country to be governed as it has been for 146 years.

"I admit that there is a small percentage of Greek royalists in this country and their excuse for being such is that the Greek people in general are not intelligent enough to be governed by a republican form of government--at least not yet. To this I will say, the Greek people may not be as intelligent as the Americans, but I am sure that they are at least more enlightened than the Chinese. Still the latter enjoy a republican form of government. As for me, I am satisfied with my adopted country and I am here to stay."

Yours truly,  
Harry Farmakis.



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GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. C. Mammon, 208 S. La Salle St.,  
Chicago, Illinois, September 30, 1922.

Dear Mr. Mammon:

This note is to remind you of your engagement to meet with the Greek  
Committee Monday afternoon, October 2, at 3 o'clock, 19 S. La Salle St.,  
Room 1014.

At this meeting reports will be given by men who have just returned from  
Smyrna and Constantinople, also a message from the Patriarch. We depend  
upon you for counsel and cooperation in this meeting.

Please allow nothing to hinder your attendance.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles B. Wetherell,  
Director of Committee for Greek Relief.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Sept. 30, 1922.

TURKISH ATROCITIES

Citizen Protests against Wholesale Slaughter and  
Spoliation--Asks Action by Christian Nations

Editor of Chicago Heights Star.

Dear Sir:

"For the past nineteen years I have made my home in this country. All my possessions, my family, and my loyalty are in the United States of America. I am of Greek birth, and next to my adopted home, I have a feeling of sympathy for my homeland. I remember the great struggle in which both countries fought a common enemy, only a few years ago.

"Every citizen must know of the horrible slaughter that is going on in Smyrna at this time. One hundred and fifty thousand civilians have been killed; houses, cities, and churches have been ransacked and burned;

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GREEK



Saloniki, Sept. 30, 1922.

35,000 Christian girls and women have been killed or kidnapped by the Turkish army. I do not wish to be understood as urging military action on the part of European or Christian nations, but I do wish to inquire if the awful slaughter cannot be stopped. I am convinced that I should ask, why do not the Christian nations act--warn--or protest against the Turks?

"Greece, as a nation, holds a place in history that is known to all. By her being, by her battles at Marathon, her victories and defeats, and her historic cultural tradition, Greece has gained distinction and esteem amongst the nations of the world. Time and again Greece has saved Europe from barbarous Asiatic rule.

"All must agree that the advance of the Turkish armies, or the increase of the Turkish domain means only the retreat of Christianity, the retrogression of civilization, and the increase of murder and spoliation. Turkish history has never been a record of progress for her people, or for the civilized world.

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GREEK



Saloniki, Sept. 30, 1922.

"Daily accounts in the newspaper record events which should cause Christian nations to protest and demand a cessation of this horrible slaughter. Without regard for the rights of either humanity or world opinion, the Turks are committing freely unspeakable crimes.

"Cannot the Christian nations, without actually entering this war, stop wholesale murder of innocent women and children, and take some action to relieve thousands who are starving?"

Sincerely Yours,

Aristotle Theodoracoupoulos

Chicago Heights, Sept. 19, 1922.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 30, 1922.

THE GREEK POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION MEETS

The members of the Greek Post of the American Legion discussed various matters pertaining to legion affairs during a meeting which was held last Thursday. After hasty action on the Post's business the members proceeded with the main topic of the agenda, which was the deplorable state of affairs in our fatherland resulting from the great disaster in Asia Minor. Important decisions were made regarding these critical conditions.

Commander Nichols spoke briefly of these sad and disheartening events. He suggested that the members should appeal to the American government, through the American Legion.

Mr. Mitchell spoke next, pointing out that besides its moral support, the Legion should contribute financially to the homeland in order to bring relief to the suffering millions. The proposals of Messrs. Nichols and Mitchell were enthusiastically adopted.



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Saloniki, Sept. 30, 1922.

A large amount of money was then collected, which gave an indication of the patriotism and devotion of the members of their homeland, as well as to America.



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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 29, 1922.

GREEKS HERE DIVIDED

[This verbatim copy is related to the translation from the Greek of the Scrap-book of P. S. Lambros, 130 North Wells Street.]

Chicago Greeks are not in favor of a Grecian republic at this time, according to views expressed last night. The consensus of opinion is that love of the king is inborn in their race. Interviews follow.

P. Armyriotis, Greek Consul: I am much in favor of a Greek monarchy. The Greeks at this time have not the experience to maintain a republic. Thrace should never be given up for any price.

Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star: I agree with Venizelos that Greece is not yet ready for a republic. We have as examples Russia and Ireland. Greece will be a democracy with Venizelos the actual ruler. Thrace is the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 29, 1922.

native land of Themistocles. Not a Greek living would countenance giving up Thrace.

Nick Kokinis, president of the Greek Community of Chicago: I have never considered the possibility of Greece as a republic. I feel, and I think that eighty-five per cent of the Greeks here agree with me, that the king is very dear to the Greek people. His troubles were caused by Venizelos.

James Michalaros, editor of the Chicago Greek Daily: By all means a republic. That is the policy of this newspaper and of ninety-five per cent of the Greeks in America.

Anthanasius A. Pantelis, lawyer, 155 North Clark Street: There is no question in my mind but that a republic would be better. The people of Greece are competent to govern themselves.

The Hellenic Liberal League of Chicago sent a cablegram to the president of

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Chicago Daily Tribune, Sept. 29, 1922.

the revolutionary government in Greece last night urging that bloodshed be avoided and saying that the royalist government must go.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 23, 1922.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN CHICAGO

Last Sunday at about three o'clock, a great mass meeting of over one thousand of our most prominent Greek citizens took place at the Germania Hall, 816 West Harrison Street. Decisive measures were taken to cope with the disasters which are afflicting our fatherland. Measures were also taken to condemn those who provoked this national disaster--the defeat of the entire Greek army in Asia Minor by the Kemalist Turks, and the horrible massacre of over 100,000 defenseless Greeks.

Great groups of patriotic countrymen of both sexes, with pain and anguish shown on their faces, occupied every seat in the great hall on Harrison Street. The entire council of the Greek Liberal Political Organization, many members of the professions, industry, business, and labor classes were present at this truly patriotic gathering. Many stood up in the entrance and on the stairs so that they too, could voice their protests against the instigators of the catastrophe.



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Saloniki, Sept. 23, 1922.

IV At about three o'clock the main speaker of the occasion, the Honorable Mr. Vasileios Palaeologos Mammonas, former Greek Consul General at Switzerland, arrived, accompanied by his brother, Constantine Palaeologos Mammonas, and by the American guests, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, who were received with great applause by the Chairman, Paul Demos, and Secretary Alexander Stauros. They occupied prominent positions on the platform, and then the meeting proceeded with its business. Besides these, there were seated on the platform: Dr. Salopoulos, Dr. Theodore, Attorney Kyriacopoulos, past vice-president of the club, the treasurer, Mr. Kitrinariis, and the Reverend Hadzidimitriou.

At 3:10, in a brief introductory speech, Mr. Demos, revealing anguish and sorrow, explained the purpose of this meeting. He suggested that any royalist in the audience would do well to leave, for no one could guarantee what might happen to him. Fortunately, however, no one left. He then introduced our distinguished countryman and attorney, Mr. Kyriacopoulos, who bitterly attacked and assailed the nation's traitors and destroyers in a violent and fiery oratorical tirade. The words of the speaker were approved in



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the oaths and declamations of the audience against those who were to blame. Afterwards, in an excellent eulogy, Mr. Demos introduced Mr. Mammonas, whom the audience received with great enthusiasm and applause.

Mr. Mammonas was greatly moved apparently by this demonstration, and by the national disaster. At the beginning, he thanked the audience for their warm reception and also thanked God for being given the privilege to visit and come in contact with the Greek community in Chicago, of which he had heard and read so much. He then began to review the history of the Greek people from the fall of Constantinople to the present day. By superb comparisons, arguments, and analogies he painted a picture of the various great national and political periods of our nation. In conclusion, he made a beautiful and most eloquent comparison of the Venizelist and Royalist administrations.

He demonstrated and proved by official documents how great was the glory and grandeur of the nation during the Venizelist administration, and how

Saloniki, Sept. 23, 1922.



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Saloniki, Sept. 23, 1922.

IV           destructive and humiliating the national scene became during the administration of King Constantine. The emotions and devotion of the audience were aroused to such a high pitch that when, after speaking for an hour and ten minutes, he asked to cut his speech short, the audience shouted, "No! no! we shall listen to you until morning."

Finally, in completing his speech he said, "Many have been the times when our great but unfortunate country has experienced days and hours of indescribable peril and disaster, but its leader,, as [for example] Constantine Palaeologos, has fallen first in its defense; whereas today's leader destroys [our country], and indulges in orgies, while the tolerant and long-suffering people are shamefully misled."

After the close of Mr. Mammonas' speech, a declaration supporting Mr. Venizelos, was read and voted upon. A collection was also taken up netting a huge amount of money.



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GREEK



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, July 17, 1922

Announcement of the Greek-American Legion

The attention is called of all members of the Greek-American Legion up to the next meeting to be held, next Thursday, July 20, 7:30 P.M., at West End Y.M.C.A. Hall, 1515 W. Monroe St.

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GREEK



Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

THE HORROR OF AMERICANS AT THE TURKISH ATROCITIES

p. 1- Indescribable is the horror felt by Americans who are informed of the crimes committed by Kemal's hordes.

It is our duty to do everything possible to put a stop to these dreadful crimes and to punish the criminals. Dr. Johnson, president of the federation of all churches in Chicago, to whom the committee for the mass-meeting next Sunday appealed, was astounded when he heard of the atrocities of the Turks.

He hastened to make a most ardent appeal to all the clergymen of Chicago, urging them to inform their congregations of the atrocities suffered by the Christians of Asia Minor and at the same time to pray for the souls of the innocent victims whom the Turks have so cruelly tortured and slaughtered.



Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

In view of the sympathy shown by the American people, is it possible for the Greeks of Chicago to remain indifferent and apathetic and not rush to fill the Coliseum to overflowing next Sunday?

While Americans hold commemoration services in their churches, is it possible for a single Greek not to hasten to attend the commemoration ceremony to be held next Sunday in the Coliseum?



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Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

OUR DUTY.

Had it been possible for the Greeks of America to realize the effectiveness of mass-meetings and protest against the crimes committed by Turkish barbarity, there is no doubt whatever that all Greek communities would have transformed themselves into heralds of the Turkish atrocities before the American public.

It appears, however, that the great effectiveness of this form of expression has not yet been realized by us, Greek-Americans. We have not so far seen fit to do what ought long ago to have been done spontaneously and without urging.

The press, whose duty it is to show the necessity of such action, does nothing else, day in and day out, but sow the seeds of discord, endeavoring by its sinister activity to distort facts and truth for the sake of its partisan and personal interests.

Our suspicious attitude and our lack of even the slightest confidence in one another have gone so far as to make understanding and co-operation impossible. The



Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

situation is becoming tragic and is paralyzing all our powers.

And just at the moment when our help is needed, and the course is wide open for a great national work, we are found unfit not only to take any common action, but even to think of rendering our services to our country in its hour of greatest need.

Our mental vision has become so obscure that it is impossible for us any longer to believe that we are able to do anything ourselves or to render any service to our country. And yet it is necessary at this very moment for all sound elements among us to concentrate all their force and by a violent effort shake off the lethargy into which we have sunk, showing what we can do, and what services we can render.

We firmly believe in the vitality of the Greek people and expect this move on its part, and we have no doubt that they realize and feel what they must do. Hence we always appeal to the Greek people of America, and especially today do we appeal to their patriotic sentiments for the success of the grand mass-meeting which is to



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Chicago Greek Daily, June 14, 1922.

be held next Sunday. By the success of this gathering we shall greatly benefit our nation in the struggle which it is carrying on today.

The various committees and sub-committees are merely tools for the preparation of this meeting. It is the people, who by their numbers, will make the impression and bring about the expected result.

Appealing again to the Greek people of Chicago, we say that no mass-meeting of all those so far organized has been of greater value and importance than that which will take place next Sunday.

If this object is realized, and the Coliseum overflows with 10,000 Greeks next Sunday, the Greek population of Chicago will deserve the warmest congratulations and the heartiest applause, and it ought rightly to be proud of the accomplishments which will naturally ensue.



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Chicago Creek Daily, May 25, 1922.

#### THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The National Defense is forming branches all over, and being non-partisan takes in members of both parties. (Venizelists and Royalists).

In New York, for example, a committee was formed in which members of both parties participated. The committee was composed of the following individuals:: Archbishop Alexander, M. Kourkoulis, A. Kallimachos, G. Nikoanou, P. Tatanis, A. Kalvokouresis, M. Tsamados, J. Panagopoulos, M. Nikas, P. Venetsanakos.

Such was the cooperation of both sides, that the Liberals (Venizelists) in their generosity conceded their places, in the committee to the Royalists, and so it was a committee of Royalists, as the reader can see by the elected names.

We may suggest, if we are permitted, to the founders of the organization that such generousities are not allowed, because in that case the committee deviates from its program, which is cooperation of both camps, while now they have made it purely Royalistic.

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Chicago Greek Daily, May 20, 1922.

THE " NATIONAL DEFENSE"

The "National Defense" is not a partisan organization, nor is it concerned with partisan objectives. On the contrary, its aim is to submerge the partisanship sentiment for the sake of a national one.

If the liberals wish to add to and participate in the activities of the "National Defense" they have the right and obligation to do so. But if they mean to turn it into a chattel of their own they are mistaken and, worse than all, their views are destructive to the purpose of the organization.

The reasons that cause these remarks are some telegrams sent from Chicago as to the formation of sections and committees. Our surprise was even greater when we came across a telegram from the North Side, which was signed by Const. Ch. Demitriou and whereby the formation of a section was announced, composed of liberals.



Chicago Greek Daily, May 20, 1922.

If the "National Defense" in America is to take that course it is no use proclaiming that it has nothing to do with partisanship.

We all remember the mass gathering in Chicago of March 30th, where our compatriots of the whole community, regardless of party beliefs, rushed to hear the speakers and went ahead, having organized the "National Defense" two months before. The Greek Daily by a series of articles dwelt on the purpose of the organization, and by means of bulletins, invited our compatriots to join. Our compatriots rushed by the hundreds to become members of the "National Defense."

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GREEK



Saloniki, Dec. 3, 1921.

A MORAL BASIS

(Editorial)

It will never be possible for a family, community, or a nation to progress unless its existence is based upon moral and truthful desires and ambitions. In order that this basic understanding may be gained, the nation must be purged of its dissolute leaders. When this is done the life and progress of the country will be improved. However, the opposite is occurring, Deceit and indecency are widespread, because the poison has been circulating unchecked. . . . .

. . . . .

Greece has reached the last stages of moral and financial stability.

Saloniki, Oct. 29, 1921.

VENIZELOS VISITS CHICAGO

At 10:45 A. M., last Wednesday, Eleftherios Venizelos, his wife, and his staff, arrived in Chicago on the Grand Central.

The liberal leader and former prime minister of Greece was met at the station by a crowd of 10,000, bearing banners and flags; some of them had come early in the morning in an effort to see their idol. The American press even commented on their loyalty and patience.

So unexpected was the arrival of Venizelos that hotel accommodations had not even been arranged for, and a suite was gotten at the aristocratic Blackstone Hotel at the very last minute. The Hotel gave him a reception that is usually reserved for royalty. His rooms were decorated with fragrant and beautiful flowers.

Mr. Venizelos insisted upon privacy and a minimum of attention, as he wished to be treated as an ordinary traveler.



Saloniki, Oct. 29, 1921.

The people were so anxious to see him that Venizelos and his party had to leave by a side entrance and make their way to the hotel. They were discovered, however, and the people cheered him with "Zito (long live) our Liberator, our Father, our Saviour."

Order was restored only upon the appearance of the benign face of their idol. At his side was the Metropolitan Meletios of Athens, who blessed the multitude with such tenderness and reverence, that handkerchiefs were much in evidence. The party then proceeded to the hotel.

After lunch, he received a few callers, and then went for a walk through the large department stores, where he was recognized because his pictures had been published so often in the American Press.

At night, a committee arrived to plead with Mr. Venizelos, that he allow a dinner to be given in his honor. But their efforts were in vain.

The next day he visited places of interest in Chicago.



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GREEK

Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 27, 1921.

GREEKS GO WILD OVER VENIZELOS AND HIS BRIDE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Eleutherios Venizelos, former premier of Greece, accompanied by his wife, came to Chicago yesterday. A mighty throng of Greeks at the La Salle Street Station cheered wildly as he stepped from the train with his bride.

His admirers massed so tightly in an effort to shake and kiss his hand that an exit from the front of the station was impossible. To escape, the ex-premier was obliged to leave through a rear door, after being escorted to a freight elevator by a squad of policeman.

After Venizelos was safely entrenched in his suite at the Blackstone Hotel, a crowd of 20,000 admirers gathered outside, waving their hats and shouting: "Venizelos, our hero! Long live Venizelos, our saint!"

No political interviews were granted by the ex-premier.

Venizelos plans to leave with his wife for California Thursday, where they will spend the winter. A return trip to Chicago will be made in the spring, when the ex-premier will be the guest of Mayor Thompson and the Association of Commerce.

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Chicago Daily Tribune, Oct. 27, 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Today a tour of Chicago will be made by automobile.

"I am overcome at the greeting of my countrymen in Chicago", Venizelos said. "I dared not pass through the lines at the station for fear my wife would be injured. This reception was too much. I thought such receptions were confined to European countries."

Mrs. Venizelos was almost overcome by the enthusiasm with which her husband was greeted.

This morning a committee of fifteen leading citizens will call on Venizelos to welcome him to Chicago. A book containing hundreds of letters and telegrams sent to Venizelos in care of the Greek Star will be presented.



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 18, 1921

Editorial- The Reception of Mr. Venizelos.

The arrival of Venizelos in America is a matter of great importance to the Greeks in this country, and we desire to emphasize, that the reception of Venizelos by the Greeks of America ought to take on a national character. It must be a reception by all the Greeks regardless of party beliefs and convictions.

Partisanship has no place before the personality of Venizelos, abroad. And we say, regarding partisanship, that we have in mind not only those whose party principles are opposed to those of Venizelos but also those whose principles are in accord with Venizelos.

That which we often emphasize in these columns is namely, that partisanship for the Greek of America is something tragic when it takes the form of a partisan reception of a statesman, who enjoys fame and esteem among foreign people. It would be something deplorable and humiliating for Hellenism in America.

Aside from the fact that Venizelos, according to his own statements, has



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 18, 1921

Editorial- The reception of Mr. Venizelos.

retired from politics, the politicians of all nations, when abroad, lay aside their party affiliation and travel as patriots simply, representing the nation to which they belong.

We regret, through necessity, to have to repeat ordinary things which we much desire to be known and felt by all. Unfortunately, the pressing rush that is driving us and the vehement party passions dominating us, make it necessary for us to remind both sides and so avoid absurdities that we fear, very much, may happen with the arrival of Venizelos here.

Because, we must not, for any reason, exhibit ourselves to the eyes of others as divided in our national matters and separated abroad, according to party lines in our native land, trying to impose our will on our land by pointing out, from a distance of a thousand miles, what is to be done there and how Greece ought to be governed.

We are duty bound, when abroad, to watch closely the Greeks at home, if



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, Oct. 18, 1921

Editorial- The Reception of Mr. Venizelos.

we are to be a part of the whole Hellenism, but the moment one part wants to impose its will upon the whole, that means that the whole does not seem worthy of being.

With no intention, whatever, of hurting the feelings of those who boast of being Liberals and Venizelists, we say to them with all sincerity and courage, that the occasion shows that they will do a great harm to the reception of Venizelos if they act with party feeling.

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Saloniki, Apr. 16, 1921.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Memorial services for those who died in the struggle of Asia Minor for the cause of freedom, were held on Sunday, April 10. At two o'clock large groups of people began to fill the Hod Carriers Hall. They were impressed by the solemnity of the event, and prayed that the struggle in which their brothers were killed had not been in vain. They prayed that the Daphne wreath of patriotism and freedom, that was waved by the leaders of freedom on the battle grounds of Macedonia, Thrace, and Ionia, would not be defiled by crooked Athenian politics.

After the playing of both the Greek and American national anthems the people stood and cheered for the long life and freedom of their brothers and neighbors in Asia Minor.

Mr. Salopoulos (editor of Saloniki) gave a speech, blasting indictments against the murderous tactics of the Athenian government. He was cheered enthusiastically.

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Saloniki, Apr. 16, 1921.

Then followed an interlude of music. Mr. C. Paleologos was the next speaker. His speech will be in the next edition of Saloniki. He was followed by Mr. Avgerinos, a young soldier and patriot, who told of the situation in Greece and the necessity for its solution.

At five o'clock the meeting ended, and everyone hurried to read the latest news report of their country.



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

QUO VADIS?

by

Constantine Palaiologos

(Editorial)

When Mr. Venizelos, having failed in the elections of November 1, 1920, both personally and as a party leader, was about to depart from Greece, he spoke to the Greek people as leader of the Liberal party, leaving with them the following farewell address and political bequest:

"Now that I am relieved of all authority and am abandoning the political scene, I wish to address the Greek people and the Liberal party.

"I address the Greek people, assuring them that I bear no bitterness for



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

the vote of Sunday. I realize that no other people would tolerate a state of continual mobilization for two years after the armistice and after the virtual termination of the war, as did the Greek people, who were on a continual war footing. I address myself to my friends and request them never to subordinate the vital interests of the country [to other interests] and , consequently, never to indulge in any action before examining what reaction it may have on the common interest and general good. May my political followers remember the principles which have inspired the Liberal party in its foreign policy since its inception and in its domestic policy especially during the interval of 1910 - 1915.

"I am convinced that they will also submit to the people's verdict without any bitterness."

On the other hand, Mr. Simos, a former minister in the Venizelos cabinet,



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

wrote from Nice, France, where he is residing with Mr. Venizelos, to the Athenian press, saying:

"It is now time that the political friends and enemies of Mr. Venizelos should understand that his work of the last decade belongs to history. There is no hope that he can save and preserve this work of his or safeguard Greece from the impending catastrophe. The only thing he can do is to retire to a corner of France and live in seclusion. I am in position to assert that King Constantine gravely erred when he proclaimed that he would recall Mr. Venizelos. King Constantine will never see Mr. Venizelos during his reign or during his lifetime. The Liberal party will remain the sacred symbol of Mr. Venizelos' name, and it will continue functioning in accordance with its program, but not with the active guidance of its great leader."

And the Liberal party now asks him, its leader, in the name of its



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

political principles and its mission to the country and nation--"Quo Vadis?"

Yes, Mr. President, where are you leaving a party which was created by the coup d'etat of August 15, 1909--a party which distinguished itself for such a long time and which contributed to your making, to your attainment of the premiership of Greece, through which office you achieved the expansion of Greece, and brought eternal glory to Greek arms?

Should you forsake such a glorified party because the election coup of November 1 has momentarily halted its progress? At that time--in the election of November 1--the entire Greek people was not properly counseled nor were the elections properly held. Only a part of the people voted, and no proper attention was given to the election procedure, so that the people's true verdict could be made clear. The result of the elections



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

would then have been much different. But, in any case, the destiny of the entire mass of Greek people should not depend on the verdict and decisions of the inhabitants of Old Greece, because there are more Greeks outside the confines of the Greek nation [than within]. These Greeks are in every respect superior to them [Greeks within Greece], for they do not judge hastily and dispose of their votes indiscriminately; they are not eager to occupy public office; they do not wait to be supported by the national treasury, thus satisfying their base personal passions and desires. Rather they consider policies which primarily pertain to and promote the interest of the country. We emphasize that eighty per cent of the Greek emigrants are liberals in conviction. Almost all the significant contributions to, and developments within, Greece are due to the loyalty and hard work of the Greek who lives in foreign lands. For instance, the rescue of our homeland from financial catastrophe, the wealth deposited in Greek banks, the marvelous expansion of our merchant marine, the prosperity and public works in our home towns and villages, are all their accomplishments. It must also be understood that the



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

support and material sustenance of forty per cent of the Greek population depends on the continual monthly remittances coming from the Greeks in Canada and the United States. Thousands of dollars have been sent to provide dowries for young women and to meet debts. This is the attitude of eighty per cent of the Greeks of America, who are devout liberals, toward the homeland. No one can accuse the Liberal party of lack of loyalty, energy, and ideals. Are you, Mr. Venizelos, its leader, now going to resign from its ranks? Be assured that such an act will be followed by great disasters.

You know, Mr. Venizelos, that every great movement, every religion, looks up to its principles and convictions by which its supreme being is adored. This religion expects its founder to suffer and undergo many trials, if the cause is to be triumphant. Similarly, a party with principles, a party devoted to the service and demands of its supreme being, which in this case is the country, demands and expects the greatest



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sacrifices on the part of its leader and founder if it is to attain its ideals and fulfill its purposes.

The supremacy and glory of Christianity are attributed to its founder, our Lord Jesus Christ, who suffered and was crucified for its principles and ideals. Without these trials and sufferings on the part of its Leader, the great and imposing institution of Christianity would not exist today.

You cannot deny that His task was greater than that which confronts a statesman. He sought to eradicate a religion deeply rooted in the hearts of men for centuries, and supplant it with a much different and opposed religious conception. This notwithstanding, He succeeded in establishing His dogma by His patience and superhuman sacrifices. You, on the other hand, as leader of a party, must overthrow a mob of political parasites



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devoid of any principle. You must fight a political clique which has been protected and supported by a portion of the people afflicted with prejudice, emotional confusion, and unbridled passions.

He built on shifty, unsure, idolatrous foundations, whereas you had the ground prepared by the Military League. In this way, you were enabled to reap the fruits of your efforts after the Balkan wars and later in the European war. And so the Liberal party must carry on its work for the benefit of the country; its past work in the foreign and domestic field is not yet completed.

Great indeed was Peter's disillusionment when he left Rome, a city plagued with sin and corruption. But did not Christ appear to him, saying "Quo Vadis?" that is, "Where are you going?" Did he not then return; and, throwing himself courageously into the missionary struggle for Christ, save



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

Rome?

The Liberal party, in which you occupy the position not of a Peter but of a Christ, asks you, "Where are you leaving me? Who will lead me?" Yes, Mr. President, the party is a religion and, as such, is subject to attack by demons, which, however, can be destroyed by its courage and its convictions. It will not be frightened into dissolution.

There are other peoples, such as the Poles, who continued fighting, as we did, after the armistice. Mr. Venizelos, then, cannot rightfully say that no people could tolerate a continuation of the war in Asia Minor. The results of the elections of November 1, 1920 were due not to the exhaustion of the people's patience but largely to the sinister and undermining activities of members within our party, during your absence from Greece. They were due to unjustified tolerance of opposition royalist



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

officials within our ranks, who abused our confidence and deserted us at the first opportunity. Also responsible were agents working in foreign lands, spreading their poisonous anti-nationalist propaganda. That was the time when character and ability were ignored, giving way to unprincipled, filthy politicians. Some party members remain as unshakeable granite pillars of the party; others, however, have betrayed us as they loll blissfully, like poisonous snakes, in the laps of the Royalist party. You, Mr. Venizelos, being the leader of the party, are accused of this pitiful state of affairs. There are many party members who remain loyal and true to party principles. You are now urging them to sacrifice the interests of the party to the interests of the country; you are conjuring them never to take any action before they ascertain what effect it will have on the common interest. These exhortations are opposed to your actions, because you are abandoning the entire party and thus condemning it to destruction. By destroying the party you are destroying the country in which you have shown such great interest and which now needs you most



Saloniki, Jan. 29, 1921.

urgently. Or, are you unaware of the fact that a leaderless party, especially for our people, cannot last long? Consequently, it will be unable to execute and fulfill your advice and admonitions.

Therefore, again your party asks, "Where are you, our leader, going? Are you abandoning us in this condition?"

This is the party's true verdict to which you must conform, just as you exhort your friends to accept the verdict of the people.



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 15, 1921.

VENIZELOS TELEGRAPHS CHICAGO

Western Union Telegram

G268NY Cable  
Telegr. No. 2761

Nice, France, Jan. 13, 1921

The Saloniki, Independent Greek Newspaper  
Chicago, Illinois.

Please publish the following: Because of the innumerable congratulatory telegrams sent to me by the Greeks of America on the occasion of my name-day anniversary, I regret that I am not able to answer each one personally. I express my sincere thanks, however, through the Saloniki, wishing them all the greatest blessings in the New Year.

Venizelos



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I C  
IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 11, 1920.

ZITO DEMOCRACY

A great step forward has been taken; a great stride toward a democracy. Last Thursday, at a meeting of the Liberals of Chicago an answer was given to the German clique that destroyed democracy. The Liberals decided to organize into a club that would attempt to clarify the situation in Greece for the Greek-Americans in Chicago. It would fight for the establishment of democracy in Greece.

The meeting hall was entirely filled with freedom-loving liberals. The election results were: Elias Kontaxopoulos, president; N. Salopoulos and G. Kyriakopoulos, vice-presidents; K. Tselemigos, treasurer; Angelo Galis, secretary; and.... councilors;.....



III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 4, 1920.

[THE GREEK ELECTION]

To the editor of Saloniki:

The election results in Greece give evidence that the Greek people are completely unbalanced politically. They do not follow logic or justice, but follow blindly the paths of the demagogues and traitors. They do not weigh the consequences of such base politics which can destroy an entire nation, and possibly each individual in it.

The impression of the election upon the other countries is not very favorable. The mistakes of the past are to be continued. It is time that a stand be taken for the future.

I feel that a democratic club should be founded, whose purpose would be to educate the Greeks in politics, through lectures; and to point out



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 4, 1920.

the benefits to be obtained under a democratic form of government. This club should be ready at the proper time to overthrow the monarchy, and to embrace the Greek political form--the sacred form of democracy.

N. G. Theodorakis



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IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 6, 1920.

### THE MEETING OF THE LIBERALS

The Liberal Society held a very impressive meeting last Sunday in Hull House. Despite the fact that plans were made for the meeting only four days in advance, it was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. Many people were turned away at the last moment.

The hall was decorated solely with American and Greek flags. In the middle of the platform was hung a large map of Greater Greece, and below it was a picture of Venizelos, which was garlanded by a wreath of unwithering flowers donated by the Ipiros Club. They were flowers from the verdant mountains of Ipiros.

During the intermissions, the audience was entertained by Greek and American music under the leadership of Mr. N. Varzos.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 6, 1920.

Mr. V. Salopoulos, president of the Liberals, opened the meeting and explained its purpose. He said that every vote for Constantine would be a vote for the traitors, murderers, and enemies of Greece.

The first speaker he introduced was Mr. K. Karofilas, a journalist, who related many anecdotes about Mr. Venizelos, which were greatly appreciated by the audience.

• Mr. Paul Demos, a young lawyer, Mr. G. Kyriakopoulos, Mr. [Spiros] Kotakis, and Mr. Halepas, editor of The New Life, made speeches. The speeches were heard with great enthusiasm and the audience ended the meeting by giving cheers for Venizelos.

Finally, Mr. N. Demopoulos suggested that the persons present send telegrams to their friends and relations in Greece, urging them to vote for Venizelos.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 6, 1920.

Within a few hours thousands of telegrams had been sent to Greece.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 23, 1920.

TO THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO

To all who are interested in the glory of the fatherland.

To all who believe that the Greece of 1920 is better than the Greece of 1909.

To all who have faith, and see the situation without prejudice and bias, and see that Venizelos is the benefactor of Greece.

To all those individuals, we extend an invitation to attend the Liberal Meeting tomorrow, Sunday, October 30, at Bowen Hall of Hull House. The purpose of the meeting is to send telegrams to various sections of Greece, urging the election of Venizelos.

Bring with you as many people as possible in order to achieve success for our aims.

Organizing Committee.



III H

GREEK

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IV

Saloniki, Oct. 9, 1920.

### VICTORY CELEBRATION IN CHICAGO

Last Sunday evening the celebration of the victories of the Greek army and the liberation of the enslaved Greeks took place in the Coliseum Annex. The hall was decorated with the large flags of the Allies. At eight P. M. the hall was filled to overflowing.

After a fine introduction by Mr. Xanthopoulos, Mr. Theodore said a few words about the fatherland and then introduced the orators of the evening.

The first to speak was Bishop Alexander of St. Rodostolou, who praised the deeds of Venizelos. The Greek towns received their freedom due to Venizelos.

Mr. Anderson, Bishop of the Episcopalian Church, who had lately visited



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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 9, 1920.

Athens, was the second speaker. He praised the hospitality of the Greeks, and expressed the hope that Saint Sofia would be the Metropolis of Orthodoxy. Mr. Barthelemy, Consul of France, spoke next and pointed out the continual and lasting friendship of Greece and France. The Polish Consul voiced the admiration of his country for the Greek spirit and patriotism. Archmanarite [Ambrosia] Mandilaris followed, and reviewed at length the struggles for freedom in which the Greeks had taken part in the past. He said Greece had two bulwarks, the army and Venizelos. Doctor Nap, editor of the Journal in Chicago spoke, saying that Constanti- nople would be the future Greek capital.

A dance followed the speeches.



III H

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I C (Italian)

GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 2, 1920.

THE POSITION OF THE GREEKS IN THE ELECTION  
BATTLES OF AMERICA

The coming elections touch upon and will influence the internal condition of the country--the business world, wages and hours, cost of living, and most important to us, the attitude of America to Greece. At some other time we will discuss the influence of the elections upon the internal condition of the country. Now we are chiefly interested in determining which choice [of candidates] will result in the most benefit for the Greeks in general.

It is necessary that we examine the past actions of the candidates in order to discover their attitudes in the Bulgarian-Turkish-Albanian situation. We must know if those who have opposed us are still opposing us. We know the instigators of the antipathy toward the Greeks. They are the missionaries and professors of the American schools in the East. Despite all efforts, they



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GREEK

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I C (Italian)

Saloniki, Oct. 2, 1920.

remain our enemies and fight us at every opportunity. They are responsible for the change of heart of the American representative in Paris, who changed from a philhellene to a "Bulgarophil" or even a "Turkophil" [Editor's note: "Turkophil" and "Bulgarophil" are improvised words meaning friend of the Turks or Bulgars.] It is known that our enemies in the White House are Cleveland Dodge, treasurer of the Robertiou school, and Charles Crane, treasurer of the American school at Korutsa.

The President, religious and impressionable, believed everything told him by the missionaries who were Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists, and believed the Greek information to be false. The President, by believing these enemies of the Greeks, did more to damage our struggle than anything else.

Let us see which candidate, because of his religious beliefs, will hurt us if elected. Harding is a Baptist, and Cox is an Episcopalian. The Baptists



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GREEK

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I C (Italian)

Saloniki, Oct. 2, 1920.

believe, as do the friends of the President, the Presbyterians, and they are looking out for the interests of the schools and the missions in the Near East; they work hand in glove with Crane. We must not give them the opportunity of fighting us from within the White House.

Cox, as an Episcopalian, is not so influenced by religious pressure. We have proof that the Episcopalian Church respects our Orthodox Church. During the entire War the highest officials of the Episcopalian Church fought unceasingly for Greek rights, and protested against the Turks being allowed to enter Constantinople. They signed, by the thousands, petitions demanding that Thrace, Ipiros, and Mikrasia be given back to Greece.

Our bitterest enemy will be unable to harm us through his efforts in the White House if we elect Cox as president. Instead of enemies, we shall have the friendly Episcopalian Church defending our interests in the White House.



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GREEK

III B 1

I C (Italian

Saloniki, Oct. 2, 1920.

Soon, we all feel, there will be trouble between Greece and Italy. Which of the two candidates will protect Greece? Harding will, of course, wish to protect Greece, but he will not wish to incur the wrath of the missionaries in whom he and the present President have faith. However, even if he has the courage to incur the wrath of the missionaries, will he have the courage to displease the Italo-American citizens, who are ardent Republicans and are much more numerous than we? They are politically and socially better organized than the Greeks . . . . .

These things are of major importance and should be seriously considered by all the Greek voters. Don't forget that all the Italians will go to the polls with the purpose in mind of overthrowing the Democratic party. They believe that the Republican party will help Italy hold Rodos.

What should we do about it? Each Greek patriot should think things over and then decide.



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III B 2  
IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 18, 1920.

OMONIA BROTHERHOOD OF CHICAGO



The Brotherhood of the Paleohoriton of Chicago was organized fifteen years ago. Its purpose is to build a good road from Paleohori (a town in Greece) To Elonis. This road will cost about 600,000 drachmas.

Since Mr. C. Damascus has been President, the Brotherhood has been making great progress. Mr. Damascus is well-known in the business world, and he is a representative of the J. Hungerford Smith Co. In Denver, and Kansas City, and at a picnic here in Chicago, Mr. Damascus collected large sums of money from the Paleohorites in those centers, for the aforementioned purpose.

The treasury now contains \$15,000. Mr. Damascus is worthy of congratulations for his zealous efforts.

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IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 21, 1920.

OPINION OF CONSTANTINE PALEOLOGOS ON THE ATTEMPTED  
ASSASSINATION OF VENIZELOS

What do you think of this deed, and whom do you hold responsible? Terrible and unpatriotic. I say this because it is a crime unsurpassed by any other in the history of nations. It is true that there have been other blemishes upon the history of our country--such as the sentence of Socrates; the exile of Aristides; the murder of Kapodistrias; the fate of our national heroes, Kolokotronis and Plapoutas--but this deed is worse than any other.

To do such a thing to the Savior of our country at a time when it is in such a difficult situation is unbelievable. We know that traitors are shot, but since when are Liberators and uplifters of mankind subjected to the same fate.

Kings and famous men have been assassinated before, but usually those



Saloniki, Aug. 21, 1920.

who did the deed did so in order to liberate a downtrodden, subjugated people. In those cases it was the kings and the famous men, and not the assassins, who were the criminals. In this instance it is quite the opposite. Now a benefactor, a liberator, a man who scorned glory in order to help his country, a man who defied a monarch, has been nearly killed by an agent of the group that opposes freedom and progress for Greece.

.....

If Venizelos had been killed, Greece would have suffered a general collapse of which advantage would have been taken by the other powers.....We must remember the words of our great forefathers who said, "External enemies cannot be conquered, as long as internal enemies are allowed to thrive....." This attempted murder is evidence of the presence of internal enemies of Greece. They must be found and done away with immediately.



III H  
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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 14, 1920.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF VENIZELOS

Yesterday's telegraph from Paris brought us the news of the attempted assassination of Venizelos by two of his compatriots. He was shot in the shoulder and in the thigh. He was taken immediately to a hospital where his wounds were examined.

.....

Saloniki note: Greeks! The man who has placed our flag in Constantinople, in Smyrna, in Thrace, in Macedonia, in Ipiros, and in the Islands has nearly been murdered by the scum of our generation under the leadership of Kopronimus in Switzerland. With both your hands and your feet you should Moudzosete (a gesture using the open hand; a typical Greek expression of disgust) these traitors to Greece. Cursed be they and their sympathizers.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 14, 1920.

We beseech the Divine Healer and Holy God of Greece to spare the life of the "Liberator of Our Generation," Eleutherios Venizelos.



III H  
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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 7, 1920.

TEGEAN CLUB IN ATHENS APPEALS TO TEGEAN CLUBS IN  
AMERICA FOR AID

(Summary)

The Tegean Society in Athens, Greece, has written a letter to all Tegean organizations in America, asking for financial help. It is desired that a Memorial monument be built to honor the Tegean heroes who gave their lives on the battlefields for freedom. In this [proposed] marble monument, a fire will be kept continuously burning, symbolic of the undying patriotism of the Tegeans (natives of the town Tegea).

The Athenian society asks Tegeans in America to help them build this memorial, which will be a tribute to heroism and patriotism, by sending donations.

Editor's note [sic]--Within a few days, businessmen of Tegean descent



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II A 2

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 7, 1920.

will be visited by a person asking for contributions. Will they please co-operate!



Saloniki, June 12, 1920.

GREECE HAS A FUTURE AND MUST BE LED BY CAPABLE MEN

(Editorial)

A few weeks ago, we received news from San Remo that Greece had been enlarged to include Epiros, Macedonia, Thrace, Nisos, and Mikrasia. This is the realization of our national dreams, and those of our forefathers.

This is repayment for our country's tears and spiritual bondage during the five hundred years of Turkish tyranny.

Now that the repayment has been made, we are faced with the great problem of governing and upholding our country through the future years. How are we to do this?

The above question is the most important one existing for our country. Those five hundred years of slavery are only a moment in comparison with



Saloniki, June 12, 1920.

the great task that faces us today and in the future. When a mansion is to be built, plans are required--when an army is to make a march, leaders are required--and so, when a new country is being organized, there is a need for leaders who are wise, brave, and experienced.

Greeks! We are about to build a palace--not a hovel. We intend to build a ship that can sail in any sea of the world--not a canoe.

There is a need for brave and educated men; not for those who pretend to know all--and yet know nothing. The leader of our country must be well-educated and progressive. Rallis, Skoulides, Gounaris, and Stratos [these are names of some of the followers of King Constantine] are not for us.... the Turks govern themselves and others; the Bulgarians also; the Serbians are also capable of ruling. Then why can't the Greeks rule themselves and their protectorates with wisdom and success?

Greece has a wonderful future. It will be a great one if every artisan, designer, and every scholar will undertake to help his own field. Bankers,



Saloniki, June 12, 1920.

builders, merchants, professionals--all must unite their efforts to sponsor the progressive spirit, and to conquer ignorance and backwardness in our country.

Stratos is not capable of ruling new Greece, neither is Gounaris, Stratigos, or Rallis. Men must be found who possess integrity and intelligence. They must be unbiased and think in terms of sincerity, not in terms of hate and greed. Hate and greed are personal, and not national feelings. Such feelings cause a country to wither and deteriorate.

Fellow-Greeks--if you wish Greece to progress--throw off your mental shackles, remove all thoughts of Constantine from your hearts, place your hands over your hearts and swear to help the progress of Greece along the road laid out by our forefathers.

Venizelos did his duty. Find another like him to carry on the work. Beware, however, of many of our Greek politicians, who are really undertakers. There



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exist many who are national grave diggers. We pronounce a curse upon anyone who would choose them. The country needs men, and men need a country. The Greeks have fine men--make an effort to find them. If you do not do so, our nation will be ruined by bad foundations, and it will fall into the hands of those who can bring only death and disaster.



III H  
II C

GREEK

Saloniki, May 15, 1920.

MEMORIAL FUND DRIVE

During the general session of the Tegean Society in January, it was decided to raise funds for the purpose of building a memorial to the Tegean heroes, who had fallen during the wars from 1912-1919.....The committee hopes that all Tegeans (natives of a small town in Greece), will contribute to the fund, in order that a worthy memorial can be erected in Greece. These heroic men had shed their blood for the sake of their mother country, and it is only fitting that the memorial should be in keeping with the magnitude of their sacrifice.

It should bring to the heart of any one who looks upon it, a realization of the suffering and bravery of those men, who died to free their enslaved brothers, and to add to their country's glory.

The committee in charge of the drive consists of.....G. Giokaris, Christ Stasinopoulos and others.

Honor Tegea and your country by helping this worthy cause.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 15, 1920.

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III H

GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1920.

A CLEAR RESUME OF THE SITUATION IN GREECE

(Editorial)

Truly, we cannot understand how it is possible for people to exist who, in good faith, follow the betrayers of their country, against their country's benefactor, Venizelos.

Any action taken against Venizelos at this crucial time is a knife thrust into the Fatherland. The slightest opposition is unforgivable treason-- not to Venizelos, but to Greece. Who, then, would be a criminal and lift his hand against his mother country?

Let us put things in their proper places. Let us examine the situation without prejudice. Be patient and follow our outline of past and present events in a sincere manner.

When the World War was declared, Greece found herself at the crossroads.



Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1920.

One led to Venizelos and the other to King Constantine. Which was the better? Perhaps at that time there was reason for the existence of doubt and strong dissension. Surely it is impossible that now, in the face of the numerous patriotic labors and sacrifices of Venizelos, there should exist people so blind as to refuse to see that his policies were the only ones for the Greek nation. What would Greece have gotten if she had followed King Constantine? That is the question we ask of those who lament the fact that Greece did not get Trapezounta, Odessa or Petroupolis. What would we have received if Greece had not entered the war on the side of the Allies?

They tell us that Constantine tried to fool the Entente by entering the war at the last minute. But it is hard to believe that a babe-in-arms could outsmart two clever foxes like Lloyd George and Clemenceau. The Entente wanted us for our aid, and not for the purpose of our assistance in dividing the spoils of the War.

.....



Saloniki, Mar. 27, 1920.

If you Greeks in America wish to become known as patriots, you must perform one duty--enlighten your neighbors, here and in Greece; emphasize the fact that it is their duty to uphold and support Venizelos. . . . You, that are far enough from your homeland to have a good perspective of the situation over there are the best critics of the program of Venizelos--and your voices cannot but be heard. Venizelos is only one man. He cannot do everything by himself. No matter how great a general may be, he can win no battles unless he has an army. You must become his soldiers, the soldiers of your fatherland!



III H

Saloniki, Mar. 13, 1920.

GREEK

THE NEW THESEUS

(Editorial)

The Peace Conference in Europe lost its idealogy in a labyrinth of intrigue and self-interest. The Minotaur of European diplomacy, is about to attack Greece and Armenia. Their only hope is in the appearance of a Theseus. And he has already appeared. He comes from Athens with logic, patriotism, bravery, and brilliance as weapons. He stands fighting for the reign of truth and justice in Greece, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

The man who faced King George in Crete and gained the freedom of his native island; the diplomat, who told the truth to the Greek populace, despite the bitterness of that truth; the Christian who united the Balkan countries against the Turkish tyranny, and who through sacrifices preserved peace among them; the man who preferred to gain the enmity of a monarch, in preference to sacrificing his country's honor; the man who answered the German envoy in Athens with these words: "Gentlemen, my country is far too small to commit so great a crime."



Saloniki, Mar. 13, 1920.

This man is Eleftherios Venizelos. He has seen large nations treading upon the face of justice; he was present at the sacrifice of ideals and obligations; he saw friends turn against each other and their countries; he saw the depravity and injustice prevailing in European diplomacy. Nevertheless, he did not lose confidence in truth. He still believes that truth can be found even in politics.

For the last twelve months he has attended the Peace Conference. He prevented an Italo-Greek War and defended Armenia. In world affairs he sided with the American policies.

Venizelos stands with his eyes fixed on a future diplomacy based upon truth and integrity. Calm and prophetic, he visits the diplomatic circles of Europe, endeavoring to ensure peace not only for the present, but to put it on a granite basis, for the future.

The young Theseus from Athens went to London armed with unwavering faith in the victory of justice. Up to this moment he has not lost this faith. He believes America and England will support his ideas, which are in the favor of the Anglo-Saxon race.



III H  
III D

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

CAN AMERICA FORGET GREECE?

(Editorial)

A Chicago evening paper had printed in some past issue the following paragraph:

"The mountains look on Marathon and Marathon looks on the sea,  
And musing there an hour alone I dreamt that Greece might still be free."

With these words did Lord Byron express his heart's feelings for the struggle of Greece for freedom. And he spoke with prophetic words....for Greece is Free!

The spirit of Thermopylae has triumphed. It was not possible to keep it buried forever, under the deceit, treachery and degeneration of the politicians. Greece, again lifts her Banner of Glory through the smoke of the gunfire. The



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

top of Mount Olympus again sees the dawn of a new day.

Those, who are familiar with the history of Greece, were not surprised at the bravery of her sons, **nor** startled by their unceasing fight for freedom.

The consciousnessless German Dynasty, with its close connection with the throne of Greece, made every effort to keep her in subjugation. They promised, and then refuted their promises. They used their money to spread their propaganda in our country. They poisoned the wells of truth. They spread dissent and misery among her people.

They used the woman at the side of our king, to urge and influence him, against the rights and privileges of the people. She influenced him to forget his glorious heritage and follow the path of tyranny and hate.

He, then, forgot his royal prestige, and became an organ of Kaiserism. He



III H  
III D

GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

broke the promises he had made to the Allies, and he trod upon his country's policies.

But, throughout the world and chiefly here in the United States, there existed Greeks who had not forgotten the glorious history of their country, and who had remained faithful to the ideology of freedom and truth, which are synonymous with the Golden Age of Greece.

.....

The American Greeks are proud to have served in the American army, and 7,500 from Chicago alone, served their adopted country.

And the brave men fighting in Greece for their country's freedom, appealed to the Allied armies for help.

"Let the head that is shackled, nod, and we come--we come to free its bonds."



III H  
III D

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

These words of Byron were brought to life. The chained and bowed head existed. Venizelos, steeped in the spirit of freedom, and loving his country, above all other things, brilliant, big-hearted, strong spirited, proclaimed that, "the hour had come."

If the voice of this fiery patriot had been heard, instead of that of the king, there would have not existed such a period of doubt, distrust, and Teutonic tyranny. Greece would have emerged from the War a calm and happy state.

However, the opponents of Venizelos were powerful. He was not able to conquer them, but he did not lose his courage; his enemies discovered he was a man, who could not be bought, or bribed to desist.

He appealed to the people, and their answer was a great majority in his behalf. The king was against the people, and prevented Venizelos from carrying out the



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III D

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

will of the people.

There was no other choice for Venizelos. Braving the wrath of a monarch and the power of Germany, he raised the flag of revolt and called the people to follow him.

Despite the barriers set in his path, despite the fear and doubt of others, Venizelos gathered 60,000 soldiers to his standard and made headquarters in Salonika.

No one can imagine the sacrifices these men made for freedom. They renounced their homes, relations, and careers; they underwent hardships for the privilege of fighting and dying for Greece and freedom.

Honor To Them! Let us inscribe the names of these 60,000 men in the annals of the world. Names of men who did not sell their honor, who could not be



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

traitors to justice, men who valued these above life itself.

The torch of truth was kept lit in Salonika, in the midst of the darkness of that period; but the effort seemed to be in vain.

Then came the Russian Revolution. The Tsar was dethroned. The only Power in the Allies' Council which had fought against the support of Venizelos was dissolved in one night. And, at last, help came to the 60,000 soldiers. King Constantine was exiled; with him went his wife.

It was a great day for Greece..... Venizelos, a native of Crete, and a true Greek, returned to Athens to lead not the 60,000--but the entire country.

In Athens, he discovered a pitiful situation. The enemies and foreigners had left naught but destruction. The neglected army and the looting of the valuables of Greece, would have discouraged a smaller man than he.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

With herculean spirit he undertook a task worthy of a Hercules. He reorganized the army and restored order.

America made generous loans to him because she had faith in the Greek honor.

The 60,000 were increased to 300,000 fortified with the spirit of liberation.

In the records of the Great War there is evidence of the bravery of this army. "The glory which was Greece, has become the Glory which is Greece."

It fought the Bulgarians valiantly and made them retreat to the mountains.

This caused the Teutonic Colossus to kneel. All hope of conquering the Allies vanished when the news became known.

Is it possible for America to forget Greece? No!--as long as books exist which



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 31, 1920.

recount the victories of the Greeks, within and outside of her borders.

Nor can the girls and children, who suffered such atrocities at the hands of the Turks, be forgotten. The thousands of Greeks who were sold as slaves by the Turks and Albanians; the thousands that were exiled, they can not be forgotten.

All these things were suffered by the Greeks, because they were fighting for the same purpose as that of America. America will not forget.

If there exists any justice, the Crescent over Constantinople must be replaced by the Cross. The glory of democracy must reign supreme. The name of Venizelos should be placed in the Roll of Heroes, and command the respect of the World.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1919.

THE MARTYR  
by  
N. Lambropoulos

Yesterday I had the doubtful honor of talking with a fanatical royalist of our Greek community. For some reason or other these royalists seem to think that they are unknown. They do not dare to step in premises that are known to be Venizelic....The man I spoke to is a proprietor of a shoe-shining and hat-cleaning establishment. He is of the type who derives a great deal of pleasure from the cultivation of his large, twisted mustache which he protects as if it were a sacred relic.

I do not know what sort of a sickness fate holds in store for me, but God preserve me from being cursed with raising thick mustachios in a country like America; for surely a man must have something wrong with him in order to do so. Because everyone else was busy the proprietor came to wait upon me himself. I seated myself in the chair, and as I did so my eyes fell upon a small button



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Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1919.

pinned on the proprietor's waistcoat, which bore a picture of Constantine. I confess that I pitied him, for despite the fact that he lived in America, he continued to be a slave. A slave of rusted and antiquated customs, and a mental slave!

I am not going to write about the social drawbacks of this man; I am going to point out the logic of the royalists, who struggle to....save Greece. Mr. "Mustachio" looked me over before he began his task and said:

"It's cold today, Mister."

"Yes", I answered in Greek, "It is very cold."

"What," said he, "You are a Greek?"

"You looked closely enough at me to discover that," I answered.



Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1919.

"Well," he said, "I did not see you wearing a button and so I did not recognize you."

"What button are you referring to?"

"This button," and he pointed to his waistcoat, "of the king." And without realizing it he blackened the face of the king with his soiled finger, making the picture resemble the king's face all the more.

"I had a button," I said, "but I have misplaced it."

"You lost it," he answered, in a horror-stricken voice. "Are you not ashamed for having done so? Do you not blush at having lost the picture of our poor martyred king? Look here," he continued, and unbuttoned his waistcoat to display another button attached to his shirt.

"I am sorry for losing the button," I replied, "but I am going to get another



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1919.

I am told that they have become more expensive; since they now sell for a nickel a piece, while previously they were three for five cents."

"Patriotism is expensive," he answered, "but it is worth it."

"Undoubtedly", I said, "it is worth spending a nickel to buy a king."

When he had finished shining my shoes, this man, who was starved for royalist conversation, ascended the seat next to me and asked: "From where are you, patriot?"

"From Polis [Constantinople]," I answered.

"From Polis? Poor Polis that we have lost along with our king," said my royalist friend with a sigh.

"Did we lose Polis alone? We have also lost Smyrna, Thrace, Macedonia, and



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Crete."

"You must be mistaken", he said, "because Theotokis took Crete."

"You are right", I answered, "oh, but that he had not taken her; because Venizelos would have been a Turk, and would not have chased away our king and made him a martyr."

I had so impressed my mustachioed royalist, that if I had had the inclination, he would have sold me his whole store for thirty-five cents.

"The king should have stayed in Athens a month longer, and then we would have gotten back the Eptanisa and Crete," he replied.

"It is better that he did not," I retorted, "for if he had done so, he would not be a martyr!"



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GREEK

Saloniki, Dec. 27, 1919.

"I hear him called a martyr, and so I call him one. Can you tell me why the king is so called?" asked my friend.

I had to make an end to this conversation, which made me doubt the intelligence of this type of royalist, and so I said:

"They call him a martyr, because he will be a witness at the trial of Gounaris, Theotoki, Streit...." [Translator's note: The Greek word for martyr may also mean witness.]

"Who are you," yelled the man in anger, "that you criticize the king?"

But before he could even twirl his mustache, I had leaped into a passing street-car, and from there I called to him and said, "I am a patriot."



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GREEK

New York American, Nov. 13, 1919.

GREEK HERE TO SPEND \$120,000,000 IN TRADE

Chicago - There arrived in Chicago today one Miltiades Rezos, Greek financial magnate and business man. He is backed by letters of credit from the National Bank of Greece for \$20,000,000, according to reports, with additional credit of a cool hundred million - all of which will probably be spent here in buying package foodstuffs and machinery.

Mr. Rezos did not intend to go farther West than New York, but the Chicago Association of Commerce got busy and sent Paul Demos, president of the Greek Community of Chicago, to the Seaboard to welcome him.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 27, 1919.

THE QUESTION OF THRACE AND AMERICA

(Editorial)

It is a far cry from Chicago to that narrow strip of the eastern Balkans known geographically as Thrace and politically, at this time, as the Balkan football of the peace conference. But there are in Chicago today 35,000 resident native Greeks or descendants from Hellenic stock, who are bridging that distance with an anxious appeal that the priceless heritage first established by the Greeks themselves--freedom and self-government--may not be lost forever to their blood brothers in Thrace.

Shall the 730,000 Greeks in Thrace be placed under the government of Greece, or shall they be compelled to bow to the 112,000 Bulgarians in the same territory, and submit to the rule, not only of an alien, but an enemy race? This is the question put by the Greek leaders here.



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Saloniki, Sept. 27, 1919.

THE QUESTION OF THRACE AND ALBANIA

(Editorial)

The action of the American delegates at the peace conference in seeking to internationalize a third of the central part of Thrace, leaving the Greek sections divided and at the mercy of the Bulgar, is giving the Chicago Greeks great concern, and they are seeking to emphasize before the American public, the plea of Premier Venizelos made before the American peace delegates.

"We do not ask you to punish Bulgaria," said the Premier, who held the Greek nation steady and led it into war on the side of the Allies despite the influence of the king and the queen, the sister of the Kaiser. "We merely ask you to do justice to Greece. We do not ask you to reward us, your allies...."



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Saloniki, Sept. 27, 1919.

The cause of Thrace as championed by the Greek community of Chicago is set forth in a page of one of our daily papers by Paul Demos, attorney and leader of the Greeks here, who helped plead that cause before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in Washington recently..... The question of Thrace is well worth the scrutiny of Americans.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 23, 1919.

OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY  
by  
N. Lambropoulos



The Greeks of the United States who are associated with American businessmen, are duty bound to make use of one of their rights. It is no secret that thousands of Greek dollars have been given to American businessmen, and that large fortunes have been acquired through the dollars of the Greek people.

.....

Therefore, today, when the American capitalists see that an effort is being made to keep the Greeks of Thrace in slavery, it is the duty of these individuals who have become rich through the aid of the Greeks to raise their voices in protest. They must influence their Congressmen to vote for the freedom of Thrace.

....This would be possible if this were not such a materialistic age; as it is difficult for people to fight for a cause from which they cannot benefit

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Saloniki, Aug. 23, 1919.

materially. Therefore the responsibility must be placed upon the Greek businessmen. There are over five thousand Greek business establishments, such as restaurants, barber shops, candy stores, etc. in Chicago. Naturally, all of these businesses have contact with American concerns. These Greek merchants must therefore appeal to these Americans who have influence on the lawmaking bodies, that they intervene for the Greek cause. This should be done by all the Greeks in America, and not only by those in Chicago, in order to get favorable results. It is a struggle not only for the businessmen, but also for the pastors, professors, newspaper editors, and all who know influential American people. Since we have the misfortune of being unorganized, and therefore unable to fight as a unit, let us work as individuals and fight bravely for our enslaved brothers in Thrace.



Let us fight, as do the Bulgarians who--although they did not send one soldier to France, and did not give five cents to the Liberty Loan--still found Americans to help them in their selfish desires.

Saloniki, Aug. 16, 1919.

THE QUESTION OF THRACE AND AMERICA

(Editorial)

The matter of Thrace is still unsolved, due to the stand taken by the American representatives, who have become guardians of Bulgaria. Mr. Venizelos is nearly discouraged by their unreasonable attitude; and he is endeavoring to win by diplomacy what will otherwise be settled by armed forces. He has ordered the Greek army to assemble on the fields of Thrace.

It is felt that these representatives are acting independently, and are ignoring the orders of President Wilson. The American government refrained from declaring war upon Bulgaria, and also retained the Bulgarian Ambassador in Washington. This was considered scandalous by the press, who believed him to be a German spy. Since America did not declare war on Bulgaria, what right has she to sign a pact with that country, and also influence the entire peace conference.....?



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Saloniki, Aug. 16, 1919.

It is inhuman that America should forge chains--even heavier than those of the Turk--with which to further burden and enslave the Greeks of Thrace. Thrace is Greek, and has been for centuries. According to statistics there is in Thrace a population of 17,000 Greeks....

The American representatives in Paris do not express either the liberty loving American spirit, or the wishes of the Senate. If America is to be the tool of Bulgarian propaganda, Jewish capitalists, and American missionaries, then the foundation of this great democracy is being undermined and destroyed.

If this is true, then history will record that the Fourteen Points of Wilson's program were just fourteen soap bubbles.



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GREEK

Saloniki, May 24, 1919.

GREEKS OF CHICAGO GREET VENIZELOS



The Greeks of Chicago sent congratulations to the great liberator of Greece, Venizelos, and proclaimed him to be the savior of the Greek people.

Thirty-five thousand Greeks of Chicago united to celebrate the liberation of Smyrna and the Dodecanese, and their reunion with the mother country. Smyrna is well-known, and is supposed to be the birthplace of Homer and Herodotus, the Father of History.

Since the Italo-Turkish war of 1910-1911, the Dodecanese had been under Italian rule. They were given back to Greece only last week.

The telegram to Venizelos says: "To E. Venizelos, Paris, France. The American Association of the Greek Churches of Chicago sends its congratulations to the Liberator of the Greek people; it asks the Almighty that you may live long for the sake of Greece."

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 22, 1919.

### BEEES WITHOUT WINGS

It will seem improbable that there exist bees who do not have wings. It is true, however, just as there are devils who do not have tails.

These wingless bees, luckily for us, are right in our midst. Yes, don't be surprised. Do you want to know who they are?

I present the esteemed ladies of Chicago. Just as the bees go from flower to flower and collect nectar which they will bring to their hive and convert into honey, so do the ladies go from store to store selling tickets to their dance which is to be given for the benefit of the refugees of our race.

Is there a flower in existence that will not give up its nectar to a bee? Impossible. How can a flower refuse to give when it is aware of the wonderful transmutation its nectar will undergo.



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Saloniki, Feb. 22, 1919.

Therefore, we cannot believe that anyone refused to add his dollar to the fund, knowing its holy purpose.

.....

The lovely wife of the consul, Mrs. Xanthopoulos, is the president of the Greek Ladies Society. Their dance will be given February 27, at the Sherman Hotel. It is the patriotic duty of every Greek to attend.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 11, 1919.

THE MEETING HELD LAST SUNDAY

The Chicago men who had served or were serving in the United States Army called a meeting last Sunday in order to send a message to President Wilson, asking that the rights of the unredeemed Greeks of Thrace, Macedonia ....be defended and that they be aided in their struggle to become reunited with the mother country, Greece.

Lieutenant C. Pasalis was chairman of the meeting, and the prayer and benediction were offered by Rev. Hatzidimitriou, who with great emotion called upon the Almighty to free his believers from the tyranny they have tolerated for centuries, and to reunite them with their fatherland.

Mr. Pasalis spoke about the purpose of the meeting, and then introduced John Haramaran who, as a soldier talking to soldiers, said that thousands of Greek soldiers had shed their blood for freedom and for mankind, hoping that by doing so, their enslaved brothers would also regain their freedom.



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Saloniki, Jan. 11, 1919.

Mr. A. Lazarides, president of the Chicago Committee of Unredeemed Greeks, then spoke.... The young and well-known dramatist and journalist, Mr. N. Lambropoulos, was acclaimed when he arose to speak. He said, "I come to give to you a few sparks from the flame in my heart, in order that the flame in your hearts might burn brighter for our unredeemed brothers in Europe. I appeal to you, who wear so proudly the uniform of the American Army.

"Today's gathering is not a usual one. It is a rare one, and is to be ranked with the most patriotic fete. It is a meeting of Greek men wearing the noble uniform of the United States Army, who have come here to petition for the freedom of a people who have been subjugated for five hundred years.

"Soldier! It is one of the finest words ever formed by human lips. It will be no exaggeration if I say that the Greek is born a soldier. He was never taught by a Hindenburg or by a military school. He was never taught to sink hospital ships filled with wounded men, or to kill innocent women and children, or to destroy Churches, or to fight with poison gases. The Greek soldier was taught by his history, by the Battles of 1821, by his mother and his conscience, and finally by his enslaved brothers, to be what he is.

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"So, when the signal for advance is given, the Greek soldier rushes forward urged on by that inner voice which he hears coming from unredeemed Greece.....

"When I gaze upon the undimmed splendor of the American Flag, I feel just as the Magi must have felt upon finding the Saviour in the stable.

. . . . .

"Brave soldiers, you have every right to ask through your vote the freedom of Thrace and Macedonia from the representatives of peace. Ask for their freedom, not as a gift, but because it is necessary for the justice of the world. If this is refused it would be better that Free Greece should die along with the unredeemed Greece; and the bones of the French, English, Greeks, Belgians, and Serbs, who fought for her liberation, should be the holy relics left to mark the struggle for liberty. Upon the grave this inscription should be written.

'Greece, who held the torch of civilization and liberty to light the world, died in the twentieth century.' "



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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 21, 1918.

### MASKED OPPOSITION

(Editorial)

We are writing about some so-called "leading individuals" in our Greek-American community who are audacious and impertinent enough to pose as ambitious and zealous organizers and leaders of our affairs and institutions in Chicago. It is not difficult to detect their hypocrisy and their hidden purposes. We shall not point them out by name, for they have been, and some of them still are, "prominent leaders" in our community life, and consequently they are well known to the Greek people. They are men who have always insisted on their anti-Venizelist principles, men who pray and dream of the ultimate triumph of German might, men who desire to have the exiled King Constantine restored to the Greek throne; these are the same people who a year ago sent the famous telegram to Secretary Lansing to persuade him not to recognize the revolutionary Venizelist government at Saloniki; these men, by their sympathy for King Constantine, have supported indirectly the Bulgarian propaganda here; these men are Greece's

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enemies, America's enemies, and enemies to the Allied cause; these men were paid to declare that the Allies made a forced occupation of Greece and that Venizelos is a dictator. These are men who have never repented; they have never been heard praising or even appreciating the work of Venizelos, which has realized the desires of the Greek race for world freedom and the American and Allied aspirations for justice and liberty for all; these men never shed a tear even when they attempted to break up the huge political rally in our city when Messrs. George Kafantaris and Aravantinos, the official representatives of the Venizelist party in Greece, began speaking for the appeasement of the divided and hostile political factions among our Greek people. Now, these men have the nerve to pose as organizers of the Greek community in Chicago!

Worst of all, these men bear the insignia of a false loyalty. They are co-operating with several of our Venizelist friends. Some of the latter are true Venizelists, true republicans, who are ashamed of having to work with people of this sort. The human mind can scarcely imagine such a gross

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Saloniki, Sept. 21, 1918.

pretense.

We are puzzled by the conduct of some of our friends. They have extended a friendly hand to the fanatics, the emotional and empty-headed royalists, in their effort to reorganize and reconstruct the unfortunate Greek community in Chicago. Patriotic duty has been sacrificed for the sake of a farcical and unattainable community organization. The principles of party and the interests of country are considered less important than the welfare of our Chicago community. Reason has gone stark mad and must be committed to the insane asylum. The hurrahs for Mr. Venizelos have been changed to jeers and boos. Prudence and judgment have been confused and led astray. Duty has lost its way; it has forgotten its mission; it has died by its own hand. Christians and heathens together are carrying bricks to build a church! How horrible!

The newly arrived emissary of the Orthodox Church of Greece, the Metropolitan Meletios Metaxakis, has asked the pastors of our three church communities for

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Saloniki, Sept. 21, 1918.

a detailed report on local religious and social conditions. Our distinguished guest, no doubt, is eager to know the reasons for our internal and civil strife and for the continuous and catastrophic antagonism among us. He will be horrified when he hears that this so-called "organization" of our community is ultimately destined, because of its very nature, to frustrate the work which he is authorized to undertake in Chicago.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Sept. 14, 1918.

THE LEGION OF UNREDEEMED GREEKS

The Greek people of Chicago are happy and honored to receive the representatives of the unredeemed Greek populations in Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia Minor.

They have come here for the purpose of arousing the interest of the Greek people of America and Chicago for our struggling homeland which is also in the throes of war. They have come to solicit our community's moral and material support.

Messrs. N. Kyriakides and Chris. Basilakakis are the official representatives of the Central National Committee at Athens for the alleviation of the suffering and the solution of the problems of the unredeemed Greeks who are trying to win their self-determination within the various countries in which they have been living for hundreds of years.



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GREEK

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Saloniki, Sept. 14, 1918.

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I C The Greek people of Chicago, of the United States, of free and unredeemed Greece, are following the work of the Greek committee and the Legion of Unredeemed Greeks with great and absorbing interest.

Saloniki especially, representing the genuine patriotic sentiment of the Greek colony of Chicago, greets the arrival of our two distinguished Greek emissaries and visitors with a warm heart.

We are confident that these two gentlemen and their collaborators will do their utmost to free the unfortunate Greek population from the Turkish and Bulgarian yoke. They are men of tested ability, forceful leaders, and inspired patriots.

We are informed that they have called together the representatives of the Greek organizations composed of those who hail from Asia Minor, Thrace, and Epirus, the unredeemed and subject Greek territories. Those Greeks of



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I C Chicago who came from these territories are ably and strongly represented in this international conference. The delegates and representatives are preparing to send a memorandum to the President of the United States and to Congress, in which they will claim for the unredeemed Greeks the rights of self-determination, self-rule, and absolute independence from foreign and oppressive domination. We take the liberty to suggest the organization of a well-trained and well-equipped National Greek-American Legion of Unredeemed Greeks, composed of volunteers. Such an organization will give more weight to the memorandums and appeals that are voted upon and issued from time to time.

In these days of warring nations, violent upheavals, and world disorder and dislocations, liberty is won only by deeds and action; memorandums, frantic appeals, and protests have been superceded by the force of arms.

We are far from our homeland, but we have never stopped loving it; we have





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I C never ceased to think of it but with yearning and nostalgia. We have shared in its prosperity and now we must share in its tragedies and difficulties.

Saloniki, Sept. 14, 1918.

While the Greek armies, supported by volunteer corps of men from Asia Minor, Thrace, and Epirus, are fighting desperately and valiantly on the battlefields of Macedonia to avenge the massacres, persecutions, and the oppression of five long and dreadful centuries--sufferings which have been lately, systematically and deliberately inflicted by the savage hordes of Turks and Bulgarians with the connivance of the Germans--while our cruelly butchered parents, children, brothers, and sisters have not found a grave as yet, but are the prey of carnivorous beasts on the fields and in the streets, must we, the unredeemed Greeks, remain passive and unmoved spectators of this horrible tragedy?

If, when Mr. Kyriakides submits his memorandum to the President of the United

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I-C States, he could also submit a list of volunteers from the various Greek organizations in Chicago and in America as a whole, we have not the slightest doubt that the President would gladly give his support in the organizing, training, and equipping of a Greek division of troops to be sent to the battlefields of Macedonia. We know that there are many thousands among our men who are eager to serve Greece in its titanic struggle.

The Polish people in the United States have organized a Polish Legion, trained and equipped by the United States Army, and sent to France to fight on the battlefields side by side with the United States and Allied armies. The United States Government and the Allies have officially recognized this excellent military legion. This shows how the Polish people are acting to liberate their brothers and free their war-ridden country.

The Czechoslovakians also have their own army in France despite the fact that





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Saloniki, Sept. 14, 1918.

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I C they have no country and no great military means of their own. They are fighting both Lenin, the Russians, and the Germans. As a consequence, the Allies have officially recognized the re-establishment of the Czech nation, consisting of Bohemia and Moravia, and in addition, they have promised the reconstruction of Serbia.

And now we, the Greeks in America, can profit by the examples set by others. It is our duty to assist our unredeemed brothers by force of arms, with our blood as well as with our money.

We, too, are fighting the battle of our life. We are fighting for our existence as a nation. We are confident that humanity, justice, and civilization will prevail. So, let us persevere, let us sacrifice our all for what we hold most dear.

Already the Greek armies are waging a victorious war in Macedonia. Our hearts



GREEK

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Saloniki, Sept. 14, 1918.

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I C and souls are deeply moved by the faith, valor, and courage of our armies in the homeland.

Greeks everywhere! Enlist in volunteer corps and form a legion which shall do its part in offering freedom and independence to our unredeemed Greek brothers.

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GREEK



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO, THEIR PRO-GERMAN CONSUL-  
GENERAL, AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT

(Editorial)

The Greek community in Chicago, with the exception of a handful of Royalists, has time and time again revealed its patriotism and devotion to this great Republic, which opened its arms and received us when we entered its ports as immigrants. Freedom of religion, of traditions, of language, and likewise freedom of thought were given to us when we landed here. Protection was given to us just as soon as we became bona-fide citizens of the Republic. And last but not least, all the opportunities in the world were given to us without discrimination that we might work and prosper. No other country under the sun would do for immigrants what America has done and is doing right along. The majority of the immigrants were illiterate. The country provided day and night schools for our enlightenment. And in short, these immigrants of all races within a limited period of time have made their influence felt in every station of progress and of life.



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

The great majority of immigrants are appreciative and thankful and eventually are absorbed by the greatness of the country, becoming an integral part of the whole.

The Greeks of Chicago and all over the country (I do not wish to discuss any other nationality), to speak sincerely and openly, did not come here to be assimilated by the greatness of the country but to earn a certain amount of money and go back to their beloved Greece. But they deceived themselves. Year after year American justice, liberty, and greatness have molded the immigrant Greek into a new entity. And today he proclaims that it is an honor to be an American, and that he is proud to be one.

But a citizen has certain obligations to fulfill and duties to perform for his country, and one of the most divine of his obligations is patriotism. No nation could continue to exist without the patriotism of its citizens.



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

The Greeks of Chicago and elsewhere have distinguished themselves by their patriotism for their adopted country. It is a great honor to the Greek race to know that the Greeks of America have performed their duties and fulfilled their obligations to the greatest and most humanitarian republic in the world. Those who honor their country are honored by all.

With chagrin I admit, and I blush to say it, that some Greeks in Chicago and elsewhere are not grateful to our country and do not share the honor accorded to other Greeks. And not only are they not grateful, but either directly or indirectly they are acting and working against the country. They were and are under the spell of German propoganda. I try to find some excuse to justify and mitigate their dishonorable behavior, but I cannot discover an iota of justification. I am afraid that I cannot find any other term to describe them but the word traitors.



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

These are the Greeks who call themselves Royalists or Loyalists. Fortunately they are very few in number, but nevertheless they mar the good and honorable name of the faithful and grateful Greeks. Indeed, I must make it clear that these so-called Royalists are not, at heart, against the country, but their foolish notion of clinging to their devotion for the dethroned King Constantine, who was notoriously active as a tool of the Kaiser's, has created an unpleasant situation. A citizen who really loves America will not be devoted to an individual who is openly known as a Germanophile. Their argument to a certain extent is valid. But in times like these, when the country is making every effort to win the war, we have no patience with arguments. You are either for America or against America.

These Greeks are known to the Government, and every action of theirs is scrutinized. The fact that they are not in jail reveals that the Government has nothing definite and tangible against them. But they still remain devotees of Constantine.



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

And the newly-arrived Greek consul general, who as a diplomat of Greece ought to be friendly to America and to its cause, by reason of his attitude and his activities has been classified by Greeks friendly to America and by Greek-Americans in the debased category of pro-Germans.

He, as Constantine's tool, has not openly opposed America, but on the other hand, though the diplomat of a friendly nation, he has not uttered a single word in favor of America or in praise of those Greeks who are fighting in Uncle Sam's army. That reveals very clearly that he is not a friend of America's. He is not interested in her victory. But he is interested in the activities of the Chicago Royalists. He and the Greek consulate are surrounded by those Greeks, Constantine's devotees. Has he been a friend to America since he came here? If he had been, his friendship would have been manifested in some way.



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

The Greek community of Chicago has requested the Greek Government to remove the unworthy diplomat. The request was made for immediate recall and punishment.

But the wise old Greeks in the old country knew better than to do that. The diplomatic authorities of the Government, not wishing, for the sake of both countries, to rock the boat and create an open scandal, instead of recalling the consul transferred him to an insignificant post in South America. And his place here will be taken by Mr. Xanthopoulos of Tokyo, who is on his way to Chicago.

Those who are familiar with diplomatic activities know that transfer to such a post means diplomatic oblivion and eventual dismissal from service for the good of the service.



Loxias, Sept. 4, 1918.

After all, the wise old Greeks knew better than the Chicago Greeks as to the best disposition of this consul general who was unfriendly to America.

The Greek Government has further shown its wisdom by dispatching the Greek ambassador to Chicago to deliver speeches and hold gatherings for the Liberty Loan campaigns and by urging Greeks residing here to enlist in the United States Army, complying with the wishes of the Greek Government. So the gap was closed; what the Greek consul did not do for America was done by his superior, the Greek ambassador, His Excellency George Rousos. Well done. The stigma is washed away, and we bid our undiplomatic Chicago diplomat farewell on his way to oblivion.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

GREEK REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SEMIOFFICIAL PRESS  
BUREAU AND OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT IN CHICAGO

Since yesterday, Mr. Polybius P. Lekos, general representative of the Greek Government and the Greek semiofficial press, which consists of the newspapers, Patris (Nation), Estia (Hearth), and Romios (Grecian), is staying at the Blackstone Hotel.

These government newspapers have always been characterized by a pro-Ally sentiment. During the tragic scenes of November, 1917, they became the objects of violent attacks from the then Royalist Greek Government. Their presses and offices were completely destroyed. At that time the rival and stupid Royalist party of Greece not only resorted to cruel violence against the friends and members of Premier Venizelos' Liberal party, but sent many of the opposition's publishers and editors of the above papers to prison to serve long terms. Fortunately, by the intervention of the Allied Powers in Athens, they were saved from a worse fate.

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

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The first two newspapers voice the opinions and sentiments of the official Greek Government. They are also official mouthpieces of the Greek Liberal party, under the leadership of our internationally famous and able Greek statesman, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, the present premier of Greece. The last-named paper is Mr. George Souris' well-known satirical newspaper.

Mr. Nicholas Politis, the Greek Foreign Secretary, by official decree, (the text of which is translated from the Greek into English), approved and endorsed by His Excellency, Mr. Garrett Dropers, the United States Minister to Greece, authorized Mr. Polybius Lekos to visit the United States in order to study and report on the commercial and economic status of the Greek people in America. He has instructions to report on the economic, financial, and diplomatic developments in America which are of particular interest to Greece.

Mr. Politis stated in his letter that by these reports the Greek Foreign

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

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Office would be fully informed of the commercial conditions and needs of the United States. Until now the Greek Government had no commercial attaches in the most important American business and industrial centers. It is hoped that these reports and preliminary work will help the Greek Government to negotiate a new commercial treaty in the near future with the United States.

Mr. Lekos, as commercial and diplomatic representative of the Greek Government, has toured through several states, such as California, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa. Now he is in our great state of Illinois, where he expects to be received by the Governor, the Mayor of Chicago, and other high state and city officials.

More than two thousand of the most prominent Greek businessmen in Chicago came together in a Loop hotel to meet and hear Mr. Lekos speak the purpose of his mission in America, and to profit from his advice and proposals in regard to business, finance, and international trade relations. Mr. Lekos

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has already made a very practical suggestion, i. e., the establishment of a Greek-American Commercial Stock Company which will promote and develop import and export trade between the United States and Greece, as well as with the other neighboring Balkan nations. He also submitted reports and memorandums to many Greek and American business and financial leaders of Chicago, who approved the plan and promised to give the proposal further consideration. He stated that the Greek businessmen, the importers and exporters of Chicago, have a great deal to gain, and that they will receive great commercial and industrial benefits from the establishment of such a great company.

The prime minister of Greece, Mr. E. Venizelos, the vice-president, Mr. Emmanuel Repoulis, the secretary of the Ministry of National Economy, the president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, many ministers and bankers, the American Minister to Greece, the Greek consul general in Chicago, and the Greek-American Chamber of Commerce supplied Mr. Lekos with letters

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Saloniki, Aug. 31, 1918.

and documents in which they express their sympathy and support of the venture which is about to be undertaken.

We are happy to know that many officials, including Mr. William Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, the United States' State and Treasury Departments, the Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Marshall, the governors of many states, many presidents of banks, industrial companies, and chambers of commerce, informed Mr. Lekos that they are in favor of his plans, which may eventually lead to very desirable trade pacts and agreements. They stated that every possible support would be offered.

Because Mr. Lekos is connected with Greece's most prominent newspapers, Patris, Estia, and Romios, about two thousand of our Chicago Greeks expressed their desire to subscribe to these journals. This is very encouraging because it is actual proof of the respect in which Mr. Lekos is held, due to his diplomatic ability and his patriotic services to Greece.

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GREEK

Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

THE GREEK NATIONAL LLOYD

We are very pleased to learn that a large maritime insurance company has been established in Piraeus, Greece, with branch offices in Chicago. The official name of the company is National Greek Lloyd. The corporate capital investment of this new insurance company is 50,000,000 drachmas. (Translator's note: Exchange rate at this time: one dollar to five drachmas.)

This important and rich enterprise has attracted the attention not only of the rich but also of the people at large. Requests for the opportunity of subscribing to the stipulated investment capital of fifty million drachmas surpassed by far the number anticipated.

Although under the present war conditions about two-thirds of the ships of the once great and world-wide Greek merchant marine has been sent to the bottom of the ocean, torpedoed by the Kaiser's relentless and unsparing submarine warfare,



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Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

nevertheless we hope that the Greek maritime trade will recover and progress by leaps and bounds.

We all know that in spite of our own King - Generalissimo Von Constantine's love for his "kind and tender" brother-in-law, the German Kaiser, "by divine right Emperor of Pan-Germany," the latter was kind enough to torpedo and destroy our prosperous sea trade and ships. We know, however, that the day is not far when the world will crush this absolutism and barbarity, that we and all other nations which have sustained so many frightful losses will be avenged. It is perhaps needless to inform our public of the serious losses that Greek merchants, exporters and importers in Chicago have suffered because of the torpedoing and sinking of merchant vessels on the high seas.

We all admit and admire the unprecedented success of this newly established company. It will be one of the greatest and most indispensable financial institutions of Greece.



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Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

By the participation of the general public as stockholders in the National Greek Lloyd, it is proved that the people in Greece, in America, and particularly in Chicago, have absolute and implicit faith in the financial institutions which serve the interests of the nation at large. This is the way in which security, confidence, development, and business profits and prosperity are assured.

Saloniki wishes the Greek National Lloyd success and great progress.



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GREEK

Saloniki, June 29, 1918.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR CHURCH IN GREECE

To the Tegeatans of Chicago and America:

Messrs. Chris Stasinopoulos, and Nicholas Saramandis from Achourin, Tegea, Greece, and James Karas from Rizes, Tegea, who are partners and owners of the Paradise Confectionery Company, 202 Main Street, decided to repair the St. Nicholas Orthodox Church in our village, Rizes, in the homeland. They have also considered building monastery dormitories and cells; they also plan the building of a road that leads from the village to the two larger neighboring villages. It has been estimated that the entire project will cost from two to three thousand dollars.

The above-mentioned compatriots of ours have been generously depositing fifty dollars each month for this purpose with the Hamilton Trust Company. They will continue to do so until the amount required is collected. The



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Saloniki, June 29, 1918.

work will begin immediately afterwards. Already six hundred dollars has been deposited with the bank. Whoever wants to verify this may phone the trust company and inquire.

We solicit the financial assistance, and we appeal to the generosity and love for the homeland, of all those who wish to see their place of birth, their unforgotten, beautiful village in the homeland, developed, improved, and enriched with the necessary public buildings and works.

All those who are willing to contribute can send their contributions to the above-mentioned gentlemen or directly to the Hamilton Trust Company with the request that they be deposited in the Savings Account of St. Nicholas Church of Greece.



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Saloniki, Apr. 20, 1918.

GREEK  
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GREEK AMBASSADOR IN CHICAGO  
Makes Fine Patriotic Speech

The Greek community of Chicago had the honor of being host to His Excellency, the Ambassador of Greece to the United States at Washington, D. C., Mr. George Rousos, on Friday evening.

Upon arrival here he went to the Blackstone Hotel, where many hundreds came to greet and pay their respects to him. It is needless to say that the Greek people reserve special honor and esteem for the nation's highest public officials.

The ambassador received all those who sought to see and speak to him with the greatest simplicity and courtesy. Many prominent leaders of our Chicago community interviewed him on national and international issues resulting from the war.

In his person the long absent Greek people saw the incarnation of their

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homeland's sentiments, character, and ideas. He spoke very kindly to all, in an informal manner, regarding the reputation the Greek people have established for themselves in business and industry. He said he had been informed that Chicago has more Greeks than even New York, and that our city will become the great Greek business, educational, and cultural center of America.

On the next day, Saturday, at 2:00 P.M., he spoke at Orchestra Hall on Michigan Avenue. A huge audience composed mostly of Chicago Greeks filled the spacious and beautiful hall to overflowing.

The program was opened with the playing of military marches, and the American and Greek national anthems, which stirred everyone very deeply. The music was rendered by the U. S. Navy Band.

The arrival of Ambassador Roufos was greeted with the thunderous applause of an enthusiastic crowd.

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Mr. Peter Lambros, who acted as chairman and master of ceremonies, made a beautiful and stirring introduction after calling on the Reverend Xadzi-dimitriou to pray for the success of the meeting, and for the health, happiness, and welfare of the American and Greek nations. He invoked the Lord's blessings on the common cause of the Allied and American peoples and armies, and for the restoration of peace, justice, honor, and the reign of God in all human relations.

After Mr. Lambros' impressive introduction, Mr. Paul Demos, secretary of the Greek committee for the Liberty Loan campaign, spoke briefly. He appealed to all Chicago Greek-Americans to show their patriotism and loyalty by making a success of the Liberty Loan drive. He reported on the progress of the sale of Liberty Loan bonds among the Greek people; informing the audience that more than \$500,000 had been subscribed. There was not a Greek who refused or hesitated to buy a bond, he said. The audience received this news with frenzied enthusiasm.

Afterwards the Honorable Mr. Felix J. Streyckmans, director of the Foreign

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language division of the Liberty Loan general committee, spoke eloquently and convincingly about the sacredness of our cause in fighting a ruthless, oppressive, and barbarous military and despotic alliance. He reminded us of the rape of peaceful, innocent Belgium, whose gallant resistance to the enemy gave France the opportunity to stem the Teutonic war machine at the Marne. The speaker commended and praised the patriotism and willingness of the 100,000 Greek people of Chicago in doing their part in the war in which America is now engaged successfully and victoriously. He said that he was proud to be among Greeks, for time and again they have given actual proof of their devotion and loyalty to everything, that America stands for. Mr. Streyckmans' speech was received with great enthusiasm by the thousands in the auditorium.

The next speaker was Professor Paul Shorey of the classics department of the University of Chicago, whose distinction, fame, extensive knowledge and ancient Greek scholarship are well known in America. He reviewed the glorious, historic past of the Greek nation, dwelling particularly on

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Periclean Greece, which, he said, gave birth to, cultivated, and applied the principle of political democracy. He mentioned the artistic, political, and intellectual contributions of the immortal Greek genius to the civilization of the world--which civilization and glorious heritage Germany, Kaiserism, and unprincipled military autocracy seeks to destroy. Professor Shorey said that we, as true Greeks and bearers of a glorious name and civilization, should be the foremost defenders of democracy, justice, and the principles of human civilization. Professor Shorey received tremendous applause for his speech, which was full of wisdom and inspiration.

We also had the unique honor of listening to a distinguished Chicago and Illinois political figure, the Honorable Edward J. Brundage, Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, who compared the blessings derived from a democratic form of government with the abomination of absolutism, despotism, and cold, brutal military autocracy.

He reminded us that the "glory that was Greece" was the product of democratic

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government, and political prudence and wisdom; not that of force, violence, and disregard for the dignity, honor, and rights of other peoples and nations. He said that the United States is intimately related to Greece; for in America the Grecian ideals of a powerful, benevolent, civilized, and reasonable rule by the people for the advancement of civilization in every expression of life, are faithfully and constantly promoted and fostered.

After the Honorable Brundage's brilliant and enthusiastic speech, the Greek national anthem was sung by the distinguished Greek tenor, Mr. De Parry.

The singing of the stirring anthem was heard by the standing audience with raptures of warm patriotism and great emotion.

Finally, the huge crowd went wild with joy and enthusiasm when the impatiently awaited and most distinguished guest, the Greek ambassador, Mr. George Roufos, arose to bring to the Greek children of Chicago the greetings of their sweet mother, Hellas. In a measured captivating voice His Excellency said:

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"I need not, nor do I seek to hear what your sentiments for your great homeland are, because I feel your throbbing hearts which are full of devotion and loyalty to Greece. I have not come here to inspire you with enthusiasm or patriotism, for you have both; but I came here to become more closely acquainted with you. I am sorry that I was unable to visit you earlier. Important state diplomatic affairs, however, demand of every diplomatic representative that he remain at his post, especially, during critical war times.

"I am most happy because by my visit here I have the pleasure of becoming evermore impressed with the greatness of your Chicago community. If your community is not the largest, it is, at least, the second greatest Greek community in America, where the Greeks have established prosperous businesses and fine homes. This is most pleasing to our great homeland, which follows its scattered children with a wakeful eye and maternal interest.

"You all know that besides individual interests, there are national interests

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for which we should show greater concern. I do not doubt that this is the case with you.

"You all know that our country--as well as the country in which you are living, together with other allies--is in a state of war against other nations. These other nations, driven by a spirit of forced domination, seek to strangle liberty, and to subject all civilized nations, in which the spirit of democracy rules, to conditions of slavery. For this reason it is incumbent upon us to sacrifice our all for the sake of preserving the liberty which our honored forefathers have bequeathed to us.

"So, I urge you to enlist joyously in the ranks of the American army when you are favored by the call to arms. Respond willingly to any demand that the country may make on you. Deprive yourselves even of your daily bread in order to purchase the Liberty Loan bonds. The Greek government has instructed me to inform you that those enlisting in the American army are exempted from any military obligations to Greece, as the American army is

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an ally of Greece.

"You must realize that victory for the Allies depends on America, and only through this victory is the independence even of Greece guaranteed. I announce to you with great pleasure that such guarantees establishing the rights of Greece have been offered by the French Government. Great Britain has made the same declarations.

"The greatest guarantees and most important statements have been made by the great President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, who said: 'we are eagerly watching the soldiers of liberty who are struggling heroically to stem the barbaric tide. We should not fear these great noises--they shall be crushed.

'Our troops are composed of various nationalities. Each has its own aspirations. We must know these aspirations in order to appreciate the nations and, consequently, the armed forces which each one of these nations is supplying. The British soldier is

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fighting for the preservation of the power and prestige of the British Empire. France is fighting for the liberation of her beloved provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which were taken from her against her will. The Italian and Greek soldiers are fighting for the liberation of their brothers from hated slavery. These separate motivating forces are very significant and have great influence over each nationality. The American soldier is fighting with the determination to save democracy, the destruction of which is a threat to the very existence of democracy and America'.

"Everyone fighting for the great cause, is equally fighting for his special and beloved national aspiration and ideal.

"The policy of destruction must cease; the constructive efforts of peaceful peoples and civilization must be resumed. Our attention and anxiety must be directed to one end: how to win the war. Only then will we win, when the patriotic sentiment of the people is kept high so that it will support the

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strength of its endurance.

"The German Government and the German people are equally responsible for the war, because they are inspired by the spirit of world domination; and each of their allies must share the same responsibility.

"Consequently, we have to prevail even if it requires the sacrificing of our all. In the hope that you will all willingly do your duty, I ask you to shout: Long live the United States of America! Long live Greece!"

The crowd burst in thunderous applause and shouts of enthusiasm and joy.

Then, the ambassador spoke briefly in English, expressing about the same thoughts and sentiments. Thus, at about 5:00 P.M., this great and magnificent patriotic gathering came to a close, leaving the most enthusiastic and patriotic impressions.

In the evening, a dinner was given in the grand ball room of the magnificent

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La Salle Hotel by the National Security League. Mr. John W. Thomas, Assistant Cashier of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, was master of ceremonies. About six hundred guests were present, including a number of prominent Americans. At exactly 7:00 P.M. all guests took their places at the tables. After the playing and singing of the American National Anthem, which was followed by enthusiastic applause, Mr. Thomas started the dinner program. The Reverend Archmandrite Leon Pygeas invoked Divine guidance and inspiration in solving important national problems, and for the success of our arms in the present titanic struggle.

Towards the end of the banquet Mr. Thomas gave a beautiful toast in the name of the National Security League, eulogizing the sacrifices, contributions and great historic past of the Greek race. He said that Hellenism's patriotism, national interests, just demands, industry, and general progress have endeared the Greek element in America to the American people. He stated that the Greeks occupy an exceptional position in the business world of America. His remarks were received with tremendous applause.

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Then Mr. Peter Lambros made a few remarks before introducing Mr. George W. Dixon. Mr. Dixon spoke very eloquently about the war, and about social, moral, and patriotic matters.

Afterwards Mr. George Kyriacopoulos was called upon. He spoke in English urging patriotism, and exhorting us to measure up to our duty in the present critical circumstances by fulfilling our many obligations to struggling America. Then Mr. Rufus G. Dawes, a multimillionaire and on the board of directors of many large public utilities, and brother of the well-known Charles G. Dawes, president of the great Central Trust Company of Illinois and administrator of public finance and supplies of the American expeditionary forces in Europe, spoke enthusiastically and forcefully. He said that ancient Greece was the mother of civilization and the workshop of humanity's greatest intellectual, artistic, and political institutions. He compared the Greek civilization to the Roman civilization, saying that the Romans sought to conquer the world with the sword and their legions, while the Greeks sought to conquer the world through culture and the immortal feats of civilization and enlightenment. The same parallel may be

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drawn in regard to the violent militarism and imperialism of Germany and the civilized efforts of America and other European nations. He said the United States has opened its doors and welcomed the European immigrants with joy and enthusiasm; taking them under the protection of a kind, tolerant, generous, peaceful, freedom-loving, progressive, and democratic government. He further stated that these immigrants should take advantage of this kind and whole-hearted reception by becoming assimilated with the Americans, who are very friendly disposed toward them. In this way these alien peoples can enjoy all the blessings of equality and justice, that a democratic government offers all the inhabitants of this land. Mr. Dawes proved by this fine speech that he not only is a cultured gentleman, but that he is also inspired by philhellenic sentiments.

Mr. Stamatis Perzas, former consul general of Greece in Chicago, spoke next. He said that American democracy is a continuation of the Greek democratic ideals of Periclean Greece. Then he said: "How good and hospitable is the nature of the American! What benedictions are showered upon the Greek people and all other nationalities that have immigrated to this promised land!"

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Mr. Perzas then spoke in Greek, recommending that we forge stronger ties with the native stock, the American people, from whom we have so much to learn. There are many, he said, who have misunderstood the people who have made any efforts to adopt the American way of life; and that he is sorry for those who know the American way, but still misunderstand it. He said that he despises those who, though they do not know the American way, misrepresent and misinterpret it. He said that he is leaving Chicago shortly, but that he will always follow the progress of the Greek community of Chicago, which he has loved so tenderly.

Finally, His Excellency the Greek Ambassador, Mr. George Roufos, was introduced, whereupon the guests stood up and applauded endlessly. The ambassador said: "I repeat to you, fellow countrymen and dear friends, that I am very happy to be amongst you, whom I consider my brothers. My happiness mounts when I think that you, coming here as immigrants, have progressed, and have succeeded in creating businesses and fine homes and families, even though you did not have knowledge of the English language nor any appreciable intellectual or professional preparation.

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"It is imperative that you come in contact with the American element from whom you will benefit tremendously in every respect. You should become organized, for it is through organization and united effort that you will succeed and progress in any undertaking.

"Your fatherland expects so much from you, but it also expects that you love, honor, and appreciate this land in which you are the recipients of abundant blessings. It expects you to prove your love for and interest in America by subscribing to the Third Liberty Loan. In this way you are helping your adopted country in time of serious emergency; while indirectly you are also aiding the allied fatherland.

"This is neither the proper place nor the time to discuss local or nationalistic questions as our entire attention must be focused on great national needs of immediate importance. By ministering to these exigencies we are preserving and guarding our liberty and independence. In this great struggle both America and Greece must win. But if Greece is to emerge victorious,

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she must be assisted by this great and powerful nation--America.

"Our own beloved fatherland, under the able, efficient, vigorous, and intelligent leadership of Venizelos, will be led to the road of victory, prosperity, peace, and happiness; but we must comprehend, however, that Mr. Venizelos has absolute need of the favorable disposition of the great powers, Great Britain, France, and Italy. He has especially need of the friendship and sympathy of this country's great President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, to whom we should give every possible satisfaction and support."

On hearing the names of President Wilson and Venizelos, the guests stood up and cheered.

Thus, this national celebration and truly patriotic demonstration, stirred by the enthusiasm of the Chicago Greeks, the presence of Ambassador Roufos, and the energy and inspiration of the National Security League which sponsored the meeting in behalf of the drive for the Third Liberty Loan drive, came to an end.

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On the following Monday the ambassador received many visitors from our community, and on Tuesday at 10:00 P.M. he departed for his post at Washington, D. C. to continue his great work for the good and glory of our fatherland.

Happy journey, your Excellency, and may God strengthen you and help you in your tasks..

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 30, 1918.

TRANSFER OF GREEK CONSUL OF CHICAGO

The Greek Consul of Chicago, Mr. Stamatios Pezas, is being transferred to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, instead of Mr. Paraskevopoulos, who has been ordered to Beivut, Syria.

Mr. Constantine Xanthopoulos is taking over the duties of consul in the Chicago consulate.



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GREEK



Loxias, March 28, 1918.

THE GREEK CONSUL GENERAL OF CHICAGO

(Editorial)

It is four months now since the new consul general came to Chicago to function as a diplomat of Greece in a friendly country, the United States of America. The United States is more than a friendly country to Greece. Every man, woman, and child of the Greek nation and race knows what America is to us. Paradoxically, the new Greek consul does not know what America is and means to us Greeks.

This newspaper since its establishment eleven years ago, and its publisher, D. S. Eutaxias, for the last twenty years, have never failed, when occasion has arisen, to express the gratitude of Greece and the Greek people to the United States. And we have also never failed to



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caution and expose a fellow-Greek who happened either through ignorance or through some other cause to ignore or disregard our obligation and duty to the country that feeds us and gives us life.

True to this principle, we have carefully followed the movements and scrutinized the actions of our new consul in Chicago.

He is either ignorant of his diplomatic duty or no friend of the United States.

The above assertion is not prompted by fancy, malice, or superficial judgment but by facts which we have painstakingly recorded step by step since his arrival.



Loxias, March 23, 1918.

If a diplomat is not a friend of the United States, especially in the present crisis, what is he then? A neutral or an enemy! Here are the facts.

Since his arrival the consul has been surrounded, socially and officially, by notorious Royalists of this city who were and are unfriendly to the Greek and American cause. They are the paid tools of Constantine's German propaganda. What did they, and what do they advocate? Peace at any cost. Why? Naturally they want Germany to win. These are the associates of our consul.

Do we not say, Tell me who are your friends, and I will tell you what you are?



Loxias, March 28, 1918.

Socially the Greek consul may have the right to recognize these so-called pacifists or neutrals (who are wolves in sheep's clothing), but officially he has no right to use the Greek consulate of Chicago as a place for the enemies of America and of Greece to meet and conspire in. Up to this time the consul's movements and actions have been pro-Constantine and pro-Kaiser.

With great sorrow we admit that in our consul general's recent and only speech not one single word about America was uttered; not a single word urging the populous Greek community of Chicago to enlist in the American Army. There was no mention of those who **already** have enlisted and are serving under the flag of our country; not a word of the Greek Government's proclamation authorizing Greek subjects residing in America to enlist in the United States Army. Where is the praise for those patriotic Greeks



Loxias, March 28, 1918.

who responded to the call of the country and volunteered their services, leaving their business and their families and offering to shed their blood for the glory of the Stars and Stripes? Where are the mass-meetings of Greeks which should have been urged by the Greek diplomat to promote sales of Liberty bonds?

Not a single gesture has he made toward the American cause. Is he a friend of the United States? No. A friend would show his friendliness, either by the acts above mentioned or in some other way. Is he a neutral? No, by Jupiter! No! A neutral would not permit his consular office to be the center of conspiracies made by the enemies of the country.

What is he then? For the sake of decency the words of my answer will be sugared, since I do not like to rock the boat too hard in the present crisis lest the consul be proclaimed a martyr by his kind. The sugar-coated answer is, "Ignorant of his diplomatic duty."



Loxias, March 28, 1918.

It would be wise for this undiplomatic Greek diplomat to pack up and go before his utter humiliation comes. His recall, which undoubtedly is on the way, will be appreciated by Greeks and by the friends of Greeks. The Greek government will be his judge, and the Greek community of Chicago will bear witness to his pro-German activities.

And in order to go through the proper diplomatic procedure and effect his recall as quickly as possible, we petition the Greek embassy in Washington to dispatch an examiner here and put the consul general in his proper place. The consulate is Greek and not the plotting-place of Germans and pro-Germans.

In our next issue we shall publish the embassy's answer regarding the Greek consul of Chicago.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 9, 1918.

THE GREEK EMBASSY'S REPORT ON THE FOOD SITUATION IN GREECE

[Saloniki editor's note: We are pleased to publish the following report of the Greek Embassy on the food situation in Greece in order to enlighten the public and in answer to malicious publications.]

To the Editors of Saloniki,  
Chicago, Illinois.

In order to calm Greek public opinion which is being misled and confused by publications, the intentions of which can be judged by the public, I make the request that you kindly **publish**:

That, as in all Allied countries, for some time now, there functions an international Allied committee which regulates the varieties, the amounts, and the closest sources of production in various countries from which our country's necessary supplies are being continually imported. This committee is functioning thanks to the instance of the United States,



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GREEK

Saloniki, Mar. 9, 1918.

which, until the arrival of a special emissary, has appointed as special representative, their consul at Piraeus, so that the work will not be retarded.

That for the provisioning of our country, which is being energetically pursued, ships flying the flag of all Allied countries are being used. All these ships are being protected by the same means as all other ships sailing in any other Allied port.

That in Greece today, although all necessities are not plentiful, hunger, which has been bequeathed to us by the former government, has ceased existing, thanks to the prompt measures taken by the national government in co-operation with the Allies. So our country is being continually supplied, overcoming all our wants. In order to further facilitate exports, British measures of inspection have been removed, permitting Greece to enjoy the same rights as any other Allied power.

George Roufos, Ambassador.



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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 25, 1918.

REGULATION OF MILITARY SERVICE  
REQUIREMENTS OF EMIGRANT GREEKS

A royal decree has been published in Greece concerning Greek citizens of military age living in the United States, Great Britain, and France. On the basis of this law, Greek citizens residing in the United States, Great Britain, and France, who belong to classes which have been called or are about to be called to serve under the flag, must serve either in the Greek army, or in the army of the country in which they have established their residence. They are thus given the privilege of choosing between the two countries. Greek citizens residing in Chicago are hereby duly notified to decide in which army they wish to enlist.

It is their duty and it is our duty to serve America if we wish to remain in America.



III H

GREEK

Loxias, Jan. 24, 1918.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

CONSULATE GENERAL IN CHICAGO

Announcement

p. 2- All Greek subjects under the jurisdiction of the Greek Consulate General of Chicago are requested, according to Consular law Chi Nu Sigma Tau, article 117, to enroll in the Consular Registry. No subject may invoke Consular protection or file a petition unless he is registered.

Those who have deliberately avoided registration six months from date are liable to a fine of fifty drachmas. Registration hours are from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily at the office of the Consulate, 143 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

S. P. Pezas,  
Consul General.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Jan. 19, 1918.

TELE GREEK CONSULATE GENERAL IN CHICAGO

The Greek Consulate General of Chicago, having now become a salaried agency of the Greek Government by executive decree 784 of August 26, 1917, invites all Greek citizens in Chicago to register with the Greek Consulate General, by virtue of article 117, paragraph 4, of consular law XNS (as amended by law AΠIOE). These citizens should register, as they will not be able to invoke the protection of the consular authorities, nor can they file any application if they are not registered in the books of the consulate. If any Greek citizen resides within the territorial jurisdiction of the consulate and fails to register, he may be fined up to fifty drachmas.

Registration of Greek citizens takes place daily, from 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., in the consulate, located at 143 North Dearborn Street.

The Consul General,  
S. K. Pezas.

Loxias, Jan. 17, 1918, p. 2

GREEK

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CHICAGO GREEK DOCTOR APPOINTED

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

CONSUL-GENERAL OF SALT LAKE CITY.

The Greek community in Chicago will soon lose one of its best physicians, Dr. Gregory Papaeliou, who was appointed to the post of Consul-General of Greece for Salt Lake City, Utah.

The popular and well-liked physician who has been honored with this diplomatic post is one of the most active figures in the social and philanthropic life of the Chicago Greek community.

Loxias and his many friends and admirers wish him higher honors.



GREEK

Loxias, July 4, 1917, p. 2

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THE GREEK LOYALISTS OF CHICAGO.

The ever-diminishing circle of the Chicago Greek Loyalists last week held a meeting and resolved to disband because Constantine, their leader and their idol, has gone to oblivion and disgrace.

This event will be remembered as important in the annals of the Greek community in Chicago. The group at this meeting consisted of seven would-be title-holders, who for their own aggrandizement and vanity did so much harm to the peace and unity of our race in Chicago. Each of these so-called bosses was promised a title or a life-job in the royal palace.

Unfortunately for them the boiling-pot turned over and trapped them like rats. Now they want to be Venizelists. Can they be trusted? Time will tell. Let us hope that they have learned their lesson. And peace and unity will then prevail. After all, they are our compatriots, and an opportunity should be given to them to prove that they are really fellow-Greeks.



Loxias, July 4, 1917.

CHICAGO GREEK PAPER INITIATES MOVEMENT  
TO DEGRADE SOLON VLASTOS

p. 1. -- In view of the dethronement of King Constantine and the establishment of the Liberal National Government in Greece, Loxias, as the voice of the right-thinking Greeks of America, appeals to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece to revoke the decoration of the Golden Cross of the Savior, which was bestowed upon Solon Vlastos, publisher of Atlantis, by the court-serving Government of Greece, dominated by the dethroned king.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Athens, Greece.

Honorable Sir: Loxias, representing the opinion of the right-thinking Greeks in America, takes the liberty of informing you that the counterfeit of a man, unfortunately a Greek, named Solon Vlastos, living a life of failure and sin in New York, succeeded, under the regime of his fellow-countryman Skouloudis, in obtaining the decoration of the Golden Cross of the Savior for unpatriotic services which he rendered to that equally counterfeit Government of Skouloudis's, which was the tool of the dethroned king.



Loxias, July 4, 1917.

We, the Greeks of America, knowing that politics forced Mother-Greece to bestow such an honor on this undeserving Solon Vlastos, and that the present Government of Greece represents the true policy of state and has for its basic purpose to undo the wrongs wrought by the previous Constantinian Government and to redeem and purify Greece of such creatures and their doings, appeal to you to revoke this honor bestowed upon the aforesaid Solon Vlastos. And in corroboration of our appeal we herewith enclose a copy of certain court proceedings of New York, which shows by its contents the real character of the aforesaid Solon Vlastos.

Hoping, for the sake of our Mother-Greece's dignity, that our appeal will be heeded, we respectfully and gratefully are

Loxias of Chicago.

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Loxias, June 13, 1917.

PATRIOTISM OR SELF-INTEREST?

Loxias Is Accused of Unfairness



p. 1 -- The publisher of Loxias, Mr. Dem. Eutaxias, is criticized and accused of unfairness and selfishness by the National Herald, a Greek daily of New York. This paper claims to be pro-Venizelist. Whether it follows Venizelos's policies because of patriotism or through self-interest we shall see later on, and you shall be the judges to decide. Loxias's judgment is that this daily of New York advocates Venizelos's policies only for its own interest and not out of patriotism, and we dare them to challenge us for proof.

We, the staff of Loxias, consider ourselves, and facts prove it, representatives of the highest type of journalistic decency, integrity, justice, and patriotism. And above all we have one face and not two. Our record for the last twenty years proves beyond any doubt the veracity of our statement. The interest of the community and of the people comes first and is above everything else. That is our conception of journalism.



Loxias, June 13, 1917.

Loxias, which recently exposed Solon Vlastos, publisher of Atlantis, a New York Greek daily, as the general commander of the Greco-German propaganda and its \$600,000 activities, has been on the lookout for further Satanic actions to be perpetrated by this clique against the interest and welfare of the Greeks in America.

Our vigilant waiting was crowned with success. Three weeks ago Loxias trapped the double-faced propaganda of the so-called Loyalists' League and immediately delivered this evidence to the authorities of the United States Government, after taking photostatic copies, which we published. The original letter and the telegram intended to be sent to the Secretary of State are still in the hands of the Government. The New York Greek National Herald asked us to let it have the cuts so that they might publish the activities of this Loyalists' League. Loxias at once forwarded the photostatic copies and cuts to its sister newspaper in New York. These people did not publish the exposure for ten days, on the ground that they wanted the original letter and telegram, which were in the hands of the authorities. And in return we were criticized and accused



Loxias, June 13, 1917.

of being unpatriotic and of not extending courtesies to a sister newspaper and of selfishness, and other unfounded charges were made against us.

And when at last they published the exposure, they did not, as they should have done, mention that Loxias was the first Greek newspaper in the United States to expose the unpatriotic propaganda of the Loyalists, but they said that the cuts were procured through the courtesies of Mr. Triantaphilos, etc.

Is that decency, integrity, and justice? We overlook it all because our aim in journalism is to serve the interest of the whole. Patriotism, according to the standards of Loxias, is above personal interest. Loxias has maintained for the last twenty years that our country comes first, and individuals second. The individual who is prepared to sacrifice everything for his country is a patriot.

Loxias, therefore, as an independent newspaper, follows the wishes of the country; it follows Venizelos and his government because they are for Greece and not against Greece.

Loxias, June 13, 1917.



The two Greek dailies of New York follow the slogan, "Divide and rule." They have divided the Greeks in America into Venizelists and Royalists for their own interest, not through patriotism. If Atlantis was pro-Venizelis, the National Herald would be pro-Royalist and vice versa. "Divide the ignorant and rule" must be the principle of patriotism for that type of publisher, leader, demagogue, etc., which thinks of its own interest first. Patriots, eh? Fortunately, Greece has very few of that kind of patriot; otherwise there would not have been a Greece to-day.

We stand ready to prove all that we have said above if we are challenged by those who feel hurt. But we know that no challenge will be made.

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GREEK

Loxias, May 9, 1917.

AMERICAN AND GREEK IDEALS



VENIZELOS ENCOURAGES THE GREEKS OF AMERICA TO SUPPORT  
AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC IDEALS AS SYMBOLIZED BY THE  
STAR SPANGLED BANNER

p. 1- You have expressed the unanimous sentiment of all liberal Greeks in repudiating the King, with whom, since the tragic events of December, the nation has once and for all severed every tie.

I congratulate you on your resolution to devote all your strength to the noble task undertaken by the United States.

After your distinguished President's stirring and inspiring declaration defining America's aims in the war, the Star Spangled Banner has become the symbol of humanity's purest ideals. Devotion to such a cause is henceforth the duty and the privilege of every free man.



Loxias, May 9, 1917.

I am convinced that the Greeks of the United States, imbued with this conception, will succeed in winning the active and highly valued sympathy of the great American nation.

Venizelos.

Undoubtedly the Royalists of Chicago will feel uneasy when they read the above in the daily papers. It is never too late, fellow-Greeks, to change your minds. The future will reveal the fallacy of your present attitude. Venizelos is not against Greece but for Greece. You may dislike the individual, but he is a patriot and a fighter for your Greece and mine.

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Loxias, May 2, 1917, p. 1

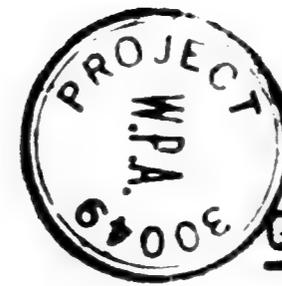
GREEK



THE GREEK LIBERALS OF CHICAGO.

The committee of the Greek Liberals of Chicago, composed of 125 prominent Greeks, appeals to all patriotic Greeks who love Mother-Greece and Hellenism to take part in the forthcoming general rally to express our confidence in Eleutherios Venizelos for leading Greece to war on the side of the Allies.

This general meeting will take place on May 13, and all who are in favor of the above-mentioned cause are requested to come and bring their friends with them.



Loxias, Mar. 14, 1917, p. 1

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LOXIAS EXPOSES THE MONSTER-DUKE OF EUXINE.

For a long time here in Chicago as well as in other parts of this country a mysterious underground force has been working silently and smoothly among the Greeks, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to mold their minds to worship and love their King Constantine, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, who has done his damndest to discredit, dishonor, and destroy Greece for the sake of his war-lord, the Kaiser.

That force was and still is German propaganda to keep Greece from going to war on the side of the Allies, as Venizelos has advocated; and this policy of Venizelos's has caused him to be repeatedly dismissed from the office of prime minister by the Germanophile King Constantine.

The Greeks of America were and are pro-Venizelists; that is they believe that the policies of Venizelos are for Greece, not against Greece as are the policies of the King.

Loxias, Mar. 14, 1917.



GREEK

So this mysterious force is put in operation to change the attitude of the people and to create opposition to Venizelos and favorable sentiment toward the King, the tool of Germany. This propaganda has been directed and conducted by Solon Vlastos, a friend of the King's and publisher of Atlantis, a Greek daily of New York, and he is now exposed by Chicago Loxias. Our articles, "Behold the Man," are printed in this issue, in Greek and in English, so that not only Greeks but also our American fellow-citizens may be informed of the true character of this man Solon Vlastos, who has sometimes posed among them as a descendant of the Byzantine Emperors and at other times has masqueraded as the Duke of Euxine.

Loxias takes this step with considerable reluctance, but there are two imperative reasons which compel us to do so; by thus showing the true character of this modern Rochambeau we shall put Americans and their families, who do not know him, on guard against him, and at the same time we shall vindicate the honor and prestige of the Greek nation, which he has done his best to drag into the mire. Read our Articles "Behold the Man"!

Loxias, Mar. 14, 1917.



GREEK

On Feb. 18 twelve thousand Greeks (see picture on page 2) in a great rally at the Coliseum endorsed and supported the policies of Venizelos, who desires to lead Greece to war against Germany and her allies, and in a wild demonstration they denounced the policies of the King. This New York daily, directed by this Monster-Duke of Euxine, in articles blazoned with big headlines, described the picture of the mass-meeting as a hoax, saying that the participants in the demonstration who appear in the picture are not Greeks but Hungarians and men of other races with a very, very few Greeks among them; and these latter are then anathematized by Atlantis for daring to agree with the destructive policies of Venizelos, who according to Atlantis is against Greece and against the King. Our fellow-Greeks in other parts of America may, after reading Atlantis's articles, entertain a doubt, but Chicago Greeks, who attended this great mass-meeting, know beyond any doubt that not only did 12,000 take actual part in the demonstration, but thousands of others are body and soul behind the Venizelist policies.

Loxias, Mar. 14, 1917.



GREEK

The days of underground conspiracies and camouflage are over. Mr. Duke Vlastos, the Greeks of Chicago and the rest of America are aware of your treasonable tactics, and as soon as this country joins the Allies you and your kind will undoubtedly yell your heads off with your contemptible and hypocritical hurrahs. Shame on you, Monster! You are ready to betray any country for the sake of money. You have no country; money is your country and your soul. You cannot any longer deceive your fellow-Americans and your fellow-Greeks; they know your forgeries by this time.

"Behold the Man" is Loxias's exposure of the Duke of Euxine. Read it and send it to your friends, Greek and American.



VENIZELOS'S ANSWER TO CHICAGO GREEKS.

In response to a telegram sent to Venizelos by 12,000 Chicago Greek Liberals assuring him and his National Government of support, Mr. Venizelos answered as follows:

"Liberals of Chicago:

Accept my deep appreciation and thanks for your telegram to me. Your patriotic sentiments gave tremendous moral support to the endeavors of us Greeks, united under the temporary Government, who are striving to restore our national honor and prestige and fulfill Greece's obligation to our protectors, the Allies."

Venizelos.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

### PATRIOTIC GREEK CONFERENCE OF CHICAGO

At two o'clock on Sunday, February 18, the great Greek Conference was held in the Coliseum Annex. The people of Chicago had never before had the opportunity of witnessing such an unusual gathering.

About two weeks ago, the board of councilors of the Liberal Society of Chicago decided to invite all the representatives sent by Greece to the United States, to come to Chicago, where they could enlighten the Chicago Greeks as to the true situation, policies, and plans of Greece.

No sooner was it decided than the conference became a fact. An announcement was drawn up which read as follows:

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

"GREAT VENIZELIST LIBERAL CONFERENCE  
"Greek Representatives from Thessaloniki to Speak  
to All the Venizelists of Chicago and Vicinity

"Gentlemen: The Liberal Society of Chicago--which is recognized by the National Government in Thessaloniki under Mr. E. Venizelos--feeling the extreme necessity for understanding at this time, planned this great conference which is to take place on February 18 in the Coliseum Annex; and at which will be heard the representatives from Greece, Mr. Kafantaris, and Mr. Aravantinos.

"The Venizelists from every nook of Chicago and the neighboring states are therefore invited to attend, and hear directly from the mouths of these speakers the actual truth concerning the condition of their fatherland. Its critical condition is evident to all, and it is the duty of all Venizelists to attend. Arouse yourselves! in order that the strength of the Venizelists of Chicago shall

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

command respect; and that serious consideration will be given to the cause for which we fight."

This notice makes it evident that the conference would be open only to Liberals; that it was intended only for those who took a public stand for Venizelos; and that it would fare badly for anyone with antagonistic ideas found in the meeting. This exclusion of those having opposing beliefs, is perfectly legal, since the Annex was rented in the name of a Venizelist organization. The invitations bore three reasons for the holding of this conference. They were:

First: In order to allow a discussion of Greek politics without the usual fighting and argument which hinder intelligent thought, and cause more trouble than anything else.

Second: In order that the truly great strength of the Venizelists of Chicago

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GREEK

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Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

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can be proven; and that it be shown, once and for all, which side of the fence our leading citizens are on.

Third: In order that a clear differentiation be made between the two parties; and that a program be laid out for the Liberals of Chicago.

The people came to the meeting in such multitudes that only a short time elapsed after the opening of the doors before it was announced that there was no more room, and that admission would have to cease. Although the Annex is made to accommodate over 3,500 people, it was packed to the point of suffocation; and there were still over five hundred people standing outside hoping to get in. In the thirty years existence of the Greek community in Chicago, such a condition had never before occurred.

The meeting was quiet and dignified until, sadly enough, an overpatriotic and thoughtless individual arose and cried: "The followers of the traitorous

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

King are hereby requested to leave this auditorium." No sooner was this said than pandemonium broke loose. Whistling, cat-calls, boos, and angry shouts, filled the hall. No political benefit was gained by such a thoughtless act; it only gave the few people that would be forced to leave, a good opportunity to call the police, and thereby blacken our name in the American press. They would say that we were inciting a riot; and would have cause to write articles about our characters and our unruly meetings. And the cause of this disturbance was due to certain individuals who do not understand their obligation to society or their own race. They do not understand the relationship between one civilized man and another. They caused shame and humiliation to be felt by most of the people in the audience, who were friendly, quiet, dignified, and self-respecting individuals. Those persons who wish to impose their crude, coarse way of doing things upon the rest of the community, had better find other ways to pass their time. Although we might agree with their opinions, we will have no association with them so long as they choose such ways to express themselves.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

Each person has, according to the laws of this country, the right to formulate his own opinions and to do as he pleases, provided he keeps within the law and respects the rights and privileges of others.

.....

After quiet was again restored the toastmaster of the evening, Mr. Eftaxias, editor of the Loxias, welcomed the assemblage and then introduced Mr. Panos Aravantinos, who gave a summary of the past history of Greece; in which he analyzed the present political situation and its effect upon conditions in the country. The speech was received with much enthusiasm by the rapt audience. Mr. Kafantaris was then introduced by the toastmaster, and he explained Greece's position in the war, and its effects on Greece. He said that the only saviour of Greece was Venizelos and that he should be staunchly supported.....He too was given a great ovation at the close of his inspiring speech. A vote was then taken, and thousands in the audience voted in favor of keeping Venizelos in power in Greece. Notice of this action was sent to President Wilson, to the Government in Thessaloniki, and to the newspapers of America and Greece.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 24, 1917.

After the meeting the guests of honor and the Greek representatives went to the Blackstone Hotel to attend a dinner given in their behalf.

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Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.

GREEK

THE GRAND MASS-MEETING-VENIZELOS'S EMISSARIES  
IN CHICAGO-GREEK V.S. GREEK.



As it had been announced, the National Venizelist mass-meeting took place last Sunday at the Coliseum. Twelve thousand Chicago Liberals participated.

Chicago authorities, being familiar with "when Greek meets Greek," took no chances of letting the Greeks use the city as a Greek battle-front, and precautions were taken to avoid any real battles among the two factions of Chicago Greeks, the Venizelists or Liberals and the Constantinites or Royalists. Seventy-five blue-coats were stationed at the scene of operation.

A committee of 225 was authorized to keep peace and order and to inform the so-called Royalists that this mass-meeting was only for Venizelists and their sympathizers, and that if the Royalists were as they are, of contrary opinion and do not agree with Venizelos's policies, then for the sake of the Greek name in general, for the sake of decency and order, and for the sake of their own necks it would be advisable for them not to attempt to attend the meeting.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.

GREEK



This counsel and this warning were announced to the opposite side of the fence many days before the meeting, and emphasis was laid on the fact that force would be employed to make the announcement effective.

Greeks the world over, Venizelists, anti-Venizelists, or what not, are Greeks and pay no attention to threats and warnings when national affairs are involved. The ancient King of Persia sent word to the Greeks, to Lacedemonians, Athenians, and others, to surrender their arms. Did they heed his threats? Did they surrender the arms? By no means. They sent word to him, "Come and get them."

Chicago Greeks are chips of the old block. The Royalists, who according to their way of thinking claim the title of Constitutionalists disregarded the Venizelists' warning and threats and decided to come to the enemy's camp and break up the meeting. But unfortunately for them, the enemy happened to be their fellow-Greeks and did not go back on their word. The meaning of that famous "when Greek meets Greek" is well known to us; it is war to the end.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.



The impartial American press of Chicago next day told the story of the Greek affray with better descriptive power and color than I have at hand (being a Greek and a Venizelist).

At 1 P. M. sharp the Venizelist phalanxes (fifty deep) began to arrive. A sub-committee of seventy-five, reinforced by policeman, was waiting at the entrance to prevent the admission of Royalists. Seventy-Royalists, headed by three leaders, came and of course attempted to force their way in. As the opposing forces met, the blue-coats were unable to know which was which.

It was all Greek to them, and consequently they remained inactive. But the committee gently picked up the Royalists from the ground as if they had been so many dolls and set them aside as we put one match-box on top of another, making room for the arriving phalanxes of Venizelists.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.

GREEK



The white-glove-handled Royalists, as the policemen called them in referring to the incident when they saw that their attempt to enter the hall had been frustrated, held a council and asked Mr. Alex Matiatos, chairman of the sub-committee, to inform those Royalists who had smuggled themselves in, to come out in order to hold a conference in the open. Seven of them refused to go out, proclaiming their allegiance to Venizelos; fifteen others, who were sitting in a group (knowing that in union there is strength), responded to the call and started out. After a few steps the fifteen, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, began to bombard the crowd with clubs, bottles, chairs, and bricks.

The policemen on guard outside emphatically denied that there was any battle at all; they heard nothing, but they could not understand why the heads of the evicted Royalists were bleeding. There were no noise, no cries, and no disturbance at all.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.

GREEK



Of course those who were near the fracas candidly admitted to me that there was a little rough handling, which was due to the fact that the white gloves of the Venizelists fell off in the operation. Most of those evicted carried concealed weapons, and for that offense alone they were put under arrest.

By 1:45 P. M. the hall had been cleared of Royalists. But outside their number by this time had increased to one hundred and fifty, and more were arriving, uttering threats to air and clouds, and . . . . . That is what I call decency! The policemen's ears were not shocked at all. Everything was in Greek; not one word in English.

At this time two hundred Cretans in military formation, followed by hundreds of other Greeks, reached the scene of anticipated hostilities. Upon learning of the skirmishes already fought the Cretans, relieving themselves of banners, flags, and other marching paraphernalia, fell upon the poor Royalists like hounds.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.

GREEK



The Royalists in turn took the part of the fleeing fox, for they were not such fools as to stay but took to their heels, and for blocks and blocks hither and yonder, foxes and hounds were active. You know the game. . . . .

Passers-by, vivalized Americans, were very much amused at the game of fox and hound, and the next day the Chicago press said, "Constantine's army was defeated and entirely annihilated by the Venizelos army." A nice how-do-you-do for all the Greeks! Anyway, it was our affair. Let the world say what it may, we Greeks will remain Greeks.

By this time the Coliseum was packed, and thousands of people were massed outside. No more Royalists were in sight with the exception of fourteen real honest-to-goodness Greeks who inspite of their political affiliations were borad-minded enough to respect other people's rights and thus commanded respect and remained unmolested, for they had come as observers and not as trouble-makers.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.



GREEK

For the sake of courtesy I will not mention their names lest they be declared traitors by the ignorant mob of their associates.

Two P. M., and the crowd broke into sky-rending hurrahs. They are coming, the emissaries of the National Venizelist Government of Salonica, who are in this country to tell American Greeks what the facts really are, why Greece is discredited and dishonored, and how she suffers under the unconstitutional regime of King Constantine!

They arrived-Messrs. Kaffantaris and Aravantinos and their attaches Captains Yannicostas, Papalexopoulos, and Zavos. They took the seats reserved for them on the platform, and Mr. Dem. Eutaxias, publisher of Loxias, as master of ceremonies in well-chosen words introduced first Mr. Aravantinos. For three whole minutes the Coliseum shook with clapping of hands and other applause.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.



GREEK

The distinguished Greek, tall, erect, handsome, dignified and imposing, presented with Platonic logic and fluency the facts of the history of the Greek dynasty. Beginning with Otho in the year 1843, he developed step by step his account of all the activities of the Greek Crown up to the present time. In 1909, said he, the horizon of Greece was illumined by the appearance of a new political star, Eleutherios Venizelos. The crowd again broke out in thundering applause. The orator depicted the achievements of Venizelos, who during the two Balkan Wars doubled the territory of Greece. In regard to the present King the orator said that this ruler, surrounded by a German clique, had become a despot, abolishing all constitutional rights and paralyzing the country. The present National Government of Venizelos in Salonica appeals to all fair-minded Greeks in America to support it, and after the crisis is over, let the Greek people decide who are the culprits responsible for their country's woes. The people will then be free to decide whether the King's power and strength shall be founded in the will of the people, or the will of the people shall be damned.

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.



GREEK

Mr. Kaffantaris, a noted linguist, an expert in international law, and an authority on ethnology, spoke along the same lines, denouncing the Germanophile clique surrounding the so-called Greek Crown. The crowd again expressed its approval of the Venizelist-Government with unusual enthusiasm and applause.

Cards were distributed for signature, pledging support to the cause of Venizelos. 12,400 were returned to the mass-meeting committee. A resolution was adopted, the text of which was cabled to Venizelos in Salonica.

The Chicago Tribune estimated the crowd to be 7,500; the Herald put it at 5,500; the Germanophile papers of Hearst gave 3,000 as the figure, and the yellow Greek daily of New York reported 300. The publisher of Loxias in spite of his Venizelistic leanings, can vouch for the fact that the attendance was over 12,000.

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GREEK

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.

RESOLUTION



p. 4 -- Over twelve thousand Chicago Greek Liberals last Sunday, in a grand mass-meeting at the Coliseum, approved of and recognized the new National Venizelist Government in Salonica, in a resolution as follows:

We acknowledge and support with all our souls the National Government in Salonica, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, as the only representative of national thoughts and wishes.

We denounce with aversion the unconstitutional courtier government of Athens for following a policy contrary to national interests and for surrendering Greek territory, Greek population, and forts to our bitter enemies, the Bulgars.

We express our sympathy and appreciation to the Allies and wish for their victory, that nations may be liberated.

We respectfully inform His Excellency the President of the United States that we, as part of this our adopted country, are ready to be honored with

Loxias, Feb. 21, 1917.



service to the Stars and Stripes on the first line when need be.

We further respectfully request the President of the United States to recognize the Venizelist Government of Salonica, taking into consideration the fact that three fourths of the Greek population are pro-Venizelists. Since the National Venizelist Government will not recognize any consular action performed by the agents of the Athens Government in this country, our request for the recognition of the Salonica Government is in harmony with the wishes and interests of the Greeks in the United States.

We further resolve to inform the Greek and American press of this country of our acknowledgment and support of the Venizelist Government in Salonica.

Chicago, Feb. 18, 1917.

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED  
of the twelve thousand indorsers  
of the resolution.

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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 18, 1916.

FRANCE

(Editorial)

A Greek does not exist who will say that he does not love the French people, and that he does not hope for their success in this war. If you ask the Greeks why they like the French so much, you will receive hundreds of different reasons.

One will say he is for France because of Napoleon. Another studied French in school, or read Victor Hugo. Someone will say he likes France because she was one of the great powers who helped Greece regain her freedom. In other words those answers do everything but explain the basic reason for the strong bond between the French and the Greeks.

France, as a nation, was the first to fight for equality and social justice. The French were the first European race to say that democratic government, for and by the people, should prevail. The French Revolution marked the



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GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 18, 1916.

beginning of Europe's fight against tyranny and oppression. The progress of the twentieth century is greatly due to that event. The characteristics of the French are fine, and the French people are among the best in all of Europe.

The Frenchman's soul is filled with the desire to aid the suffering, to uplift the fine and useful, to have a sincere, thankful spirit, and to live in peaceful harmony with his neighbor. The refined Frenchman is guided by these desires, and so the French democracy thrives. This democracy has always been sympathetic to the Greek race.

The French government of this age has been like a spike in the eyes of all tyrants. Humanity can take a lesson from France and mold the future people of the world into more brotherly and just individuals. For this reason, we grieve that some Napoleon does not make his appearance and free the world from "Divine Right" monarchs. Such a one would become the saviour of humanity, because he would be fighting for democracy and social equality.



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GREEK



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

KING VS. VENIZELOS AND VICE VERSA IN  
GREEK LIFE IN CHICAGO

p. 1- The Greek and American journals of Chicago ever so often print in their columns something about the Venizelos-Constantine dispute among the Chicago Greeks. The following letters show how some Greeks fight their heads off through the press.

Editor of the Chicago Journal: Ever since the European war began, the editorial columns of the Chicago Journal have devoted more space to criticizing the behavior of the Greek King toward the Allies than to the activities of any other ruler of the neutral states.

We, the Greeks of Chicago, really appreciate your unselfish and sincere interest in the affair of our beloved Greece, although your articles are not always up to the standard in accuracy and impartiality.

Your last article, "Standing by Venizelos," reflects mostly the opinions of the ignorant masses of our people here and those of some ultra-fanatics, pro-Venizelists, and not the opinions of cool and sane Greeks, who value more the interests of their country than the interests of the Allies.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

You stated in this article that "Constantine had no right to dismiss the lawful premier, no right to overturn the constitutional government of his country and seize despotic power, no right to dishonor his minister's pledges to the entente and his own solemn treaty with Serbia, no right to join hands with Bulgaria. These are his faults, and they deserve any punishment that his betrayed people may choose to inflict."

Now, let me take issue with you, for it seems to me that you are laboring under a misconception of what is stated in the constitution of Greece, according to which Constantine acted. According to the Greek constitution, the King has the right to dissolve parliament as often as he chooses to do so. The article of the constitution which gives this privilege to the King is a bad article. But that is how the article reads; your friend Venizelos was instrumental in having it incorporated in the constitution five years ago, and there it is still. The King did not make the constitution; Venizelos and his party made it, and the King has solemnly observed it.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

You assert that the King seized despotic power. How can you substantiate this statement? The King dismissed Mr. Venizelos and ordered elections, and Mr. Venizelos betrayed the common people who voted for him and for his followers by declaring himself pro-neutral before the elections and pro-war after the elections. Then the King very wisely again dismissed Mr. Venizelos as not fulfilling his promises to the voters and ordered new elections. Mr. Venizelos kept out of the race, and naturally he could have no voice in the Chamber of Deputies. Who is to be blamed for cowardly behavior?

You assert that the King had no right to dishonor his minister's pledge to the Allies. Why not? What right had Mr. Venizelos to pledge his country against her will? According to the constitution Mr. Venizelos had no right to give such a pledge. War is declared by the King, says the constitution made by Mr. Venizelos.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

As for the treaty with Serbia, you and I know nothing about it; but I am sure from what I read in the Greek press that there was no such obligation as is stated by Mr. Venizelos' friends.

In regard to the other accusation, that the King joined hands with the Bulgarians, it is absurd even to think of it. The King acted with absolute neutrality, allowing them to occupy part of Greece as the Allies had already occupied half of it.

As for the punishment that the King deserves, my opinion is that the people of Greece and the Greeks of America and elsewhere ought to be very thankful to him for keeping Greece out of war so long among so many difficulties caused by the Allies without and so many demagogues and hot-headed leaders within the country.

As a citizen of Chicago and as a member of the Greek community here, I appreciate your interest in Greek affairs, but your information is



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

altogether wrong. Greeks in Chicago in reading your articles form an opinion that their King is a traitor or something of the sort, which tends to create a division among the Greeks here, and more than that, the article makes an unpleasant impression upon the minds of the American people.

Dr. N. Papantonopoulos,  
535 South Halsted Street,  
Chicago.

Now another Chicago Greek, and a very eminent one, Mr. Paul Javaras, a scholar and a gentleman who shares the opinion of three-fourths of the Greeks of Chicago, throws down the gauntlet and shows Dr. Papantonopoulos very explicitly where to get off.

Editor of the Chicago Daily Journal: Writing in the Journal under the heading "Standing by the Truth," Dr. N. G. Papantonopoulos states that the Journal is misinformed in believing that the Greek people here as well as in Greece stand behind Mr. Venizelos and his policies.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

Now, while we grant to Dr. Papantonopoulos the right to express his opinion, does he not think that he oversteps the rules of decorum and of etiquette when he comes out in a statement and calls those who differ with him "ignorant masses"? The indisputable fact that the great majority of Greeks the world over approve of Mr. Venizelos is sufficient proof that it is not some ultra-fanatics but the great sane mass of people which is behind him.

And was not this proved by the elections of May, 1915? Did not the Venizelists poll two-thirds of the total vote then? This fact remains unshaken, much as Mr. Papantonopoulos endeavors to accuse Mr. Venizelos of being pro-neutral before the elections and pro-war after the elections. Neither does that other silly argument, that the people elected Mr. Venizelos because they liked him and not because they understood his policies, rest upon a logical basis. For I dare say that among all nations the Greeks more than any other have a general idea of politics, following with keen interest the platforms of all political parties.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

As for the accusation that Mr. Venizelos was pro-war after the election and pro-neutral before, I beg to remind the writer that Mr. Venizelos was not for war immediately after the elections. Only when Bulgaria mobilized for the purpose of attacking Serbia did he wish to go to war and stand behind the treaty which was made by him, approved of by the Chamber, and signed by the King.

Mr. Venizelos's behavior was not cowardly in not taking part in the elections which the King ordered after Mr. Venizelos's dismissal, for these have been well termed a ridiculous farce, since the elections took place when half the voters were under arms and could not vote. And all this was done in defiance of the constitution, which forbids general elections when mobilization is in effect. This was not the only time that the King violated the constitution, for the measures are well known which the government of King Constantine has taken to suppress free speech and peaceful assembly all over Greece.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

But of all the blunders which Dr. Papantonopoulos makes in undertaking to justify the conduct of the King the one pertaining to the permission granted to the Bulgars to seize the Greek fort of Rupel as an act of strict neutrality is one which is condemned by the unanimous voice of all the Greek peoples.

The Greek people do not place the Anglo-French upon the same footing as the Bulgarians. The Anglo-French have been the creators of modern Greece, and the Greek people will ever be thankful to them for assistance rendered in their hour of need and sorrow.

Fortunately for Greece and for the world at large the great mass of people still believe in the great American axiom, "government for the people and by the people." The death of all those who shed their blood to bequeath to posterity the rights of freedom of the press and of free speech has not been in vain. The world, with but few set-backs, moves forward; the doctrine of the divine right of kings is losing ground and adherents every day, and the great day of rule by reason and not by force is already looming on the horizon.



Loxias, Aug. 30, 1916.

As to Dr. Papantonopoulos' aversion to seeing Greeks divided in Chicago or elsewhere, that is very poor philosophy. Differences of opinion must exist. Aristotle the great said that "an assertion is not a proof." If we all agreed that the earth was flat, as some so-called wise people in the past have said, we should be living in illusion. A difference in opinion brings out the truth. Dr. Papantonopoulos is excusable for advancing his ideas, though he wants the Greeks of Chicago to be united and to say that white is black or vice versa.

Paul Javaras,  
807 West Harrison Street.

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GREEK



Loxias, Aug. 16, 1916.

TO THE GREEKS OF CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE

BEWARE OF THE RETURNING GREEKS

p. 1- Because the Greeks in America do not approve of the anti-Hellenic policy of King Constantine and have displayed their opinion to the world by the demonstrations which they have held everywhere in this country, the diplomatic agents of the King's propaganda recently sent thirteen hundred demobilized Greek soldiers to America, ticket and expenses paid by the treasury of the Crown, to tell us what a wonderful King we have, how much he is beloved and idolized by the Greeks over there, how Venizelos is hated by the people as a real destroyer of Greece, and other sugar-coated stories for the benefit of this Germanophile King and his Queen, the Kaiser's sister.

King Constantine, as a man and as a King, has every right in the world to think kindly of his Germanic war-lord, but he has no right as a constitutional King to work and act against the interests of the Greek people. This is treason.

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GREEK



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Loxias, Aug. 16, 1916.

In childhood, as undoubtedly you remember, we were taught of the return of Odysseus. Homer tells us lively stories about this shrewd and wily hero. So this returning group of Greeks, like new Odysseuses, tell us beautiful stories of Constantine, whose stables they guarded in Athens, far away from the firing-line and the battle-front.

Whenever you meet any of these thirteen hundred returning pseudo-apostles of the Greek people, ask them to show you their military service-books of discharge, and then you will see that these bad eggs never saw a battle-front, but every one of them was a guard in the royal stables, guarding the royal horses of the royal family. While their brother-Greeks were fighting in the midst of fire and hell, these poor weaklings were kept in stables, to be trained for the purpose for which they are now sent here.

Now be on your guard when you meet or hear these pseudo-apostles; ask them to show you their discharge-books. They will not do so because they know their weakness. . . .

Beware of these thirteen hundred returning apostles.

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GREEK

Loxias, July 19, 1916.

CHICAGO GREEKS IN A GREAT GATHERING APPROVE  
OF VENIZELOS' POLICY



p. 2- Thousands of Chicago Greeks gathered last week at the Turner Hall to demonstrate their affection for Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece and their confidence in him and **disapproval** of King Constantine in general.

Fiery oratory was poured forth by many speakers, and long telegrams and reports from Greece were read to the gathering. The people became wildly enthusiastic when an authentic report from Greece showed the confidence of the Greek people in Venizelos. The report said that demonstrations by the people and by the solid body of recently demobilized soldiers revealed their affection for Venizelos. The report continued that King Constantine had no right to overturn the constitutional government, dismiss the lawful premier, and seize despotic power; that he had no right to dishonor his minister's pledges to the Entente and his own solemn treaty with Servia nor to join hands with his country's deadliest enemy, Bulgaria.



Loxias, July 19, 1916.

The crowd at the meeting by their tumultuous applause demonstrated that they stand behind Venizelos, whose policy they know will realize the aims of the Greek nation.

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GREEK

Loxias, Apr. 12, 1916.



GREEKS FROM ABROAD APPROVE OF LOXIAS'S ATTITUDE

p. 2. -- Loxias's articles regarding the struggle that is going on in Greece between King Constantine and the Greek nation are read and approved of in many parts of the world. They are headed "Constantine vs. Greece."

Innumerable letters of congratulation are received at our office from fellow-Greeks in Egypt, South Africa, Kamerun, Australia, Madagascar, Manchuria, and many Balkan capitals.

Chicago Loxias does not serve the interests of the so-called Greek crown but the interests of our beloved Greece and of Hellenism the world over. Kings and queens may come and go, but Greece must remain at all costs. Our articles have shown very clearly that King Constantine wants Greece to commit suicide, that is, to go to the assistance of his brother-in-law, his beloved Kaiser.

The Chicago Journal last week in a great editorial analyzed the whole situation and unfolded the intrigues of the Greek King, and item by item its article



Loxias, Apr. 12, 1916.

coincides with what Loxias wrote three months ago. If you are in favor of Greece and of Hellenism, mail Loxias to your friends and relatives who are outside the dominion of King Constantine. Oh, brother-Greeks the world over, stop and think a minute! Which is holier to you - the foreign King or your native Greece? The answer is one and only one: Greece and Greece alone.

Below I reprint what the Chicago Journal said yesterday.

"UNLUCKY HELLAS

"All Greece appears to be furious over the invasion of Greek territory by the Bulgars, who are fighting with Germany, but up to the date of writing Constantine refuses to order the invaders driven out. Crowds are parading the streets of Athens denouncing the royal government and crying aloud for war against the invaders of Greek territory. From every part of the



Loxias, Apr. 12, 1916.

country come disquieting rumors. The Venizelist papers print the news of the invasion inside a band of mourning, but indeed the history of Hellas for more than a year past deserves to be bordered with black.

"Greece is in some ways one of the most unfortunate lands in Europe. It is unravaged by war, but the long mobilization of its army has bankrupted the treasury, its cherished and at one time attainable dream of the union of the Hellenic race is vanishing, its liberties have been outraged by a dull despotic king. And now when its ancient enemies are within its gates, the unlucky country seems obliged to choose between submitting to the outrage and embarking on revolution."

To our fellow-Greeks of Chicago Loxias suggests that it will be injurious if not destructive to permit the community here to be divided into two factions. Those who are inclined to follow the policy of King Constantine must bear in mind that the outcome will be disastrous, and in Heaven's name, for our interest and welfare, we must not be divided. We are sons of Greece, all of



Loxias, Apr. 12, 1916.

us, and not sons of kings and queens. Our adopted country will not want us to be divided and to fight one another. The interest of the Chicago community will be served best if we remain Greeks and do not become Constantinites or anti-Constantinites. Let us reason with ourselves and not rock the boat. Chicago Greeks must remain united.

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GREEK

Loxias, Feb. 2, 1916.

UNIVERSITY CLUB INVITES ATTORNEY  
VLACHOS TO LECTURE



p. 2. -- Attorney Andrew Vlachos at the invitation of the University Club of Chicago delivered a lecture on January 22 on the subject of the Balkan Wars, the present world tragedy, and Greek history. It was the first time that a Greek had delivered a speech in this exclusive club.

Mr. Vlachos brought out the evidence of intrigues carried on against Balkan states and with convincing arguments revealed the rapacious designs of Russia and Italy, the former having an eye on Constantinople and the latter on the Dodecanese. The audience was very much impressed by the Greek lawyer's address and applauded him very enthusiastically.



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Loxias, Nov. 3, 1915, p. 1

GREEK

WILLIAM KOUTSOGLIANIS CORRECTS MISS STONE.

Because Miss Ellen M. Stone, a Presbyterian missionary, was not allowed by the Greek and Servian armies to enter a belligerent Greek province to do missionary work, she let loose a storm of accusation and insults against Greeks and Servians and stated that the Greeks are worse than the Turks.

This so-called Christian young lady must be misinformed if not uneducated. Impartial foreign observers have already discovered and informed the world at large that the Greeks are more human than we thought they were. Mr. Koutsogianis has sent the following correction to the press

Editor Chicago Daily Journal:

Referring to the article by Miss Ellen M. Stone, a Presbytarian missionary, in the Chicago Daily Journal, I beg to state that she is in error in her statements in regard to Greek and Servian countries.



Loxias, Nov. 3, 1915.

GREEK

It should seem that her reason for saying that the Greeks are worse than the Turks is that she is not permitted to enter a Greek province to do missionary work.

In regard to that I wish to say that the nation of Greece is the foundation stone of Christianity, and that its people do not permit outsiders to teach them any other doctrine than that which was originally founded on the Greek Bible. Greece to-day is superior to any other country in continental Europe in civilization and in Christianity. Moreover, my people in this country are peaceable, religious, and law-abiding citizens, and very prosperous in business and otherwise.

William Koutsogianis



III H

Loxias, Aug. 11, 1915, p. 1

GREEK

GREEK VETERANS' CLUB OF CHICAGO.

The Greek Veterans' Club, composed of Chicago Greeks, veterans of the first and second Balkan wars, on next Sunday, August 15, will hold a celebration for the victories of the Greek Army. The celebration will take place at Hull House. A doxology will be sung in Holy Trinity Church at 10 A. M. All branches of the Greek community and all its societies and organizations will participate in the ceremony.

Every compatriot of ours in Chicago is invited to attend this Hellenic Celebration.

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Loxias, May 5, 1915, p. 1

GREEK



THE VIGILANT EYE OF CHICAGO GREEKS.

CORRECTION FOR THE TRIBUNE

NO ELECTIONS IN GREECE.

That progressive and energetic Greek of our community, Mr. Vasilios Kontaxopoulos, wholesale tobacconist, heading a committee of prominent Greeks has undertaken a journalistic battle and called the Chicago Tribune's attention to the fact that as a rule the Tribune is inaccurate when it deals with Greek news or the reputation of Greeks:

Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In regard to your note of comment on McCormick's letter in yesterday's Tribune, in which you stated that the Greek elections resulted in the defeat of the Venizelus Ministry, I wish to advise you that no elections have been held in Greece.

Loxias, May 5, 1915.

GREEK



The King has ended the session of the Vouli (parliament). This body will take up its work again in October, and should the King be antagonistic to any action which it may take or to any measure which it may favor, he has the power to dissolve the "Vouli" and ask for new elections.

I hope that you will make the necessary corrections in order not to give a false impression of the attitude of the Greek people toward the policy of Mr. Venizelos.

Basil A. Condax.

Saloniki, Oct. 3, 1914.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL AND THE SALT

Our friend Knapp, of the Chicago Journal staff, has again attempted to insult the Greek race. This time it has been done so tastelessly that we readily offer him the saltshaker for which he has asked.

In a recent article he has recounted the battles in which great numbers of humans have been slaughtered. One of the examples he has written about is the Battle of Plataea, in which 300,000 Persians took part, and only 40,000 survived. The learned Mr. Knapp repudiates this historical fact, and has nerve enough to print his opinion in a newspaper. He probably thinks that at the end of a battle the Greeks piled up the dead bodies of the enemy and their own men and counted them, as did the Texas Indians [sic]. For the sake of accuracy we reprint the exact statement of Mr. Knapp.

"The Greeks stormed the Persian camp after the Battle of Plataea, and the slaughter was probably greater than at Cannae, although the history of



Saloniki, Oct. 3, 1914.

Herodotus says that of 300,000 men only 40,000 escaped. This statement must be received with a grain of salt.

"At Himera a whole city was wiped out by the Carthaginian hordes, the Greeks dying in their tracks, with slain enemies heaped around them, like the Texans at the Alamo."

These false statements, which are injurious to the glorious history of Ancient Greece, have been believed, of course, by some people who are not familiar with Greek history. However, the learned American public--especially the university professor--has declared them to be infamous lies and deliberate misrepresentations of fact.

Saloniki does not forgive such insults made by an ignorant reporter who obviously does not like the Greek people. We urge the Chicago Greeks to refrain from purchasing or even reading the Chicago Journal. It is not the first time this paper has cast slurs upon the Greek race of yesterday and



III H

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GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 3, 1914.

today.

Call the Journal and protest! Show them we are ready to defend our country's honor!



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GREEK



Loxias, May 23, 1914.

CHICAGO GREEK VETERANS STIR UP INVESTIGATION OF BALKAN ATROCITIES;  
WHITEWASH BY CARNEGIE COMMITTEE; BULGARIAN INFERNO IN MACEDONIA

p. 1. -- Hundreds of Chicago Greek veterans in a meeting last week appealed to the press to expose the truth about the Balkan atrocities. Many of these boys, some of them wounded and wearing their decorations, indignantly denounced the lies and machinations of the Bulgarians and pleaded for an impartial investigation that the truth may be known to the public.

Mr. Knapp, editor of the Chicago Daily Journal, writes as follows:

"When the Carnegie commission was appointed to investigate the Balkan atrocities, experienced observers predicted that it would whitewash the Bulgarians and throw mud on other Balkan peoples. This prophecy was based on the fact that several members of the commission were known to be strongly pro-Bulgarian and anti-Greek. This was particularly true of Prof. Milyoukoff, whose hatred of Hellenism was notorious, and whose perfect acquaintance with eastern languages made him easily the most influential member of the commission.

"The report just issued by the commission shows that the prediction was justified.



Loxias, May 23, 1914.

The investigation could not indeed give so complete a whitewash to Bulgaria as they wished. Bulgarian butcheries were too widely known and too well attested to admit of denial. But the commission did the next worst thing; it glozed over the fiendish massacres committed by Bulgarians at Serres and at Ooxato; it maundered about the 'provocation' which the Bulgars had for their outrages; and then it accepted and published as true almost every slanderous charge against the Greeks which the enemies of that people could write or print.

"The report would be more widely believed if it were less clearly one-sided; but in no case could it deceive those who have followed the Balkan Wars step by step. The flight of Turkish peasants for protection from Bulgarian to Greek territory is enough to prove which army was gentler and more humane with non-combatants; and the evidence of Austrian consuls and British army officers agrees exactly with this unconscious testimony of Moslem villagers.

"No doubt wild deeds were done by all the Balkan combatants. War is always horrible, and in Macedonia it was made tenfold more hellish by the accumulated



Loxias, May 23, 1914.

race-hatreds and religious jealousies of centuries. But all the evidence goes to show that the Greeks were the most humane, and the Bulgars the most savage, of the Balkan nations; and it must not be forgotten that the initial outrages were committed by Bulgarians. If Greek troops gave rein to their fury after going through the ruins of Serres and Demirhissar, they did only what our own soldiers have done in Indian wars after finding the tortured bodies of their messmates."

Chicago Journal, May 19, 1914.

To further corroborate the statements of our Chicago warriors who fought in the neighborhood of Gevgeli and Zaitsar, I herewith print what Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin Zukunft, has written:

"Abhorred Bulgarians! We had the opportunity of seeing and studying you at close range. You are savages, strong only in evil determination and persistence. You are not inspired by any ethical principle. You have no religious feeling. Your religion does not unite you by a spiritual tie but only by the bond of race.



Loxias, May 23, 1914.

"You still have the savage instincts of the hordes of which you are descended. You are still standing on the lowest level of mental and moral development. You are primitively uncivilized. Your soldiers, whether in victory or in defeat, abandon themselves to murder, pillage, and rapine, like the hordes of Attila and like the wild crowd of the Mongols under Genghis Khan.

"We have indisputable proof of your atrocities. You may pretend that King Constantine and King Peter, in denouncing you as murderers and vandals, are influenced by the leaders of their armies, but we have the testimony of a legion of disinterested foreign eye-witnesses, among them French, English, Austrian, and German journalists, foreign officials and residents like those of Serres and Cavalla, foreign doctors such as those engaged by the Serbian Government, foreign clergymen, and photographers of foreign nations, one German, one Norwegian, and two French.

"Dismemberment, torture, maiming, strangling of prisoners, decapitation, crucifixion, disemboweling and blinding of non-combatants - there is the catalogue of your ascertained crimes. The depositions of a multitude of foreign eye-witnesses present a report that makes us shudder.



Loxias, May 23, 1914.

"In the village of Zaitsar thirty-two mutilated bodies were found, corpses of women on whom the Bulgarian soldiers had satiated their bestial and brutal passions; even children under ten have suffered shame. Old men and old women were disgracefully abused by the soldiers of Ferdinand. The brutal instincts of the Bulgarians did not flinch before a paralytic woman ninety years old. Women, even young mothers, were driven to the camp with kicks and blows to serve the lusts of the Bulgarian beasts. And after the orgies of lewdness the victims were slaughtered.

"Abhorred Bulgarians! You have destroyed cities and villages, burned and devastated whole districts; you have butchered to your hearts' content. Is not that enough? Now you try to poison public opinion with monstrous lies, inventions of your officials and dignitaries, including two members of your Government, Genadief and Touchef.

"The Bishop of Sofia, the President of the Synod, the Speaker of Parliament and the President of the University had the audacity to send me a cable telling me about the "unparalleled vandalism" of the Greeks, who had seen fit to humiliate the Bulgarian garrison at Salonica instead of being grateful

Loxias, May 23, 1914.



to it for its assistance in the capture of that city.

"You cannot deceive those who know you. You, who seized Gevgeli by sudden and treacherous attack in order to cut off the Greeks from the Serbians - you have the effrontery to assert that Salonica was captured with your assistance. Why, it is a matter of historic record that Hassan Tahsin Pasha surrendered to the Greeks on the 8th of November, and it was fully three days later when a small detachment of your cavalry reached that city. The conduct of the Greeks has been eminently humane.

"But tell me, who are your progenitors? Your ancestors were Huns, Avars, Turks, and Slovines. You need a very long process of elimination in order to be rid of your primal instincts. Remember your great man Stambouloff, who only a week after his resignation had to face sixteen charges of violating women.

"Now then, you cannot deceive those who know you. Before you can make good your claim to membership in the Sisterhood of Nations, you will have to cease to be liars, thieves, and base and infamous ravishers. You will have to call upon the civilized world to uproot from your natures all that



Loxias, May 23, 1914.

is Mongolian and to plant in you the seed of humanity and decency. Then and then only will you be fit to be admitted to the family of civilized nations."

Below we print extracts from the New York Times and the London Daily Telegraph and statements by Captain Reid, the famous Canadian officer.

The Greeks of Chicago and elsewhere will do well to organize and bring before the public the real perpetrators of the Balkan atrocities.

III H  
I G

Loxias, May 9, 1914, p. 1



GREEK

### SUBSCRIBING FOR NAVY.

Greeks in Chicago and elsewhere in America are raising funds to be sent to Greece to substantially increase the navy of the nation.

What an example of patriotism! Greeks the world over in spite of time, space, handicaps, or hardships, will always love and assist Mother-Greece, thus perpetuating their immortal traditions.

Rich men in ancient Athens used to equip warships for the public navy. The law required this service of the, but it was the custom to go far beyond the legal demand. Captains of industry in those days gave their country ships just as now similar individuals give libraries and hospitals.

The Greeks of to day are putting their private savings into battleships so cheerfully as their ancestors did into Triremes.

Patriotism of this practical yet fervid sort is a tremendous asset for any nation. It helps to explain the rise of Hellas and the glory attained by it.

GREEK



III H  
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Loxias, Apr. 25, 1914.

QUEEN ELEONORA AND THE GREEKS

( From the Chicago Journal, Apr. 23, 1914)

p. 3

The offer of Greek veterans now living in Chicago to enlist for the Mexican disturbance surprises no one who knows the warm love which the Greeks in America feel for the land of their adoption. They would make a most efficient force. Probably there will be no need to accept their offer, but at least it should serve to foil a very clever and very mean conspiracy against the good name of their native country.

Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria is about to visit the United States. She will be warmly welcomed, as any such visitor deserves to be. But it has been clear for some time that her trip will be made the excuse for an attempted "vindication" of the Bulgars and for attacks on Greece and Serbia. It is the plan to lay all blame for the Balkan atrocities on the troops of these

Loxias, Apr. 25, 1914.



two nations, to repeat every discredited falsehood that was ever derived of Sofia, to represent the Bulgars as abused angels and the Greeks as destroying demons.

Every American official who has anything to do with the Queen's visit should let it be known at the very outset that no such campaign of vilification will be tolerated. If Eleonora wants to take the stump for her country, let her do so; but in that case she must expect to be received as a lecturer, not as a queen. The hospitality extended to a visiting sovereign must not be used to cover attacks on the good name of Greece, a friendly nation which has furnished the United States with nearly half a million loyal citizens.

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IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 28, 1914.

MR. JOHN AGRIOSTATHIS, ORGANIZER OF THE GREEK VOLUNTEER  
BRIGADE, ARRIVES

Mr. John Agriostathis and his lovely wife arrived in Chicago last week and were enthusiastically received by their numerous friends.

Mr. Agriostathis' sincere patriotism and distinguished services to the Greek people of Chicago are well known. Before he volunteered to go to Greece and fight in the Balkan Wars, two years ago, he took the initiative in organizing an excellent volunteer brigade, which was composed of Greek youths of Chicago. This brigade fought with valour and distinction in the terrific battles of our fatherland against Turkey and Bulgaria. The outstanding bravery of our young men, with Mr. Agriostathis as commander, received an official army citation. We are proud to say that the young Greek manhood of Chicago has added to the glory of our beloved fatherland.

No Greek will ever forget what the Chicago Greek Volunteer Brigade did to prove

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- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 28, 1914.

that the people of Chicago are holding fast to country and faith.

We are happy to welcome Mr. Agriostathis, the soul and driving force of the  
brigade, to Chicago and wish him the best of luck.

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Loxias, Jan. 24, 1914, p. 3

THE ACHAEAN SOCIETY.

Because of the continued defamation of Greece and the Greek army by some Chicago newspapers, our political club, the Achaean Society, held a general meeting last Tuesday and resolved that committee be appointed to give publicity to the real truth concerning the alleged atrocities committed by the Greek army against the Bulgarians.

Dr. N. Papantonopoulos took up the battle single-handed and protested in the Examiner against these calumnies.

Professor John Leotsacos, who teaches ancient Greek and Latin, has given lectures the subject, but the best way to disabuse people's minds of this error is to employ the press. We hope that the committee appointed by the Achaean Society, will proceed properly and systematically in its defense of the Greek name.

III H

Loxias, Jan. 10, 1914, p. 2

GREEK



MR. PEZAS IN OUR COLONY.

Chicago Greeks are entertaining Mr. K. Pezas, Consul Plenipotentiary of the Greek government, who has come to the United States to inspect the Greek consular service in the country.

At last the voice of Loxias, which for the last six years has been requesting the Greek government to alter the present consular system, has been heeded, and the distinguished diplomat is here for that purpose.

At the Congress Hotel, when Mr. Pezas stays, many prominent Greeks have visited him and have submitted information, suggestions, and requests. A sumptuous dinner was given in honor of the Greek visitor, at which the flower of the community and many American personages were present.

Mr. Pezas will leave for St. Louis on the day after to-morrow.

GREEK



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Loxias, Dec. 4, 1913.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB

p. 3. -- The Greek-American Athletic Club of Chicago will observe a day of prayer tomorrow, Sunday, for our boys who fell in the two wars. After the liturgy they will march to Hull House, where a festival will take place.

Our youth will sing patriotic songs, and incidents of the wars will be recounted. All to Hull House tomorrow!

Greek-American Athletic Club  
of Chicago.

III H  
IV

GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 25, 1913.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE

At a meeting of the Greek cabinet it was decided to create salaried consular positions in the United States. It is well known that until now Chicago's Greek consular officials have received no salary from the Greek government.

The consular question is a very delicate one, since it has given many Greek lawyers and others the opportunity to transact official business and to draw up all sorts of documents and contracts for our people who want to finish their business with the consulate.

Many of us have been complaining about the competency of our consuls. We in Chicago should consider ourselves fortunate in having as the Greek consul a sympathetic, educated, sociable, and patriotic man like Dr. Nicholas Salopoulos.

It is our weakness to have our leaders and officials changed, dismissed, or transferred for no reason whatever. Let us not be fickle and unreasonable. We should support men of ability. Let those who know judge them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30000

### III H

GREEK



Loxias, Oct. 4, 1913.

#### TO THE CALL OF MOTHER-GREECE

p. 2 -- Twice a week hundreds of Chicago Greeks leave their families and their business and depart for Greece to fight her battles for victory.

The organized committees and the Greek ladies' societies are always on hand to see our boys to the station and bid them farewell. Mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, and sympathizers are there to kiss their loved ones good-bye and wish them every good thing in the world.

The picture at the station is very pathetic. Robust young Greeks, dressed in smart uniforms, holding their proud heads high, presenting an air of importance and superiority, exchange greetings with relatives and friends. Mothers holding handkerchiefs wet with tears, on their faces a mingled expression of pride, joy, and grief, kiss their sons good-bye and urge them to write.

Wives and sweethearts embrace their loved ones, oblivious of what is going



Loxias, Oct. 4, 1913.

on around them. Others, who have no families here, are cheered and hugged by ladies who are there as sympathizers and friends.

It all makes a magnificent picture, and the word "victory" is written on every face. When the last call of "all aboard" is uttered, pandemonium breaks loose, with cheers, cries, good-byes, "We'll wait for you," and "Tell Mother-Greece we are with her, for ever and ever," "Hurrah for Greece! Hurrah for America! Hurrah!"

The Chicago boys are gone, responding to the call of Mother-Greece, and those of us who stay behind are in duty bound to see that they are properly taken care of. Good-bye, brother-Greeks! The Chicago Greek community is body and soul behind you. Good-bye!

III H  
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GREEK



Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

EUROPE IN BALKAN WAR IS FIGHTING FOR GREAT IDEA

Duty of World to Help Nation Which Kept Civilization Alive  
through the Dark Ages in Her Present Struggle to Regain  
Lost Prestige after Being Trampled On for 2,000 Years

By Garrett P. Serviss

There is one aspect of the Balkan War which is as thrilling as anything which the world has known in many ages. The most glorious of all the nations of antiquity, she who lit the torch of knowledge and civilization on the continent of Europe, is striving to rise again from her knees and to stand in honor among her children.

Whatever may be the motives of the other allies who in the most astonishing war in modern times have cowed and humbled the infamous Turk, Greece, at any



Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

rate, is fighting for an idea, and that fact should make her cause sacred in the eyes of mankind.

When nations go to war for trade, for commerce, for material advantage, their deeds and the consequences of their deeds are on their own heads. They cannot awaken enthusiasm for their cause in other lands. But when, like Greece, they fight for unity, independence, and spiritual life, the sympathies of our common humanity are on their side.

#### Unless Friend Intervenes, Greece Will Not Get Just Rights

And yet in the approaching settlement of the results of this surprising war there is danger that unless some strong and resolute friend intervenes in her behalf, gallant little Greece will fail to obtain her just rights and will be crowded back into her diminutive peninsula with her dream of expansion into a new and broader national life destroyed, perhaps forever.



Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

If the great nations of Europe should now permit this outrage and suffer the aspirations of Greece to be stifled in the conflict of rival interests, their conduct would be as revolting as would be that of a family of strong, vigorous children who allowed their poor, weak, overburdened mother to be trodden under foot without lifting a hand to save her!

For Greece is truly the mother of Europe. Its nations have all been her sons, of whom Rome was the eldest.

The life-blood of a nation is its civilization, and first among the Aryan peoples in Europe the Greeks turned to the things of the mind, producing philosophy, science, social order, and a political constitution, the things which taken together constitute civilization.

"The grandeur which was Rome" was founded upon "the glory which was Greece." Rome adorned her cities with the masterpieces of Greek art and purified and strengthened her intellect by following the footsteps of Greek thinkers.



Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

When Cicero visited Athens, he marched as an acolyte in the sacred procession to Eleusis and regarded that day as the proudest day of his life.

When Europe was plunged into the gloom of the Dark Ages, the first gleam of returning light came from the rediscovery of what Greece had thought and done. The life-blood of the mother then flowed strong in the veins of her awakening sons. They felt and accepted its stimulus, but for all that, they left her to perish and even trampled her under their feet in selfish indifference.

She inspired the Saracens with her spirit of intellectual freedom and thus enabled them to keep the light of knowledge burning in Spain when it had been extinguished over all the rest of the continent.

"Among the Greeks," wrote Hegel, "we feel ourselves immediately at home, for there we are in the realm of the spirit."

America herself owes the very thought and the very name of democracy to Greece.



Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

That name comes from the Greek words demos (people) and kratein (reign). Greece taught the world that the people are their own governors.

We cannot excuse ourselves by saying that the Greeks of to-day are degenerate and are not the true descendants of the men of Marathon and of the contemporaries of Pericles, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. It is true that there has been an intermixture of other blood in Greece, mainly Slavic and Albanian (the ancient Illyrian), but the old blood, the old names, the old spirit are not extinguished. They strike you with startling effect when you visit that glorious land. I myself have read, with the feeling of one awaking from a dream, over the door of a shop in modern Corinth, "Solon and Company, Fine Wines."

The scholar who has studied Greek in college sees everywhere on signs, in newspapers, and on the walls of railway stations, the classic letters that before had seemed to him to belong only to Homer. He finds the people on the street and in the market conversing in the old tongue that Socrates em-

Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

ployed. He sees the children in the schools reading the "Iliad" and the speeches of Demosthenes as he, when a schoolboy, read "Paradise Lost" and the orations of Daniel Webster.

#### That Greek Spirit Is Not Dead Proved by Present Pride

The best proofs that the spirit of Greece is not dead are the pride of her people in her great past, the sacrifices which they are now making to carry out their ideal of national unity, and the gratitude which every Greek, in any part of the world to which he may have wandered or have been driven, instantly expresses for the least word of sympathetic interest in the aspirations of his country.

Let Greece have Crete. Let her have Macedonia. Let the blight of Turkish oppression be removed from all who speak her tongue and feel a pride in her achievements, and then, perhaps, that mysterious breath of the spirit, which makes nations great when it touches them, will once more blow over the old



Greek Star, Jan. 10, 1913.

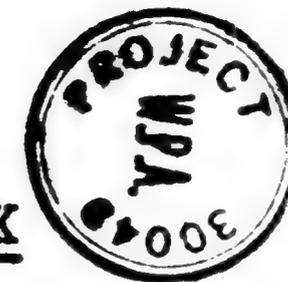
land and prepare it to teach the world new lessons in the true glory of man-  
hood.

(Published in the Chicago American, December 6, 1912.)

III H

Loxias, Nov. 30, 1912, p. 2

GREEK



PANHELLENIC UNION OF AMERICA-NORTH-SIDE DIVISION.

The North-Side fourth division of the Panhellenic Union authorized the following places to sell Greek loan Bonds.

John Procos & Co., 228 N. Dearborn St..

Rousetos & Co., 738 Milwaukee Ave.

John Rifakes, 242 N. Clark St..

Geo. Karabelas, 2402 Lincoln Ave.

Geo. Marinacos, 1062 W. Chicago Ave.

P. Manousos., 400 N. State St..

James Mutjuros, 48th and Lake St.

John Mitchell., 316 W. Division

N. Stathopoulos, 208 W. Division

Floros & Co., 3955 W. Twelve St.

Geo. Koutsoulakes, 755 W. North Ave.

Geo. Diamantopoulos, 3194 Elston.

GREEK



Loxias, Nov. 30, 1912.

Geo. Batsakes, 4000 Lincoln Ave.  
Const. Loumus, 3645 Elston Ave.  
Tom Valos, 753 N. Clark St.  
C. Kastanis, 676 N. Clark St.  
C. Yortsos, 809 N. Clark St.  
K. Kakaletris, 632 Milwaukee Ave.  
C. Giannias, 1541 W. Division St.  
P. Economou, 2758 W. North Ave.  
D. Mahairas, 2801 W. Division St.  
Bollas Bros., 3959 W. North Ave.  
Avgerinos Bros., 642 N. State St.  
Koclanis Bros., 1621 W. Division.  
Apostle Mazarazos, 1956 N. California  
St. Giannopoulos, 3149 N. Logan Sq.  
Harry Theodorou, 2820 W. North Ave.  
P. Maniatis, 1701 W. Chicago Ave.  
Govotsis Bros. 1728 W. Lake St.  
Alex Scoufakis, 3159 W. Lake St.

Geo. Giannopoulos, 40Th. & North Ave.  
John Gavaris, 32 N. State St.  
N. Gavaris, 32 N. State St.  
Katsivalis Bros., 5 W. Randolph St.  
L. Giannacopoulos, 3206 Lincoln Ave.  
Davlantis Bros., 6400 N. Clark St.  
John Papas, 5200 Evanston Ave.  
S. Kotsonis, 2400 N. Clark St.  
L. Choromokos, 1521 N. Clark  
Art Kostakos, 116 W. Milwaukee Ave.  
Attorney G. Astolopoulos,  
127 N. Dearborn  
Attorney N. Kyriakopoulos,  
209 N. La Salle  
Dr. Const. Theodorou, 138 N. State St  
Dr. S. Tremoulis, 177 N. State St.  
Dr. Const. Kalliontzis, 64 W.  
Randolph  
Dr. A. Sanichas, 64 W. Randolph St.

III H

Loxias, Nov. 16, 1912, p. 1

GREEK



NATIONAL LOAN. GREECE WANTS ONE MILLION DOLLARS FROM  
HER SONS IN AMERICA.

The Chicago lodges of Panhellenic Union of America received copies of the telegram sent by the Greek Minister of Finance, Alexander Diomedes, authorizing the president of this organization to float a one million dollar loan for the Greek government, among the Greeks in America. This national loan of Greece will be payable in ten years without interest.

It is the duty of every Greek in Chicago to subscribe to the national loan, thus assisting mother-Greece to fight for the liberation of our brother-Greeks in Thrace Macedonia, and the islands.

The Greek government bonds are redeemable in ten years. It is not a donation, buy more bonds than you can afford, make Chicago the leader of the cities in America in bond buying.



Loxias, Nov. 2, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

III H  
III B 2  
IV

**THE GRAND GATHERING.**

**PANHELLENIC MEETING FOR WAR NEEDS ALL GREEK SOCIETIES WILL PARTICIPATE.**

Upon the request of the greatest part of the Greek community in Chicago, that had not the opportunity to participate at last Sunday's celebration of Greek victories in the war, a Panhellenic assembly will be organized to be held on Nov. 4, 1912, at 7 P.M., in the North-Side Turner Hall. On this day the whole Greek community will offer prayers, decide on war needs, and all matters concerning the Balkan expedition.

The executive boards of the Panhellenic Union, the Greek Restaurant Keeper's Ass'n, the Confectioner's Association, the Florist's Society and the Ecclesiastical Society Annunciation, are the organizers of this forthcoming Panhellenic gathering.

Loxias, Nov. 2, 1912.

GREEK



Speakers of the day will be Mr. W. C. Burns, Dr. C. Theodorou, and D. S. Eutaxias, publisher of Loxias.

The executive committee of the affair is as follows:

Dr. John Volicos, Dr. L. Diamesis, Dr. S. Tremoulis, Dr. A. Sanitaas, P. Rousetos, Th. Tsamalis, H. Koumoundjes, Th. Kourlas, John Rifakis, John Venizelos, N. Kursumes, D. J. Manousos, G. Economopoulos, D. Perdikas, John Cocales, Tr. Kotsovelos, Const. Geortsos, John Askounis, S. Spyropoulus, J. Metsoulas, N. Stathopoulos, B. Constantakis, G. Kassimatis, B. Kotsonis, D. Kalogeropoulos, John Yangas, Ch. Kastanis, D. Lambrakis, K. Bolas, D. Machairas, G. Giannacopoulos, G. Diamantopoulos, P. Economou, G. Vulumanos, G. Batsakis, K. Kotsovitis, P. Latsis, J. Drepanas, B. Koutsogiannis, J. Lambropoulos, K. Augerinos, N. Koutroulis, N. Athanasakos, J. Raklios, H. Trochatos, and J. Maropoulos.

III H  
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Loxias, Oct. 26; 1912, p. 2

GREEK



VOLUNTEERS DEPART.

Among the five hundred Chicago volunteers and reserves, who left last Tuesday for the battle front, is Mr. P. Kolovos, intrepid aviator of Chicago, and Mr. Eleutherios Bilalakis, a native of Crete and chief officer of the irregulars at the Macedonian front.

Mr. Bilalakis headed a group of fifty-eight Cretans from Chicago.



Loxias, Oct, 19, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

III H  
II D 10

FOR THE BALKAN CONFLAGRATION.

Last Monday two hundred young Greeks from Milwaukee headed by their chief officer Demetrios Vaskas arrived in Chicago, united with the waiting reserved body of two hundred Chicago boys, and departed for the war front. The Chicago group was headed by Lieutenant Constantopoulos, reserve officer of the Greek army.

Today three hundred Milwaukee Greeks headed by Dr. Kountanis, reserve lieutenant, arrived in Chicago to report for duty.

George Matallas, salesman of Albert Pick & Co. and reserve artillery lieutenant bids farewell to his customers and many friends and departs with the Chicago contingent.

Loxias, Oct. 19, 1912.

GREEK



D. Manousopoulos, commander of the North-Side division of the Panhellenic Union reports that \$5,184. were raised yesterday, and were sent at once to New York to pay passage from America to Greece, for the volunteers, who swarmed their from every part of the United States.

Loxias'note to the Greek business men in Chicago.

Each and every business man in Chicago must outfit and provide passage for one reservist. Mother-Greece is calling us. Four thousand business men in Chicago, must outfit and provide for four thousand fighting Greeks, fighters that are ready to shed their blood for the Father-Land. Chicago leads in volunteers. The voice of Greece is calling you for help. Do you hear it? Do you hear the beautiful, sweet and motherly voice of Greece?



Loxias, Oct. 19, 1912, p. 2

GREEK

III H  
II D 10

U. S. GREEKS MUST GIVE. CHICAGO GREEKS MUST LEAD  
IN GIVING. - \$200,000. IS THE GOAL.

Though living far away from Mother-Greece, you can not help hearing her voice. She is calling you to duty, reminding you of your origin and your ancestors.

Friends of Greece, the world over, hear her voice and assist her in her struggle to liberate the rest of her sons who are yet under the Turkish yoke.

Young Greeks of America have heard the voice and swarmed to the eastern parts of America for passage to go and fight for Greece. Greeks of America must generously respond to our Mother Country's needs.

Loxias, Oct. 19, 1912.

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 00273

Tens of thousands of dollars are not enough, we must give hundreds of thousands, and the Greeks of Chicago must go over the \$200,000. mark. The money is here, the willingness is here, what will stop Chicago to subscribe \$200,000. or more? Let us begin to give thousands and not hundreds of dollars. It is our duty, let us do it. Let us be swift about it and exemplify ourselves. Come, march to duty.



GREEK

Loxias, Oct. 12, 1912, p. 2

III H  
II D 10

FUNDS FOR GREECE.

Last Thursday seventy-six Greeks of the city, met at 20 West Randolph st. to raise funds for the war of Greece.

\$7,849.50 was raised in the meeting. The Greeks of the South-Side have sent in to the central committee \$13,000. The collections continue.



III H

Loxias, Oct 5, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

TO THE WAR.

THOUSANDS READY TO GO-ALL TO THE HULL-HOUSE TONIGHT.

All the Greeks of Chicago are called to gather tonight Friday at Hull-House to hear about the preparation that American Greeks are making to go to war at the first call of Mother-Greece.

Long Live Epirus, Macedonia  
Thrace, Islands.

Long Live Mother Greece.



Loxias, Oct. 12, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

III H

GREEK CONSULATE APPEALS TO GREEKS OF CHICAGO.

PROCLAMATION.

Greece, our mother-country, is at this moment mobilizing her sons to fight the hated barbarian oppressor and all the reserves of the army are urged to hurry home and take up their arms for her defense.

Five thousand of our fellow-Greeks met Friday night and made arrangements to leave for Greece. Three hundred will depart to-morrow and thousands of others, sworn to the sacred flag that symbolizes the immortal Greek courage, will go as soon as the executive committee is able to arrange transportation.

They have sworn to go back, win more wreaths of laurel, as the heroes of old and once more write another golden page in the history of mother-Greece.

At this critical moment my trust is that every able-bodied man will make his earliest preparations and report for duty.

Nicholas Salopoulos  
Consul of Greece.

Loxias, Mar. 9, 1912, p. 1

GREEK

III H  
II A 2

GREEK RESTAURANT MEN OF CHICAGO.



Hermes, the Association of Greek Restaurant Keepers in Chicago, in a general meeting held last week unanimously resolved to support the present government of Greece headed by Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos.

It further resolved to appeal to all the Greeks in the United States to support the Venizelos government, and ask every Greek in America to write his friends and relatives in the Old Country to support the aforesaid government, which has liberated Greece from the Demagogues.

It further resolved, that authority is given to the Executive Board of the Association to have the present resolution published in the Greek Press of the United States and abroad.

J. Kokkalis, President  
B. Constantakis, Secretary,



Loxias, Dec. 30, 1911, p. 2

GREEK

III H

K.PAPAMICHALOPOULOS IN CHICAGO. HIS FIRST LECTURE  
IN AMERICA.

The Greek community in Chicago bears the honor of being the first one in the United States, to hear the speech of Mr. K. Papamichalopoulos, former Prime Minister of Greece.

Inspite of the sub-zero weather 4,000 Greeks jammed the West Side Auditorium to hear this eminent statesman who is here as a visitor to study the political systems of this great Republic.

Mr. Papamichalopoulos told his audience that Mother-Greece now begins to shine again under the leadership of Eleutherios Venizelos, who as a true patriot united all the factions into one group to forge a New Greece. He also brought out the necessity for the Greeks in America to be united in one group under the Panhellenic Union, thus as a strong body they will be useful to their Adopted Country as well as to Mother-Greece.



Loxias, Dec. 23, 1911, p. 1

GREEK

III H  
I J

GREEK STATESMAN IN CHICAGO.

DR. PAPAMICHALOPOULOS TELLS OF GRATITUDE HIS COUNTRY  
FEELS.

Dr. Constantine N. Papamichalopoulos, for twenty-two years a member of the Chamber of Deputies in Greece, is here in Chicago on a tour of the country to study the conditions of life among Greek immigrants.

The distinguished statesman and former Minister of Public Instruction in Greece with a serene simplicity said to a crowd who gathered to honor him.

From our childhood we are taught love and respect for this country, which, without assuming the role of Greece's protector, as some European Powers have done, has never missed an opportunity to honor and benefit Greece. America's sympathetic manifestations towards Greece began in 1827, and a year later the first mass meeting in support of the Greek cause was held in the city hall of New York City. During the war of Crete against Turkey 1866-68 thousands of dollar's of provisions, medicines and clothes were sent to the committee in Syra which had charge of the women and children that had

Loxias, Dec. 23, 1911.

GREEK



fled as refugees from Crete. Greece will always remember the friendliness of the United States.

Dr. Papamichalopoulos said that he is greatly impressed by the development in citizenship the Greeks of America have reached.

III H  
IV

Loxias, Dec. 23, 1911, p. 2

GREEK

CHICAGO COMMITTEE APPEALS TO GREEKS ALL OVER THE  
COUNTRY.



Here is another instance verifying our contention that the Greeks of Chicago always lead in affairs concerning our Mother-Greece.

A committee of prominent Chicago Greeks was formed to quicken the fund campaign for the girls' Orphanage in Tripolis, Greece. An Appeal is sent out to all Greek Communities in the United States, to send in their contributions to the following address which is the center of all activities for the fund campaign.

Mr. Demetra Papalexandris  
% Greek-American Bank  
Cor. Halsted & Blue Island Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.

The committee is composed of the following members: Hon. N. Salopoulos, Consul General of Greece, Rev. L. Pegeas, Rev. A. Mandilaris, Rev. H. Panagopoulos, and Messrs. A. Geokaris, John Refakis, Thomas Chamalis and Andrew J. Vlachos.

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Loxias, May 20, 1911, p. 2

GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10/70

LYSIMACHOS KAFTAZOGLOU.

The Greek community of Chicago offers its hospitality to the representative of His Majesty's Government, Lysimachos Kaftazoglou, who is in Chicago to observe and study commercial methods for Greek imports.

The distinguished visitor who was enthusiastically received by Mayor Harrison and the Civic Authorities, will remain here four or five days, at the Auditorium Annex, Suite 1748. Mr. Kaftazoglou will receive every Greek who wishes to see him from 10 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

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IV

GREEK



Loxias, Feb. 4, 1911.

SPYROS MATSOUKAS

Matsoukas appeared last Sunday at the Second Regiment Armory and captured the hearts of the Chicago Greeks. 2,500 people were present, many more were outside, unable to get in. Long before 2 o'clock the 1,800 available seats were taken and 700 more people were lined against the walls filling every possible space.

At 3 o'clock Matsoukas made his appearance. Words cannot describe him. One must hear and see him in order to appreciate his talent and genius. The audience would not let him stop. They kept clamoring for more and Matsoukas kept giving it to them.

Then came the time for the contributions - the contributions which Matsoukas never touches. Donations were as follows:



Loxias, Feb. 4, 1911.

- Young Men's Club - Donated \$315 and awarded Matsoukas a silver belt.
- Greek Restaurant Association - Donated \$300.
- Stereoladitan "Athanasios Diakos" Club - \$100.
- "Phoenix" Club - \$100.
- Paleohoritan "Omonia" Club - \$50.
- J. Venizelos (Mangel the Florest) - \$100.
- Greek-American Bank - (Giocaris and Stamatidas) - \$200.
- N. Koursoumis - \$100.



Loxias, Feb. 4, 1911.

The crowd became wild! One man, J. Lambropoulos, emptied his purse of \$30 in the collection plate. Matsoukas asked him not to put all of it in but he replied "Come to my store tomorrow and I'll give you more."

At 6 o'clock the collections had reached \$3,500. At 11 o'clock the total was \$4,000.88. This money was placed immediately in the vaults of the Masonic Temple. After the reception Mr. Geocaris, the banker, gave the honored guests a banquet at the Savoy.

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GREEK

Series, Dec. 14, 1910.

**[CHICAGOAN RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM VENIZELOS]**

The president of the Greek Restaurant Association received a telegram of thanks from E. Venizelos upon sending him a congratulatory telegram on his victory at the elections in Greece.

The telegram read as follows:

John Kokkalis

Pres. of the Greek Restaurant Ass'n.  
Chicago.

With deepest thanks.

E. Venizelos.

A similar telegram was sent to J. Floros, President of the Confectioners Association.

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GREEK



Loxias, Dec. 3, 1910.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS HOLD MASS MEETING

The Associations of the Restaurateurs and the Confectioners held a joint mass meeting at which representatives of 1,700 establishments were present. A telegram was sent to the Greek nation, sending congratulations upon hearing that Eleftherios Venizelos had won the elections.

D. Floros

Pres. of Confectioners.

J. Kokkalis

Pres. of Restaurateurs.

III H

GREEK



Loxias, June 4, 1910

OUR AMBASSADOR

n. 1.- Last Friday our Greek Ambassador to Washington, Lambros Koromilas, arrived in our city. He spoke to our countrymen last Saturday and Sunday at Randolph Hall, at the West Side Church, the South Side Church and Hull House.

This patriotic man came to tell us goodbye as he is leaving for Berlin to accept a higher position. He wanted to speak to the Greeks of Chicago for a last time before leaving, repeating to us the duty we owe our mother country. His speeches covered many subjects dear to the hearts of the Greeks, who have strayed from home. His words will be remembered by many for many years after his departure. We wish Mr. Koromilas the best of luck wherever he goes and can only say that we are sad to see him leave.

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GREEK



Loxias, April 16, 1910

### OUR SOCIETIES

p. 1.- We are always writing that the Greek societies in America should take more interest in national affairs. The Greeks of America haven't realized yet that their first duty is toward their mother country. It is a disgrace in the eyes of all other nationalities to act indifferently in this crisis.

We should take lessons from the Americans. They form a small club which expands and becomes stronger as time goes on. At the end of the first year there is considerable gain and much is accomplished.

With the Greeks, it is different. They start out magnificently--a large membership, large treasury, big **ideas**, much discussion. At the end of the year most of the members have dropped out; treasury is gone; nothing accomplished. How do we expect to get anywhere acting like this?



Loxias, April 16, 1910

Matsoukas has the right idea, but the 250 clubs in America refuse to listen to him. They would rather spend \$300 buying buttons and flags, than send \$100 to save Greece from the clutches of the Turks. Of the 250 clubs only seven did the right thing on Greek Independence Day.

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GREEK



Loxias, March 26, 1910

### GREEK SOCIETIES

p. 1.- We have written many articles about Greek societies and organizations in America, but they have all come back to us like an echo in an empty room. In the entire United States there are about 250 Greek clubs. Each of these clubs has over \$300 in its treasury.

We all know why Spiro Matsoukas has invited these clubs to attend the celebration of Greek Independence Day in Boston. With the delegates, each club is requested to send \$100. Mr. Matsoukas wishes to raise immediately a sum of \$30,000 by appealing to the patriotic spirit of the Greeks in America. He is trying to show that all these Hellenic organizations in America must work for the good the mother country instead of trying to outdo one another in selfish gains.



Loxias, March 28, 1910

We must not wait for the Turk to recapture Greece before we remember our duty to our country. It is not an impossible thing we are asking. There are 250 societies in America under one name and one flag. By cooperating with one another they can accomplish much for the good of their native land.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Feb. 25, 1910.

WHY WE SHOULD SUPPORT THE GREEK PERSONAL TAX LEVY

(Editorial)

Again we are writing about the vital question of the license fee or the personal tax levy on the Greek residents of America which is scheduled to be imposed very soon. We call the attention of our fellow countrymen to our clear arguments so that in the future they will not be misled by anti-nationalists, who for purely selfish purposes are putting obstacles in our way. At this time, we do not intend to discuss the motives of those who would frustrate all our efforts. We shall not take their judgments and opinions into consideration, because above all, there is a higher ideal; that is, the desire to serve our country. The Greek government has appealed to our people and has asked them to comply with the law requesting the regular financial support of those Greeks who are living in foreign countries.

What Greek, who is conscious of his place of birth and who truly loves his

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Feb. 25, 1910.

country, will refuse to contribute a per capita tax of two, five, or ten dollars per year?

What Greek, who is vitally concerned with the national interests, would be so callous as not to utter a cry of protest and contempt against those who would work against our plan?

Even if we give a casual glance at the voluntary contributions or to our many concerted drives during the last ten years we shall see that we have not been able to collect even the comparatively small sum of \$200,000. Besides, those who have contributed to the various funds from time to time have been the same men. It is easy to see that those who open new drives for any purpose always hope to get more money from a small group of generous and wealthy fellow countrymen.

It is thus shown that our haphazard drives for contributions have not been very effective. Then, too, they have been restricted to a certain number of

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The Greek Star, Feb. 25, 1910.

Greeks. Finally, a few self-seeking false patriots have infiltrated into the ranks of good, upstanding, and patriotic collectors of national funds for the evident purpose of taking advantage of the good will and confidence of our people.

The sacred name of our country has been used as a pretext to patriotism. We do not wish to enumerate the many abuses that have taken place. Many of them, however, have been discovered and even large scale drives have been organized for private purposes.

For these reasons, therefore, the Greek government has felt the need to organize systematic drives by asking every Greek to pay a tax which will be imposed by law. It is not hard to see what great benefits can be derived for our homeland and for the Greeks of America.

In the first place the amount is insignificant, for we know that all three classes of our people can contribute much more if they are approached in the right way. There is no doubt whatever that every one of us, with only a few

The Greek Star, Feb. 25, 1910.

exceptions, would be proud to have our names on the official record of the local consulates. This will prove that we respect the laws of our homeland and that we have never ceased thinking of it.

According to the most accurate estimates four hundred thousand Greeks in America could contribute one million dollars annually or ten million dollars (fifty million drachmas) over a period of ten years. Do not be surprised at these sums; they are not exaggerated figures nor are we day dreaming. They are the result of careful figuring; it is only up to us to work hard and help the consuls enforce the laws.

Now let us compare these amounts with the two hundred thousand dollars which we have gathered over a period of ten years. We shall readily see that the payment of a per capita tax is the only effective, the most dignified way of becoming financially independent. This measure will secure a definite income for our homeland and we shall dispense with small, ineffective, and local drives.

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The Greek Star, Feb. 25, 1910.

So, for these reasons and in the name of our country, we recommend that our countrymen pay the tax to our homeland and support our consulates so that this sacred cause may contribute to the welfare of all.

Of course, we do not intend to discourage those of our good people who wish to give small affairs for voluntary contributions. They can do both at the same time; that is pay the tax and try to raise additional funds by other methods. But, by all means, let us not let our country down. It needs our support for its reconstruction and for very urgent military preparations.

Note: In this article we do not wish to interfere with the national defense drive for funds which is conducted by our soldier patriot, Mr. Spiro Matsoukas. We wish to emphasize that our proposed tax plan will and must not interfere with the marvelous work of Mr. Matsoukas. He has come here to arouse the sentiments and inspire the Greeks with love for eternal Hellas. He is another Regas Fereos who goes around rallying the people to the cause of liberty and the vindication of our national rights.

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The Greek Star, Jan. 28, 1910.

LICENSE TO STAY IN FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES

(Editorial)

There is much talk in the American press concerning the Greek government's decision to collect license fees from Greeks living in foreign countries. According to the recent legislation passed by the Greek parliament, the Greek residents of the United States must pay license fees to the Greek government through the latter government's consular and diplomatic representatives. It is not known how the American press got this information which caused them to deal with the matter at some length. The entire press writes that such a matter is not only unjust but also illegal. The name of Mr. Labros Koromilas, the Greek Ambassador at Washington, as well as that of many Greek leaders in New York and Chicago is connected with this controversial subject. It is pointed out that the Ambassador himself first thought of this plan to tax the Greek immigrants. Furthermore, it

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is reported that he requested or suggested to the Greek government that it enact and enforce a law to that effect.

Such a levy will undoubtedly benefit the Greek government financially, for millions of dollars could be collected from the more than 400,000 Greeks of America.

As soon as this plan was made known, nearly the entire Greek population of America accepted it most favorably. Of course, there were many who opposed the idea and who were very skeptical about the possibility of enforcing such a law which, according to their contention, would interfere with the independent and private administration of the Greek-American colonies in America.

The entire Greek press of America accepted the enactment of such a law joyfully; it defended the proposed measure with enthusiasm and energy; and it recommended that the Greeks of America pay willingly the imposed tax for license to stay in this country. The only Greek newspaper that

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The Greek Star, Jan. 28, 1910.

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I C declared itself against the practicability of the law was the powerful Atlantis Daily, America's greatest and oldest Greek newspaper, on the ground that the imposition of such a tax is unjust and arbitrary. As usual, the Atlantis Daily expressed its honest and blunt opinion on this subject, saying that the Greek government has no right to interfere with the affairs of the Greeks of America.

A few days ago, however, because of pertinent articles which were published in the New York World and other American newspapers throughout the country, attacking the proposed action on the part of the Greek government, our Chicago colleague, Panhellenicas, directed a violent attack against the publisher of the Atlantis Daily, Mr. Solon Vlastos, accusing him of betraying the sacred plans and ideals of our homeland. The truth is, however, that no one knows who betrayed the plan and the idea to the American press. The publisher of Panhellenicas insists that the publisher of Atlantis committed this abominable and treacherous act. The latter, however, openly denies this accusation, saying that all that has been said

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and written against him are enemy plots to defame his character and discredit his newspaper.

The Greek Star and the Greeks of Chicago do not wish to take any side in this quarrel. We do not wish to criticize the act of one nor the conduct of the other. We leave it to the public to judge who is right. The Greek-American public is intelligent enough. It can examine the facts of the case in order to discover the truth. Only then will it be able to put everyone in his place.

Already, because of the antinationalistic attitude of Atlantis, as some prefer to call it, many demonstrations and mass protests have been made in which Atlantis's Solon Vlastos has been denounced as the one responsible for exposing what the Greek government intends to do with our fellow countrymen here. The Greeks of Chicago have joined the others in blaming Mr. Vlastos for the expose.

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If you have ever been paid to sit as a juror in court, you must have heard the judge say: "Do not condemn before you can prove that the accused is guilty." In this instance the Greek public should do the same. Unfortunately, however, the public is not sufficiently enlightened, because the majority of the press, which directs public opinion, writes and speaks in its own interests. That is why occasions arise, when on the one hand we see the Greek so enthused that he eulogizes a person to the skies, while at other times he hurls curses and anathema's at that same man. It really does not take much effort to discover how sensitive the Greek is when it comes to questions involving his patriotism. By merely saying that such and such a man is a traitor, all are ready to club and destroy the traitor and save the country. Sometimes, the trick succeeds and the accuser rubs his hands with joy, because under the pretext of false patriotism he has succeeded in destroying a despicable traitor.

In the same way, today, under the same pretext some "superpatriots" and

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newspaper writers shed crocodile tears and with pharisaical hypocrisy exploit the poor people in order to take revenge on their enemies and win the sympathy of the people. So, gradually, their infernal plans are put into effect.

It is known that Atlantis has become a most powerful organ. This fact has given a few, who can find no other way to live, cause to persecute that newspaper by whose destruction they hope to profit. But if Atlantis has gotten where it is now, there must have been some one to support it and that one has been the Greek people of America.

Another strong reason for Atlantis' progress is the collection of \$75,000 among the Greek people, fifteen thousand of which came from our people in Chicago. No other Greek newspaper has taken the initiative to solicit money for the urgent needs of our mother country. Now, we must contend with a renegade, a false prophet, and a false patriot who, unfortunately, was tolerated in Chicago for many years, and who is

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I C stirring up trouble among the Greeks of America again. Of all people, Mr. Argyros has the impudence and the audacity to accuse Mr. Vlastos of betraying the Greek ideals. This is the man that sold out his country to our enemies, the pro-Bulgarian propagandistic committees, for a mere song. He was kicked out of New York for using all kinds of tricks to publish a daily Greek newspaper.

May we advise the Greek people of Chicago not to get excited over some accusations by worthless characters.

If we had actual proof of Atlantis's guilt and of the World's real motives in condemning the plan of taxing the immigrant, we would be the first to attack those who would betray us and harm our interests.

The World's editorials and loud outcries cannot disrupt diplomatic relations between our two countries, nor can they prevent us from adopting any plan which would enhance the welfare of our Greek colonies in America.

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All of us are aware of the fact that voluntary contributions to any legitimate cause is not prohibited by law. The Irish people send thousands of dollars annually for the liberation of their country. The Catholic Church in America sends thousands of dollars to Rome. Similarly, every European immigrant group sends millions of dollars to their homelands. Never has the American government sought to prevent us from sending money to Europe, why, only last year some well-wishers accused Atlantis and caused it to suspend its publication until the local authorities and the government recognized the newspaper's right to solicit funds for patriotic causes. The difficulty arose when we launched a nationwide drive to build and send a battleship to Greece as a gift from her sons in America.

Let us not raise too much fuss over the issue of the proposed license. If there are any evils or misunderstandings, The Greek Star and our intelligent leaders will intervene to set things right. In any event, we shall not allow the traitors, false patriots, intriguers, and sycophants

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The Greek Star, Jan. 28, 1910.

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I C to confuse our people or poison their minds.

In conclusion, we would like to call the attention of Mr. Solon Vlastos to the incident of the stay-license.

Neither the Atlantis nor anyone else has a right to represent the 400,000 Greeks of America, unless they enjoy their confidence and unless their interests are upheld. No doubt the taxing of our people and the stay-license which are intended to benefit our homeland do interest all of us very deeply.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

HOW THE GREEK CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN BE  
RECRUITED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

(Editorial)

The Athenian press has been discussing the important problem of the military obligations of those Greek citizens who are living in foreign countries. The Greek state is justified in wanting to have some authority over the lives and welfare of all its citizens regardless of where they are. There has been repeated and lengthy discussions among our people in Chicago concerning the immigrant's liability to service in the Greek armed forces. Because most of us would like to be enlightened on this subject and because all the Greek immigrants in America are vitally interested in political, military, and economic developments in our homeland, it is most appropriate to express the views of experts on questions dealing with military service, immigration, minority rights, and jurisdiction of foreign governments over alien citizens.

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The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

According to reports from Athens the Greek Secretary of War, in an interview with reporters and in recent speeches in the Greek House of Representatives, stated that, in the future, all Greek citizens residing in foreign countries will be liable to military service. There can be no other opinion on this subject. If political conditions in Greece and in the Greek communities were better the recruiting and registration of Greek manhood in America would have been enforced a long time ago. This, after all, is what takes place in other countries. The advantages to be derived from such recruiting are so obvious that there is not much more to be said.

Suffice it to mention this: There are hundreds of thousands of Greeks who are living in foreign countries permanently. And, though they are called Greeks, know nothing or very little about their original country, Mother Hellas. When all these sons of Greece have completed their military service in the homeland it is not hard to see that they will return to the foreign countries whence they immigrated as better and more loyal Greeks in their hearts and souls. Undoubtedly, they will be more devoted to the ideals of

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The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

their real country.

Now, we do not know if the Greek War Department has thought of ways and means of putting the honorable secretary's ideas into effect. It is understood that first Greek citizens who are residents of foreign countries must be registered in the books of villages and counties in Greece where they were born. To the uninformed it may seem strange that these can be Greek citizens who are registered in the books of the counties or provinces where they were born. But it is true. This is evidence of the general confusion prevailing in our community. Greek citizenship in foreign countries is transmitted from father to son and from him to the grandchildren, and so on, though such Greek citizens may have never seen the particular part of Greece from which their national origin is traced. This is one of the reasons why the question of Greek minorities in Turkey has not been solved yet. So, quite often the Turkish authorities have taken advantage of the uncertain status of the Greek minorities, and have thus forced the male population to serve in the Turkish army or renounce certain rights and privileges.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

As we know, a few years ago it was decided to register the children of the Greeks in Bulgaria with the Greek Bureau of Registration. Accordingly, the Greek consulates of Bulgaria were ordered to register all Greeks who desired to do so.

However, because such registration was left to the discretion of the parents, the attempt failed. No matter how much loyalty and love one has for his country he would not decide to register himself or his children because he knows well that such action would force the registrant to serve in the armed forces of his native land, especially on a general mobilization order or a declaration of war. This would be very harmful to our people who reside in foreign lands because they would be forced to leave their work or business.

If the Greek government really should decide to pass a law calling all the Greek citizens residing in foreign countries to military service, according to the Greek Star's opinion, there is only one happy solution to this question:

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

The Greek consulates must be ordered to send to either the Department of War in Greece or to the local administrative authorities directly, lists of Greek citizens under their jurisdiction. The same consulates must have the names, addresses, and occupations of all Greeks in their districts so that they can supply the Greek government with all the necessary information concerning the number, the interests, and state of mind of the Greek nationals.

Severe legislative measures must be taken to insure that the children of Greek citizens that are born in foreign countries be registered immediately with the nearest Greek consulate, which in turn will send the registration lists to the Greek Bureau of Registration. Heavy fines must be imposed on those parents who neglect to comply with these rules and regulations. The children of such parents will not be recognized as Greek citizens on coming of age.

Let us not presume that by such strict penalties we will run the risk of losing our Greek citizens who are living in other countries. On the contrary, we will strengthen their loyalty to the homeland.

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The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

We, here in America, can become American citizens, but that does not mean that we are prevented from serving in the Greek army as volunteers. We are reasonably sure that our children that are born in this country will not be called by the Greek government to serve in the army when they come of age; first, because they are automatically American citizens, having been born in this country; second, because the Greek government does not need the active services of the Greek immigrant except his moral and economic support--especially, in national crises and emergencies. Greece ~~has~~ enough men at the present time. What she really needs is military materials and equipment. And we, the Greeks of Chicago, the Greeks of America, are in a position to do our duty to our homeland by supplying them.

As far as the Greeks in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Romania are concerned they will be forced to serve either in the countries of their residence or to return to Greece and serve there. And, by the eternal, if they do the former they will prove that they are not genuine Greeks.

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The Greek Star, Dec. 24, 1909.

Only the procedure which we and expert authorities suggested, that is, empowering the consulates to register all Greeks and their children, will the idea of the Greek Secretary of War be realized. Then those patriotic Greeks who are scattered all over the world will be called to serve their country and their flag.

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GREEK

Loxias, November 27, 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Ambassador from Greece, Mr. Koromilas, will visit our city during the second ten days of the coming month. He will speak before various clubs and our community as a whole.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, Oct. 22, 1909.

AMBASSADOR KOROMILAS ADMONISHES THE GREEKS

(Editorial)

The Greeks of Chicago cannot forget the personality of Mr. Koromilas, the Greek Ambassador, or his fiery patriotic appeal to our people on his visit to us last year. Since his arrival in the United States he has inspired the Greek **people** to carry on their settlement work in America with courage and faith. Many of us had expected to see a man of words instead of deeds--a man with a sentimental message from our homeland. Instead, he has surprised us by proving himself a worthy representative of Greece in America; a man of genuine patriotism; a man of action. He has shown that he hates demagogic methods, that he loves the truth though it may hurt many of us.

Some time ago, we remember, he had the courage to defy the leaders of our many divided and disunited organizations and appealed to the Greeks of Chicago, to the Greeks all over America, to organize and become unified by adopting his pro-posed plan of organization on a national scale. He took the initiative in sug-gesting a workable plan whereby our local church communities were asked to

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The Greek Star, Oct. 22, 1909.

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I G       surrender their rights of self-government and independent organization so that they could accept an extensive and nationwide plan of organization binding together all the Greek forces throughout America.

Some time ago, he surprised us by praising the practical spirit of the Bulgarians, the enemies of Greece, in order to make us, too, think of a practical scheme to organize our lives and institutions in America and thus be enabled to assist our native land in her efforts to rearm and effect internal reconstruction.

Now, according to the reports of an American daily in New York, in speaking before several units of Greek army volunteers, he mustered the courage to question the sincerity of purpose of many persons and organizations in this nationwide drive for volunteer recruits. He also disapproved of the methods used in organizing these volunteer brigades.

Very few thought that our distinguished ambassador could speak the naked truth to us without fear.

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In the first place, he said that we Greeks, even here in America, are unable to govern ourselves. This, he said, is easily proved by our divided and quarreling communities which are governed by two or more factions, each with its own community leaders and priests. Those who are disgusted with these violent passions and hatreds, which are caused by not more than ten or fifteen ambitious and unscrupulous agitators should adopt the organizational plan of Mr. Koromilas.

As far as the volunteer brigades are concerned, he said, their organization is very inadequate and seemingly they are the product of momentary enthusiasm. They were not organized with the real intention of helping our homeland. Such volunteer groups as have been formed in Chicago, for instance, have been occupied with electing officers, distributing high-sounding patriotic publications, and contending for other honors. However, the Ambassador did not say that these military units should be dissolved or that they cannot benefit our people, especially our youth and our homeland. What he did suggest is that the volunteer brigades rid themselves of all political quarrels, that they offer the responsibilities of

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The Greek Star, Oct. 22, 1909.

leadership to patriotic, able, and experienced men.

If war were declared suddenly and mobilization ordered, it is very doubtful if these brigades could be brought together and sent overseas ready for combat service or further military training, because they have not had the necessary military leadership and elementary training here; and chiefly, because, many of these brigades have been allowed to disintegrate and disperse. Naturally, many of our youth have had some sort of training in marching, drills, gymnastics, and elementary tactics. We were advised not to purchase any guns, uniforms, etc. because, according to international law, we would not be permitted to take them to Greece if we decided to serve in her armed forces.

The best way to serve our country would be to train here without any guns and uniforms. In the meantime, the money which we could save could be sent to the Greek government or contributed to any local patriotic fund for the military needs of Greece.

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The Greek Star, Oct. 22, 1909.

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The Ambassador said that the insignificant sum of \$150,000 which has been collected thus far from the Greeks throughout America must be augmented considerably if we are to make any impression in Greece. We were also told not to allow the many small organizations waste or mishandle the money which is destined to go to Greece. Many would really like to have the Ambassador apportion the collections which are to be taken up in the various cities or towns of the United States. In this way and by honest administration of the campaign, a large amount will be collected and no chance will be given for extravagance, waste, and graft.

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GREEK



Loxias, Aug. 28, 1909.

### PATRIOTIC MEETING

p. 2.- The affair given last Saturday by the Athletic Club was a great success. The Hull House was filled by 7 o'clock. Everybody was feeling happy and intensely patriotic. When George Bambakaris finished his speech the applause was overwhelming. He was followed by Rev. Mandilaris, Jane Addams, P. Petropoulos, Emma Newcomb, B. Benetsanakis and others. The evening was well spent.

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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 21, 1909.

NEWS

The Athletic club is giving an affair on Saturday night, August 21, at Hull House, in honor of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. An interesting program has been arranged. Admission is 50¢, 75¢ and \$1.50. Among those on the program will be A. Mandilaris, B. Benetsanakis, and P. Petropoulos. The Graeco-Turkish situation will also be discussed. Everyone is invited to attend.

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GREEK

Loxias, Aug. 21, 1909.

### THE ATHLETIC CLUB

p. 1. The most progressive club in Chicago is the Young Men's Athletic Club. It is a true patriotic body that wants to help our Motherland as much as possible. The members are not all rich and educated, but they are all true Greeks who want to do their duty. It is a shame there aren't more like these brave, patriotic, young men in Chicago.

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Loxias, Aug. 14, 1909.

### OUR NEGLIGENCE

p. 1.- Late last Wednesday we received a request to print this letter in our newspaper.

### National Organization

Dear Sir:

We have let the Eastern question slide by without doing a thing, but we can no longer neglect it. We must do the following things:

- (1) Let the world know the true situation by speeches and other publicity.
- (2) Prepare the Greeks of the United States for battle in case they are needed.
- (3) Raise funds.

Loxias, Aug. 14, 1909.



(4) Arouse public interest through the American newspapers.

We must have a meeting immediately to elect leaders for this movement. The meeting will take place at Haran Hall, Halsted and Harrison, on Friday, Aug. 12, 1909 at 8 o'clock.

Chicago, Aug. 10, 1909.

Loxias thinks this is a very good movement on the part of a few Greeks. We hope it will be successful. The meeting was held yesterday evening, but the results have not yet been learned. We only hope that all will work for the help of our country and not bicker and quarrel as we are wont to do, when "Greek meets Greek."

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GREEK

The Greek Star, July 16, 1909.

ON THE QUESTION OF OUR NATIONAL DRIVES  
TO HELP OUR HOMELAND

(Editorial)

We are indeed pleased to notice that the nation-wide Greek drives for funds to help the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate at Constantinople, the center of the Greek church, the Spiros Matsoukas fund for the purchase of artillery to be sent to Greece, the drive for the Greek warship which we intend to send to Greece as a gift, and the drive of the nation-wide Phoenix Society of the Cretans, are progressing steadily and in a most satisfactory manner.

Our esteemed colleague, Atlantis, the national Greek daily of New York City, reports that its staff, reporters, and thousands of subscribers throughout the country were instrumental in and took the initiative to collect more than forty thousand dollars for the aforementioned sacred and patriotic purposes. Hence, it is proved that the Greeks as a whole are generous and keenly aware

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The Greek Star, July 16, 1909.

of their patriotic duties as genuine sons and daughters of glorious and beloved Hellas. The Greek Star takes this opportunity to congratulate the Atlantis, distinguished and most powerful journalistic organ of the Greeks of America, for its initiative and high purposes in conducting a vast campaign for the needs of our homeland.

We, the Greeks of Chicago, cannot boast about such a remarkable accomplishment. To others belong the laurels and praises this time. We now ask--why has Chicago failed to measure up to expectations? To find the proper answer to this vital question we must deal with the conditions and the state of affairs within our community and among our leaders. We notice with deep regret that no evidence of sustained patriotism has been shown anywhere among the Greeks of Chicago.

The two most influential and most powerful organizations in Chicago, the Greek Community of Chicago and the Panhellenic League which claim to have great influence over the Greek people of Chicago have failed to respond to the urgent

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The Greek Star, July 16, 1909.

appeals of our homeland for its many needs. Was it not the duty of such organizations to start extensive drives for the collection of funds in the Middle Western States or at least in the state of Illinois? Evidently, the leaders and officials of these two organizations are in a "blessed state of hibernation". Because of their indifference and inertia our national interests, that is, the vital interests of our homeland, have been dangerously injured. At least, they have not contributed much to the cause of our homeland because they have made no serious effort to organize a drive and collect funds from our people who would only too willingly give to any praiseworthy cause.

It seems that our leaders have lost their courage and do not dare work for national and patriotic purposes. But since they are merely loafers and cowardly good-for-nothings why are they standing in the way, hindering all the others who are able and willing to work?

It is obviously because of such rotten elements within our Community that the

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The Greek Star, July 16, 1909.

once famed Greek Community of Chicago is paralyzed and is gradually falling apart. Some say that this Community is one of the poorest and worst administered Greek communities in America, considering its size and record.

This is the state of affairs in our own society at this moment; in the meantime the masses of our people are deeply disappointed in our leaders. Nothing else remains but to wait and see which of the two shall prevail; the concern for our national needs or the callous indifference and lethargy of our "official titleholders".

Let us hope and pray that in the name of our country we wake up and show that we are worthy of our destiny and our future as a free and great people.

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GREEK



Loxias, May 20, 1909.

### LOTTERY ADS IN PAPERS

p. 1.- The discovery that thousands of Greek and Italian newspapers sent to Chicago from Europe contain advertisements of lotteries spurred the federal authorities yesterday to begin a scorching investigation of reports that lottery tickets are sold here in large numbers. The Greek lotteries are maintained by the government and the advertisements bear the signature of the Chief Clerk of the Minister of Finance at Athens.

It was asserted yesterday by a man who has frequent business dealings with Greek shops on Halsted Street that \$200,000 has been taken from the United States by means of this Greek national lottery to build the Greek navy. The Greek immigrants who have recently come to America are said to be the principal patrons of the lotteries. Agents are said to visit fruit stores and shoe-shining shops to sell tickets.

The advertisement, which is carried in Greek newspapers sent from Athens to Chicago, freely translated, reads as follows:



Loxias, May 20, 1909.

"Lottery: For the benefit of the navy and the antiquarian societies for the year 1909. Tickets, 4 francs each. Every ticket is good for four drawings. Total prizes \$200,000. First drawing Feb. 26, 1909; Second, June 28; third, October 25; fourth, December 31. Tickets are sold in the government sub-treasuries, banks, railway stations and newspaper offices. For any information apply to the office of the Minister of Finance. Signed: G. N. Kophinas, Chief Clerk to the Minister of Finance."

Post-office Inspector James E. Steward declared that the post-office officials would investigate and take steps to prevent the circulation of Greek newspapers bearing lottery advertisements through the mails.

"I did not know any such papers were being circulated," he said. "It is clearly in violation of the law and we will stop it at once."

District Attorney Sims declared he would investigate the alleged sale of lottery tickets among immigrants who have recently come to Chicago.

GREEK



Loxias, May 20, 1909.

John Cocalis, manager of the Oriental Restaurant, said that the reports must be exaggerated.

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The Greek Star, July 3, 1908.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GREEK AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA, MR. LAMBROS KOROMILAS

(Editorial)

Excellency,

We, the Greeks of Chicago, welcome you to this great American city.

Only a few months ago when we were informed of your appointment as the new Greek Ambassador to the United States of America, all of us here collectively and individually rejoiced.

We flattered ourselves, feeling that, by your appointment, the Greek people of America were officially recognized as a significant part of the Greek nation. We have never ceased being deeply conscious of our importance. It

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The Greek Star, July 3, 1908.

was proven by the letters, communications, encyclicals, and appeals which we have received from bishops, patriarchs, princes, and important government officials.

Many of us, not only in Chicago but in the United States generally, have been consoling ourselves with the thought that your arrival in this country would bring special privileges and certain profits to a specific group of people. A number of people amongst us hoped to exploit the occasion of your reception to satisfy the vanity and ambition of a few. You have visited us; you now know us; you are now familiar with our fantastic plans and schemes. Our dreams, our hopes, and aspirations, however, have vanished, because they could not be realized and because we did not have the strength to put them into practice.

So, Excellency, you can imagine our dissillusionment; it is deep and inexpressible. It will continue to be so, thanks to the efforts and the

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The Greek Star, July 3, 1908.

policies of the so-called Greek press of this and other major American cities. Because the Greek press is afraid for its popularity, because it is very careful lest it lose any of its readers, it will continue to flatter you and give you every possible support. However, your Excellency, if you ever begin to accuse the Greek press of America of being unworthy of the name, it will attack you like a venomous snake.

It is true that your fame and reputation arrived in America before you did. For a short time, we thought that those were exaggerated publicity stories; for a moment we had doubts about your accomplishments and brilliant record in Macedonia when you served as Greek consul-general in Saloniki. We had thought that deeds and actual accomplishments had no meaning for us anymore. We had forgotten how to do things, instead, we only talked and philosophized. You have come that we may return to the road of reality. But, this is not the only lesson which we must be taught.

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The Greek Star, July 3, 1908.

It is most encouraging that men like you have denounced those renegades and deserters from Greece, especially from the Greek army, who have the audacity to pose as patriotic leaders of our communities. In addition, considerable work has been done in hunting down those pseudo-intellectuals and false teachers who speak eloquently and continually about our ancestral glories. Many of us who have had a little schooling take it upon ourselves to instruct and inspire us with high-sounding phrases.

In the past we have heard of a few ex-convicts who boast that they are reputable citizens when they send a few dollars to some politician, bishop, or church leader who in turn sends them a letter of thanks and appreciation. Lately, throughout America, but particularly in Chicago, any blustering idiot, any ambitious but ignorant and incompetent member of our communities has succeeded in being elected to some church or community office without being able to come up to expectations in the performance of his duties as a leader. Mr. Koromilas, we warn you that the Greek communities are

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GREEK

The Greek Star, July 3, 1908.

full of ignorant, stubborn, ambitious, and evil characters. Our churches, our schools, our organizations, our communities in general need good leadership and a thorough reorganization. Let us hope that you will act immediately to correct all existing evils among our present leaders and institutions.

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Loxias, July 15, 1908

### MOROMILAS AND THE PRESS

p. 1.- Minister of Greece, Lambros Moromilas, has shown by his visit that he is intensely interested in the Greeks in America. He is interested in the people, the communities, the churches and the schools, and is going to work hard to help them.

He has left a good impression on the Greeks in America. He is not promising,--and always forgetting. He never says anything he doesn't mean and he never promises anything he can't do.

He was over-enthusiastic at the number of Greek newspapers and periodicals in Chicago. He considers the press the easiest means of reaching the many Greeks in Chicago and bringing them together. He asks all journalists to include more material from Greece, so we will not become estranged from our mother country. This is very good advice and should be followed.

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Loxias, June 24, 1908.

GREEK



FUNDS SENT TO GREECE

We have just learned that the Chicago Society of Hantireas has sent \$700 to Blahokerasia, Greece to help build the church of Holy Trinity. This Society, whose president is H. Antonopoulos, has done much good for its home-town in Greece.

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GREEK



Loxias, June 17, 1908

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GREEK MINISTER IN CHICAGO

p. 2.- The highest Greek representatives of Hellenism in America, Lambros Koromilas, Minister of Greece to Washington, has finally arrived in our fair city. We are proud and happy to have such a distinguished man in our midst.

Mr. Koromilas is held in high esteem by all the Greeks in the world for the part he played in the Macedonian problem. His visit to America holds a great significance for us. It shows that Hellenism has progressed to such an extent that it is considered necessary to send a minister as representative of our country in Washington. Mr. Koromilas' visit will bring together the Greeks of Chicago into such a strong bond as will not be easily broken by outside influences.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, June 5, 1908.

OUR FATHERLAND'S BLESSING

(Editorial)

Just as the child recognizes the mother who has weaned it and thus is thereafter obligated to the parent, so does every civilized people and even a few semibarbarous peoples recognize their common mother, the land of their birth. There is no doubt that the children have diverse important obligations to their mother who has suffered and toiled for them. To a greater degree, however, higher and nobler obligations must be accepted for the land of ones birth, for there is no greater ideal than genuine filial devotion to one's country. Even as a mother, it rears and cares for its children, always according to its means and abilities. The state and the national government assume the responsibility for educating the young in public educational institutions and upon completion of their formal education trains them in civic and military matters, that they may become useful and productive citizens.

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I C We want to say, here, that family organization and management is on a small scale and roughly comparable to the methods and pattern of the national government or state. Education within the family, for example, parallels and to some extent precedes the education which is offered in public educational institutions. So, we notice that the family supplements the work of the state in many important ways. There never has been a sound national structure where the national character has not been firmly molded by the family as the first firm foundation.

But, specifically, where should the young be trained physically and mentally and exactly where is their character to be formed? It is a repetition, we know, but we emphasize that the country's sacred temples, the churches, and above all the traditional, patriarchal family organization are its small and large educational institutions. So, in state, church, and the family institution, we find the foundries where the state's citizens are educated and trained; where national character is molded; and where individuals willing to sacrifice their wealth, their lives, and their souls for the sacred ideals and cherished

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The Greek Star, June 5, 1908.

I C        dreams of the fatherland are created.

In these sacred national tabernacles and in the various educational institutions, resides the great national Greek spirit which is a most precious treasure for those men who derive strength, pride, and inspiration whenever they are called upon to fulfill the national historic destiny of a reborn Greece.

Greek citizens and patriots who have been reared with the blessings of their fatherland and who have been inspired by its spirit, possess the means to contribute to the glory and greatness of their country. Today, we, the Greek-American immigrants who are so far away from home have a common mother, that is our glorious and beloved Hellas. As far as we know, there is no Greek in Chicago who is not devoted to Mother Hellas, body and soul. We are demonstrating here the ways and means whereby the future of our country may be enhanced and insured. On every given occasion we always contribute in proportion to our material means towards the needs of the homeland. While it is true that we have never denied our help and support to our country, it is equally

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The Greek Star, June 5, 1908.

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I C true that we have never acted in a spirit of concord and harmony to demonstrate our loyalty and devotion to it. Especially here in Chicago has there been no important concerted action, no wholehearted co-operation amongst us when we were called upon to support some great national cause. We can show only individual accomplishments. We can claim rightfully that we have submitted to numerous sacrifices in money, sweat, and blood which are indeed proof of "patriotic spirit and a high sense of personal honor," but we have never agreed to unite, to act together, to work harmoniously for the promotion of our common cause. This never happens because our vanities, hatreds, personal rancors, blind ambitions, and passions for position and power are chronic diseases with our people which have seriously and tragically interfered with the progress and welfare of our nation as well as of our Chicago community.

It seems that these diseases must be eradicated by death.

To the Greek people of America, there now has been tossed the idea of ordering, financing, and building a Greek battleship in the United States, as a gift to

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Mother Hellas. This is indeed a most praiseworthy and daring act of patriotism and genuine devotion. Those who conceived the idea and who are working for its fulfillment must be highly commended for their noble sentiments. However, the question arises: Will the great and sacred objective materialize?

The Greeks of Chicago know the state of our affairs. Because of conditions in the Greek communities particularly, and the economic crisis with attendant unemployment generally prevailing in America at this time, it seems that the project has been hastily and prematurely conceived. However, I think that under certain conditions it is not difficult to accomplish the task of building a Greek man-of-war. And this is the way in which it can be done: First, get rid of envy and hatred. Let there be peace. Get rid of our violent Greek stubbornness and poisonous enmity. A general spirit of love must prevail. Lovers of true patriotism must unite. Perfect harmony must prevail and must be established among all classes of our nationals in America.

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The Greek Star, June 5, 1908.

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I C        How can this be accomplished? Is it impossible? In the final analysis we think that it is not as hard a job as many of us are inclined to think it is. Those of us who are leading the campaign for the great cause must seek the sympathy and support of those who have, until now, been opposed to many causes which are beneficial to Hellas, because they did not think of the ideas first and because they were not offered a position of leadership and responsibility.

The prominent Greek leaders of New York City especially, and the old vanguard of the Panhellenic League particularly, must be appeased and won over. Let them join with each other, not as friends, but at least as patriots, thus contributing to the full realization of our sacred cause. From New York City itself, next to Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, must come the warmth of concord if our cause is to succeed. As our elders and first immigrants let them set the example. The work which they will do toward unifying and reconciling the Greeks of New York City will do much to influence the internal affairs and the welfare of all the Greek communities throughout the United States. For

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I C           this effort the invaluable support of New York's metropolitan Greek press is urgently needed. These two important factors--the Greek element of New York and its powerful press--will be the two great pillars of Hellenic strength in this country.

Now, then, with the individual co-operation of our people and in a spirit of self-sacrifice for our homeland, the Greeks of New York will have a direct effect on our own great community here in Chicago. There is no doubt that all other Greek communities will follow in their footsteps and emulate their good example. All of us would like to see Mr. Vlastos [Translator's Note: Great pioneer Greek newspaper publisher in New York] and Mr. Botasis [Translator's Note: Distinguished Greek diplomat and acting Greek consul-general in New York] work in harmony and for common purposes. The great Rallis family [Translator's Note: A prominent family of politicians and businessmen] as well as the many other outstanding leaders of New York will set the pace for the Greek press, the clergy, the consular staffs, teachers, professionals, businessmen, and laborers. Then, united under their inspired leadership, we will work

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constructively for the high purposes which we shall set before us.

The newly appointed Greek Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency, Mr. Lambros Kobomizas, will receive with great joy the news that the Greeks in America are working harmoniously and enthusiastically together. His word and his benevolent influence will do much to spur our people to work together. So, old enemies will meet in New York City; Themistocles will meet Aristides [Translator's Note: Two great Athenians who forgot their personal hatreds and animosities in a critical moment before the Battle of Salamis which was waged against the Persians and which saved Athens and Greece from slavery and subjugation], and after a short while with the help of God we expect to send a battleship as a gift to the waters of famed Salamis under the shadow of the ancient temples of Athens. The ship will greet the spirits of the great heroes of Greece; it will cause us to recall the heroic naval exploits of Kanaris, Miaoulis, Bouboulina, etc. [Translator's Note: These were great admirals during the Greek War of Liberation, 1821-1829.]

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The Greek Star, June 5, 1908.

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It was these heroes of modern Greece who made the Greek world shine with their great acts of heroism, reckless bravery, and self-sacrifice.

The ship which we, the long-absent children of Greece, will send to those distant shores will greet the great historic monuments which have been put up in commemoration of those who gave their lives that Greece might remain free. It will greet both our liberated and unredeemed brothers in the Fatherland. It will give the latter courage and strength to overthrow the tyrant and effect the future resurrection of our country.

If we so succeed in co-operating with each other, great sums of money will be collected. Let every patriot imagine the thrills of joy that will course through his body. Let every genuine Greek in America imagine the great honor that will be attached to our name by offering this important naval unit to our country.

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The Greek Star, June 5, 1908.

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I C        We, who live among many foreign communities in Chicago and in America generally, separated by thousands of miles from our land of birth, are not forgetting the most urgent needs of our Fatherland in spite of the fact that most of us have been thrown into the hard struggle for existence in a new type of world. Today, more than ever before, we are remembering our country with the deepest sense of obligation to it; especially, because Greece's naval power and superiority will decide its destiny and national aspirations.

So, may Almighty God keep our leaders here in America united so that the noble work which we have undertaken may be completed. May the wishes of our fellow-countrymen be fulfilled; and may the Holy Church of Christ grant us her divine grace during the progress of our work. May the hopes and aspirations of those of our brothers who are under foreign domination help us destroy the tyranny, barbarism, and oppression. We will thus be worthy of the confidence which our brothers and our beloved Fatherland have in us.

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GREEK

The Greek Star, March 27, 1908.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW GREEK AMBASSADOR  
TO THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

As soon as His Excellency, the new Greek ambassador to the United States, Mr. Lambros Koromilas, set foot on this great, friendly, and hospitable land, the excellent personal and diplomatic qualities of the distinguished emissary of our beloved country were quickly detected. His abounding and inexhaustible energy and his personality made a most favorable impression on the American Foreign Office as well as on the Greek people of the United States.

On his recent visit to Chicago, the Greeks of this populous and thriving **Midwestern** metropolis were greatly encouraged and given new strength which of late has been waning dangerously threatening to deaden our national

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The Greek Star, March 27, 1908.

consciousness and keen sense of patriotism.

Not only the Greeks of Chicago, but also our immigrants throughout America find a great and able defender and protector of their rights and interests in this country in the person of Mr. Koromilas.

This outstanding Greek intellectual, accomplished linguist, and shrewd diplomat has the rare ability to make many friends among the official diplomatic corps. He is thus in a position to promote the interests of Greece and support the Greeks who are making marvelous progress outside their homeland.

His outstanding record as Greek consul-general in Saloniki, especially, during the recent serious terroristic Bulgarian uprising and revolts in

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Macedonia made for him an international reputation as a brilliant administrator who protected the rights of the persecuted Greek minorities in war-torn and ravaged Macedonia, which is claimed as a national territory by the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria, and Greece.

For Mr. Koromilas' able handling of the minority problem in Macedonia, the Greek Government promoted him to the high post of ambassador to the United States.

Only a few days ago, a Greek by the name of Kalambokas was murdered in Ely, Nevada by an American for no reason at all. After a few minutes questioning at the police station the killer was freed. This man was going about the streets of Ely unmolested and freely afterwards, while the Greeks of that city were deeply grieved and profoundly resentful of the fact that such a criminal was at large.

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This incident, however, reached the ears of our new ambassador at Washington and immediately he made a thorough investigation of the case and was convinced that the accused murderer was guilty. After vigorous protests and insistent demands to the United States Government, he succeeded in having this murderer arrested, tried, convicted, and imprisoned for the unjust and wanton killing of a fellow countryman.

Ever since his appointment as ambassador, Mr. Koromilas has intervened repeatedly in behalf of the Greek people of Chicago and has requested the American government to give impartial treatment to the poor and exploited Greek immigrant. The prompt action of the ambassador in the above incident proves that one of the greatest and most pressing needs of our people is being satisfied, namely, the protection and safeguarding of the life, property, honor and happiness of the Greek laborer and small businessman in America.

God and the ill-treated Greek immigrant only know how much prejudice and

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intolerance exist in this country against the Greek nationality. We have all suffered much and have been stigmatized for many reasons in nearly every state of the union. It cannot be denied that on several occasions quite a few Greeks, as individuals, behaved very badly and disgracefully toward the Americans. However, we say that these were exceptions to the general rule. As a general rule and as a whole, the Greek immigrants in the United States have given a good account of themselves. They have proved that they are deeply grateful for the privilege of living in this great rich land. The opportunities and recognition which are offered our people by many Americans in business, industry, and government are deeply appreciated by all of us. On the other hand, the industry, thrift, honesty, patience, and perseverance of the Greek laborer whether he be working on a railroad gang, in mine, factory, or in the peddling trade has made an excellent impression on the native-born American.

The Greek Star and the Greek colony of Chicago, which it represents and

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The Greek Star, March 27, 1908.

whose sentiments and desires it voices, are happy in the thought that the American press and the Government of the United States have praised our new ambassador highly for his courage and forthrightness in standing up for the rights and interests of the Greek immigrants of America.

We are fortunate and proud to have a great Greek patriot like His Excellency, Mr. Lambros Koromilas amongst us. The fate, the happiness, and progress of the Greek immigrant in America depends to a large extent upon the guardianship and vigilance of such true leaders.

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GREEK

The Star, Nov. 15, 1907.

THE GREEK MACEDONIAN SOCIETY  
Funds to Greece

Last Tuesday forty-two British pounds, the equivalent of two hundred and ten dollars, were sent to the Greek Government through the Greek Minister of Finance. This sum is to be deposited with the National Naval fund. The check was drawn at the Geocaris and Stamatides Bank by a special committee appointed by the Greek Macedonian Society which is doing its best to support every worthy cause.

Although we cannot express any great pride in the smallness of the contribution and in the disinterested attitude of our community toward the drive, we consider this small sum the beginning of more substantial and generous contributions on the part of our magnanimous and patriotic fellow citizens.

It is really encouraging to see that this society is giving evidence of the advantages that are to be gained when members of a nationalistic society are united and co-operating for the common interests of the Greek Community of

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The Star, Nov. 15, 1907.

Chicago as a whole.

What a great sum of money could be collected and used for the welfare of our fatherland as well as for our own local institutions and well-being if all the classes of our community: clergy, professional men, businessmen, and laborers undertook to contribute to a common fund, such as has been started by the small but active Macedonian Society.

Let us again warn our community against the clamor of a group of so-called Greeks who are nothing more than pseudo-patriots and hypocrites who on the one hand encourage help to Greece while on the other hand no effort is made to work and organize for the success of the current drive.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, Oct. 25, 1907.

THE GREEK CONSULATE GENERAL AND THE CENSUS

In accordance with the official proclamation and decree of the Royal Greek Government made public on March 22, 1907, an order was issued to register all the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Greece and all Greek citizens in foreign countries for the purpose of taking this year's census. November 9, 1907 has been set as the date of the census.

Having received an adequate number of registration cards for the Greek population of Chicago, that is, both for those who reside in Chicago permanently, and for those who are in Chicago temporarily, the consulate will select a suitable number of census takers, each of whom will obtain one hundred cards.....

All those who would like to be census takers and thus assist the Greek Government in getting an accurate idea of the Greek population of Chicago, are requested to meet in the hall of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Assumption this coming Sunday, immediately after the church service.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, Oct. 25, 1907

Because this is a task of national significance all the Greeks of this city are requested to co-operate and contribute to the success of the census.

Chicago, October 23, 1907.

Nicholas Salopoulos,  
Consul General of Greece.

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GREEK

The Star, Nov. 8, 1907.

THE FATHERLAND ACKNOWLEDGES OUR GIFTS

The board of directors of the Greek Parents Association received an official letter from the Greek Minister of Finance, who acknowledges the receipt of the one hundred dollars, or five hundred francs, which were sent to the Greek Government as a contribution to the Greek Naval Fund. The Greek Minister of Finance thanked the Greek parents of Chicago from their generosity and patriotic sentiments.

Incidentally, the Greek Parents Association of Chicago recently held its annual election of officers; N. Tsamalis was elected president, and Constantine Komianos was named secretary. It was announced that, in the near future, the parents will meet to discuss some important matters concerning the welfare and condition of the splendid Greek Parents Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, Sept. 6, 1907.

THE DRIVE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

On August 15, the day that the annual celebration of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin was held, a small sum was contributed toward the building of a National Greek fleet. This sum was collected at the picnic which was held on the same day in Jackson Park, at 67th Street and Stony Island Avenue. A huge number of Greeks attended this picnic after attending elaborate and magnificent religious ceremonies at our Greek cathedral church.

In comparison to the greatness of the Greek Community of Chicago, the sum of only one hundred dollars, which was realized for such a great cause, was insignificant.

The reason why we mention this is to remind ourselves that three years ago we succeeded in gathering the considerable amount of \$3,000 which was

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

The Star, Sept. 6, 1907.

sent to Greece in behalf of the Greek Navy. Let us compare our interest and efforts then with those of today. We can name many other much smaller Greek communities in Illinois and in the United States which have contributed much more than we have.

It is not hard to understand why our national sentiment has become dull. Are not disunion and strife within our community and in our church affairs responsible for this lag and cooling down of our enthusiasm and zeal to do our very best to support great national causes?

Let us take the Greeks of Pensacola, Florida for comparison. In a very short time, after a lecture and social affair, these people contributed the sum of \$400 in the drive to build new warships for the Greek fleet. We admire and praise the spontaneous, patriotic, and generous response of the Greeks of Pensocola. Mr. Spiro A. Kotakis, who is the well known

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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GREEK

The Star, Sept. 6, 1907.

traveling agent and correspondent of The Star throughout the United States, addressed the Greeks of Pensacola in the social gathering which was held, inspiring them with his eloquent and patriotic appeal to give as much as possible for the glory of Greece. Now, why is it that the Greeks of a small community have more strongly developed patriotic sentiments and ideals? Cannot the huge numbers of our Chicago Greeks do as well? We are sure they can.

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Star, Nov. 30, 1906.

GREEK  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREEK CHURCHES COLLECT MONEY FOR GREECE'S NATIONAL NAVY.

p. 5.--In response to the appeal of Mother Greece to the Greeks of America for contributions for national defense, the ecclesiastical council of the Chicago Greek community held an executive meeting last week and resolved that the Greek Orthodox Church in America must lead the way in collecting funds for Greece.

They further resolved that on every Sunday before the collection plate goes around, every minister of a Greek Orthodox church shall make a brief announcement reminding the people of their duty to Greece in her necessity. And whatever is placed in the collection plates when they are passed around the first time shall be devoted to the purpose of national defense.

The Star congratulates the ecclesiastical body on its initiative, which will undoubtedly be imitated by other communities in the country.

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GREEK

Star, Oct. 19, 1906.

### CHICAGO VERZOVITES AGAIN TO THE FORE

P. 1- A hundred and twenty-five natives of Verzova, Mantinea, Greece, who have settled in Chicago and have founded a fraternity of their own, are in the spotlight so often, because of their fraternal and patriotic activities that their name has become known all over Chicago's Greek community and spells Progress with big letters. In recent weeks they have raised among themselves a separate contribution of more than \$700 besides their general contributions in the Panhellenic gathering for that purpose and have sent it to the Metropolitan of Athens for the victims of Bulgarian atrocities.

Now they come the fore again with another contribution of \$2100 to be sent to their native Verzova to swell the fund which is being raised to build the new St. Gerge's Church there.

The Star feels that it is its duty publicly to commend this progressive patriotic group, and it sincerely congratulates them. They are known as industrious, productive, law-abiding citizens, patriotic and generous.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

## GREEKS AND BULGARIANS

Chicago Greek Community in Turmoil Over an Article Published in the Daily News

Eminent Americans of Chicago Assist the Greeks in Journalistic Reputation of the  
Bulgarian Article

p. 1- Seventy-five prominent Greeks, representing every element of the Greek community of Chicago, met last week and discussed measures to be adopted to contradict fabrications from Sofia, Bulgaria, published in the Daily News under the heading "Greeks and Bulgarians."

That the Greek community is in turmoil over the publication of this article and the recent brutalities and outrages committed by the Bulgarians against the Greek populations in Bulgaria was clearly revealed in the faces and the speeches of these seventy-five fathers of the community. Wrath, fury and fiery eagerness to fight the Bulgars were plainly depicted in every feature and in every word spoken by the seventy-five patriots.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A resolution was adopted authorizing Mr. Constantine N. Karalopoulos, a distinguished patriot and linguist in the Greek community, to contradict through the medium of the press the statements fabricated in Sofia.

Mr. Karalopoulos's articles, which were published in the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Record-Herald through the kindly offices of Mr. Roy West, Mr. W. S. Cowen, Congressman Francis W. Parker, Congressman J. D. Putman, Mr. W. J. Pringle and Dr. C. C. Young, were carefully scrutinized and unanimously approved of by the seventy-five representative Greeks before their publication.

That the Bulgarians owe whatever is good in them to the Greeks is emphasized in Mr. Karalopoulos's article, which item by item disproves the **allegations** of the Sofia article published in the Daily News.

The Greeks as the torch-bearers of Christianity and civilization introduced the Bulgarians to enlightenment and to Christianity. The Bulgarians owe to the Greeks not only their religion and the preservation of their language but also their admission into the family of civilized nations.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Kyriilos and Methodios of the Orthodox Greek Church led the Bulgarians into the ranks of Christianity and translated the Gospel in the Bulgarian language.

The Greeks are far from being tools of the Turkish Government as was stated in the Sofia article. They have one object in view and they will keep it in view until it is attained; that is to redeem Greek populations and Greek territories from Turkish subjugations.

However it is true, as Konstantinos S. Stefanove says, that Greeks in Turkey occupy high positions in the Turkish Government. The fact that Greeks have risen so high and have been assigned to responsible positions among the Turks reveals very clearly the truthfulness and the greatness of the Greek soul. True and faithful and fearless in performing his duty, is the Greek. The word duty is sacred to the Greek the world over. Devotion to duty distinguished Alexandros Maurokordafos the elder in negotiating a treaty with Germany as plenipotentiary extraordinary of the Ottoman Empire in 1698.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 22-3

Devotion to duty and idealism elevated the Greeks in Turkey to the honor of being appointed governors of what is now Roumelia. They as princes of that territory civilized the natives, developed the natural wealth, and promoted science, industry and commerce.

As to the allegation that the Greeks, as tools of the Sultan, provoked the massacre of Armenians in Constantinople, it is absolutely unfounded. Official records of the foreign power in Constantinople will tell the world that the Greeks saved a great number of those nations at the risk of their positions and even their lives.

The Greeks and the Ecumencial Patriarchate, that solid rock of Christianity on all occasions have used their influence and have done their utmost to safeguard the welfare of all Christians including themselves. The hundred and eighty million Christians of the Greek Orthodox Church are religious subjects of the Patriarchate. Whether Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, Arabians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Russians, Ethiopians, Serbians, or what not, they are Christians under one Father, the Ecumencial Patriarch of Constantinople.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

The writer Stefanove says that the agitation of the Bulgarian people against the Greek populations in Bulgaria is the natural result of Greece's attempts to seize Macedonia, which by right is Bulgarian land, and in which the Bulgarian element predominates.

Nothing is more mendacious than such statements. Why, all those versed in history know that from time immemorial, before Bulgarians began to live under the sun, Macedonia was Greek territory and that it fell into the hands of the Turks at the fall of Constantinople along with the other lands which constituted the Byzantine Empire. According to the last official statistics the population of Macedonia is 1,700,000, out of which 849,000 are Greeks, 460,000 are Mohammedans and 391,000 are Bulgarians, others Slaves, Jews, or Albanians. Macedonia has 1250 Greek schools with 69,045 pupils and Bulgarian schools number 545 with 26,050 pupils. Not only does the Greek population predominate in Macedonia; science, the professions, and commerce are in the hands of Greeks and the principal language of the land is Greek.

The so-called Bulgarian patriots, who are patriots by trade and not in principle and the Bulgarian Government behind them never have cared and never will care for the welfare and the prosperity of Macedonia, for they do not represent the majority of the people, and their object is simple to accomplish their selfish purpose, that is, territorial expansion.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA FILE # 35275

For years armed bodies of common brigands and murderers organized by the Bulgarian Comintern of Sofia, have resorted to every kind of violence and outrage to compel prominent Greeks to renounce their nationality and become Bulgarian. Well-to-do Greeks and Greek priests who have protested against the terrorist methods and outrages of these common murderers have been assassinated, and their property has been seized.

Undoubtedly the American people remember the kidnaping of Miss Helen Stone, a missionary in Macedonia for whose liberation \$140,000 was paid to these brigands, who sent it to the treasury of the Comintern to perpetuate their sanguinary program.

Macedonian Greeks in order to protect their compatriots from Bulgarian bandits have formed a body of vigilantes. These vigilantes, whenever they get a glimpse of the brigands, who cowards as they are, avoid open battle, simply reduce the numbers of the Bulgarians, and the cowards who are captured betray the designs of their lawless organization. Indeed the Greeks have acted in self-defense in organizing as vigilantes. And the Greek population says, "The Turk kills the body but the Slaves will kill our racial soul if we do not prevent it."

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (LL) PROJ 50270

Roumania's policy in Macedonia has been of the same nature as the policy of Bulgaria. Roumania has deemed it advisable to create a national Roumanian question in Macedonia in defiance of historical facts. But both Roumania and Bulgaria, when they saw their schemes defeated by the effective measures of the Macedonian Greeks, ran amuck against the innocent Greek populations established in their respective territories, and the world was appalled by a sanguinary spectacle unequalled in the chronicles of civilized nations.

Roumania violating the fundamental principles of international law, has banished Greek commercial interests. Prominent and respected Greeks have been deported on various protests. But lately this persecution of Greeks in Roumania has been moderated because it has become evident to the dull minds of the Roumanians that the Greeks are the principal factors in promoting business and commerce in Roumania.

In imitation of destructive Roumanian tactics, Bulgaria has inaugurated the policy of exterminating the Greeks. The Bulgarian rabble, incited by professional so-called patriots and encouraged and protected by the Government has systematically attacked the Greeks in every part of the country.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) FILE 1211

Greek churches have been desecrated, pillaged and burned. Greek priests have been beheaded and Bishops have been set on fire after being saturated with kerosene. Fathers and sons have been butchered after seeing their wives, mothers and daughters bestially attacked by half human Mongolians. Towns and cities have been invaded by the rabble, and the living and the dead have been robbed and outraged. And at the culmination of their savage fury the Bulgarians burned to ashes the entire Greek City of Anchialos, where a hundred people lost their lives, chiefly women and children. All Turkish atrocities are as nothing compared with these of the Bulgars.

In the Turco-Greek war of 1897 not a single Greek living in Turkey was harmed or molested by the Turks.

During the centuries of ignorance and slavery which followed the fall of Constantinople the Greeks maintained not only their language, their religion, and their racial traditions - a singular paradox in the history of the world, revealing the extraordinary vitality of the Greek race - but they also became the most important factor in the near East.

Star, Oct. 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) 900-3327

The Greeks of Chicago where hundreds of Macedonian Greeks are settled and all Greeks in America watch with great interest and anxiety the movements and the preparations of Mother- Greece and pray to hear her sweet voice cry, "To arms, my sons!" Then on the field of battle, not in defenseless towns and cities, the Greek sword will assuredly convince the enemy of Hellenism of its sharpness, its dexterity, and its strength.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Star, Sep. 14, 1906.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREEK MASS-MEETING AT HULL HOUSE TO PROTEST AGAINST BULGARIAN  
ATROCITIES

P. 4- All the Greek societies of metropolitan Chicago have unanimously resolved to hold a Panhellenic mass-meeting in Hull House at 2 p.m. on Sunday, September 16th, with the specific object of protesting against the Bulgarian atrocities perpetrated upon the Greek civilian population of Anatolian, Roumelia and Bulgaria. The protest is to be sent to all civilized nations, emphasizing the necessity of intervention against the unheard of brutalities of these frightful orgies of Bulgarian beasts.

All our fellow-Greeks are urged to attend this general meeting and to hear the speakers tell how our brothers and sisters are butchered, our churches are pillaged, and Greek property is confiscated by the bestial hordes of the descendants of Krovmos.

Star, Sep. 14, 1906.

Hellenism all over the world must do likewise and hold mass-meetings of protest to the civilized world against the barbarisms.

The day is near when the Greek nation will serve notice on Bulgaria not with pen but with its victorious arms. Then and there these brutalized creatures will realize the **superiority** and **sharpness** of the Greek **sword**.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Messrs. Soter Gerorg Ades and Pantelis Shoris.

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GREEK

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Star, Aug. 31, 1906.

### CHICAGO KOSMITES HOLD PICNIC TO RAISE FUNDS FOR HIGH SCHOOL

P. 4- On last Tuesday the Chicago Kosmites, under the auspices of their Society, the Agiol Anargykoí, Composed of natives of Kosma, Kynovrias, Greece, held a benefit picnic to raise funds for the erection of a new high-school building in their native town.

Other fellow- Greeks of ours participated in the affair of the Kosmites, and a crowd of more than 1800 enjoyed themselves at Peterson Park, where barbecued lambs, wine, and a great variety of appetizers were served.

The frolic was a great success both in entertainment and in raising funds, and this success is attributed to the systematic efforts of Mr. Demetries Cheronis, president of the Society. The exact amount of money collected for their purpose has not been made public, but from all indications it will reach three or four thousand dollars.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Star, Aug. 31, 1906.

What noble activities these affairs are! Greeks do not forget the needs of their beloved Greece. The native town of the Kosmites was in need of a new school - building, and Mother Greece could not afford to build it; so her faithful sons in Chicago with smiles on their faces undertook to raise the funds. The new building will soon be erected, and coming generation will know that it was built by their progenitors living in Chicago, Illinois in the United States of America. This will indeed be a monument in Greece to Greek-Americans'.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Star, Aug. 31, 1906.

OMONIA SOCIETY OF PALEOHorITES ANNOUNCEMENT

P. 4- To the members of the fraternity and to all our fellow- Greeks in Chicago:

Wednesday, on September 5th, the Omonia Society of Paleohorites will hold a public festival at Peterson Park, Fifty-ninth Street and Western Avenue, which everybody is cordially invited to attend. Admission will be free except to members of the Society, who must pay fifty cents. Refreshments and drinks in abundance and music for dancing will be provided for all free of charge.

The object of this festival is to raise funds through voluntary contributions to build a new church in our native town of Paleohorion.

We urge all our fellow- Greeks to attend.

The Office of the Society.

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 17, 1906.

WPA (ILL) 11-1-10

CHICAGO GREEK ORGANIZATION IS THANKED

p. 5- A letter of appreciation from the Panhellenic Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, of Athens, Greece, has been received by the Panhellenic Society of Chicago for its generous contribution of \$200.

This sum was sent by the Chicago organization to the Metropolitan of Athens for this Greek institution which combats the dreaded disease of tuberculosis.

The letter reads as follows:

Mr. President:

Kindly accept the deep gratitude of the Panhellenic Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for your philanthropic and generous contribution of forty pounds sterling, which was handed to us by His Eminence the Metropolitan of Athens, Greece.

N. Hadjemichalis, President.  
B. Patrikios, Secretary.

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GREEK

Star, July 27, 1906.

CHICAGO GREEK IS HONORED BY THE KING OF GREECE

p. 3- By royal decree the Silver Cross of the Knights of Our Savior has been awarded to Mr. K. N. Karalopoulos, a prominent member of the Chicago Greek community.

This Chicago Greek has for many years distinguished himself in local and national activities.

All national and patriotic movements and enterprises initiated by Mr. Karalopoulos have been crowned with splendid success. He is a Greek devoted and loyal to America and a champion defender of the Greek name.

It is an honor for the Chicago Greek community to include among its members a man of this type.

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GREEK

Star, July 13, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) 11-1-10

MONEY SENT TO GREECE

Soterios Georgeadis and S. Lambardakis, president and treasurer respectively of their district of the national defense campaign, have sent through the Chicago Greek consulate \$339.90 to the central committee in Athens, Greece.

These gentlemen are to be congratulated for the money which they have raised in their district and for choosing the Greek consul's office through which to remit it to Greece. That is the proper and official channel to use in sending money for such a purpose.

Let us all adopt this method and not act independently of the consulate.

While we are on the subject, let us remind all our fellow-Greeks in Chicago to contribute heavily for the needs of Mother Greece. This is a campaign for funds for the national defense of Greece. Rich and poor, small and great, all are children of that immortal country, and all should contribute generously.

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GREEK

Star, July 6, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 89273

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY COLLECTED AT THE DANCE  
GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL NAVY OF GREECE?  
HAS BEEN THE CRY OF THE STAR FOR THE LAST THREE MONTHS

At Last the Answer Comes -'  
Prognostications of the Star Come True -  
Consecrated Funds Wasted

(Editorial)

Under no consideration will the Star deviate from its course. When the affairs of the community are in jeopardy, and when the good name of the Greeks and the interests of Hellenism are attacked by scoundrels, whether they be fellow-Greeks or others, whether friends or enemies of the Star, this newspaper will not keep things under cover in order to save the face of the wrong-doers. Greeks and others, friends and enemies alike will be exposed for the benefit of all. We respect neither Greeks nor friends when their conduct is improper.

Star, July 6, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30274

For the last three months the Star, in issue after issue, has requested a public accounting of the proceeds of the dance given for the benefit of the Greek Navy funds. We were called braying jackasses by those who were dilatory in performing their manly duty.

We do not wish to imply now nor did we wish to imply three months ago, that the collected money was pocketed; far from it. But we do wish, as journalists faithful to our principles, to inform the public where its money went. The money collected at the dance was raised for a specific purpose which affects all Greeks everywhere, not only the Greeks of Chicago. It was raised for the sole purpose of augmenting the funds of the National Navy of Greece. Therefore the three months' cry of the Star has been motivated by our duty to the Hellenic race and not by any personal desire to stain the character of the committee in charge.

At last, with the help of Jehovah, the committee has made a public accounting of the people's money: \$1,595 net profit, \$1,663.65 expenses! That is to say, \$1,663.65 was expended in order to clear \$1,595. In other words, the total proceeds were \$3,258.

Star, July 6, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Nobody disputes the honesty and the integrity of the honorably committee in charge of the affair, and the Star does not entertain the slightest thought of any irregularities, but this is where the shoe pinches. From a business standpoint the affair was not successful or well managed. The extravagance and the waste were excessive. From the patriotic standpoint the affair was a disaster. It does not require a dance to arouse enthusiasm in Greeks so that they will contribute money for the needs of Mother Greece. \$1,663.65 of this consecrated money was squandered either through ignorance or through the desire of those in charge to acquire publicity and recognition as patriotic leaders. In either case the consequence of their folly reflects upon all of us. The dance was not necessary at all to raise money for the Navy. Time and time again it has been proved that the Greek is a real patriot. He needs no coercion or inducement to go to the limit in his patriotic duty. Why then the dance? Why the waste of this consecrated money? Dances and other entertainments are given as inducements when public sentiment is lukewarm. All that was necessary in order to raise money for the Navy was to rent a hall for twenty-five or fifty dollars and obtain free advertising in the Greek press.

Star, July 6, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

On previous occasions four, five, and six thousand dollars have been contributed in the twinkling of an eye out of the love and generosity of the Greek soul for Mother Greece.

Before the dance was given the Star brought out in vivid colors the unpractical aspect of the whole affair and patriotically suggested the procedure which has always been fruitful, - that is, the Masonic Temple program. Our suggestions and pleas for the success of the affair fell upon deaf ears. And for the outcry which we have raised for the last three months in demanding an accounting we have malignantly been called braying jackasses. But to err is human; let us forget our differences and profit by our mistakes. Let us not in the future follow the same unpractical, unprofitable and improper procedure.

We hope that our achievements in the future will be such as to compensate for our errors in the past.

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Star, June 15, 1906.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL NAVY OF GREECE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

p.-3-.....Systematic efforts are being made to raise funds for the National Navy of Greece. Contribution-boxes have been placed in all Greek business establishments so that people may drop in whatever amounts they wish without feeling embarrassed because their contribution are not so large as those of others.

This system was inaugurated by the Proodos (Progress) Greek Club of Chicago. Every newspaper of the amount of money collected and of the sums sent to the central committee in Athens, Greece.

Every fellow-Greek of ours is requested to make a habit of it and to drop into the box whatever amount his financial condition will permit. Nickels and dimes dropped in day by day will amount to dollars by the end of the month.

Nobody can refuse assistance to Mother-Greece. Nobody can pass by the collection-box without feeling his obligation to the beloved land of his origin. Give all you can. It is for Greece.

The Office.

Star, May 25, 1906.

**IMMORTAL GREECE - THE OLYMPIC GAMES.**

(Editorial)

Your sons in Chicago and all over the world look upon you today, O Mother-Greece, with the same pride and devotion, with the same love and reverence as always.

Upon you, O Mother and Queen of all, the eyes of the whole world today again are focused. O Mother of divine wisdom and enlightenment - O immortal beloved Greece!

The divine light with which your celestial feet were shod has left indelible traces of your steps upon this terrestrial globe where for centuries upon centuries you have held the attention of the world as the cynosure of mankind, the axis upon which humanity revolves, and the cornerstone on which everything good is built.





Star, May 25, 1906.

Today many and divers people from every corner of the earth come to you to admire the loveliness of your divine horizon, the beauty of your monuments, and the wisdom of your doctrine. Yes! They come to participate in your Olympic games, the games of your immortal sons of ancient times, which you have now revived, and to pay homage to you and show their reverence for you, the mother of civilization. They come to seek the mystery of your grandeur, the key to your charm.

For centuries your oracles have been silent, your temples have been destroyed, your treasures have been plundered, and you, O Mother of freedom, were for centuries enchained in slavery.

In spite of your misfortunes, in spite of your bleeding wounds and the loss of your territories, the aura of your greatness still surrounds you, and you still reveal to the world that you and you only are the immortal mother



Star, May 25, 1906.

of everlasting good, the mother of perfect beauty and truth, the mother of inspiration and idealism. The world will continue to be regenerated by you while its eyes are turned upon your inspiring idealism, but the world will sink into darkness and waver in uncertainty and doubt when it turns its eyes away.

The destroyers of your temples and your monuments, those who enslaved you, and the barbarians of yesterday who all were fed and nourished on your immortal blood and baptized in your spirit, today are in your famous stadium competing for the simple but coveted wreath of your olive.

Once more before your stadium and before your noble scepter the banners of the world are bowing to you, and once more you are proclaimed Queen of the world!



Star, May 25, 1906.

You, immortal Greece, have revived the Olympic games. It was your privilege to do so. You are the source of good, the inextinguishable light and inexhaustible fountain of wisdom, beauty, and truth!

You have not sent forth heralds to proclaim a truce, as in ancient times the sacred heralds of Zeus did, yet the world, setting its differences aside for the renewal of your Olympic games, rejoices and admires at this moment what Pindar calls "the cheerful beam of lofty peace."

For us your sons, beloved and immortal Greece, exiles from your unredeemed territory who now live in the United States, your glorious daughter of democracy, there can never be peace until Macedonia, Thrace, Epirus, and Asia Minor are liberated and once more united with our beloved Mother-Greece.



Star, May 25, 1906.

While we enjoy the blessings of American liberty and justice, our hearts ache for our unredeemed brothers and sisters. While the air of your stadium reverberates with the joyful music of the bands of all nations, the moans of our suffering and slaughtered kinsmen still sound in our ears.

You, O sun-clad Goddess of the universe, have taught us with divine inspiration that to have peace and live in peace while liberty, the most precious possession of humanity, is in jeopardy, is the lowest and the worst thing that men can do. True to our traditions and our ideals, your sons scattered through the world will never be at peace nor have peace until our brother-Greeks are liberated.

We, your loving and devoted sons living in Chicago and elsewhere in this great country, send you this message, lest the music played in your stadium by the bands of all nations should be accepted as the symbol of peace.

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GREEK



Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

### THE PREDICAMENT OF THE GREEK COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO.

p. 1 - The success of the forthcoming dance for the benefit of the national navy of Greece is in doubt, and from all indications it is likely to be a failure and have a blot on one page of the annals of the Chicago Greek community.

The cause of this is not lack of patriotism nor lack of leaders to marshal the Greeks of Chicago in offering tribute to the mighty Queen of the world, Mother-Greece, whom they stand ready and willing to defend with their lives; it is rather lack of harmony among these leaders. Who shall be the generalissimo? This destructive rivalry among Spartans, Arcadians, Islanders, Athenians, and Greeks from Turkey still has a strong grip upon us. And if we do not free ourselves from this monster of petty ambition, all the enthusiasm, the self-denial, and the self-sacrifice of Greeks for Mother-Greece will gradually be extinguished.

Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

The Greek community of Chicago is composed of our compatriots from various parts of Greece; and every inch of Greece is just as sacred as Athens, Sparta, or Arcadia, and every fellow-Greek of ours, whether from Turkey, Egypt, or China, is in soul and in tradition just as truly a Greek as the Greek who was born in Greece. The Lacedemonian, the Arcadian, the Athenian, and the Islander cannot be anything but Greek, a brother Greek of ours and a son of Mother-Greece.

The forthcoming dance for the Greek navy is an affair not local but national. All the forces and all the leaders of the community must participate in order to accomplish the desired results. All societies and all organizations with all their leaders must bend the knee before the common cause of our beloved Greece.



Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

Since we are genuine sons of Greece living in our adopted country, let us prove to those around us that we are worthy of the name which is spoken with reverence and admiration by the best of the civilized world. Let us show our city by our conduct, our unity, and our harmony that we are good, progressive citizens. Dissension in our ranks will produce unpleasant results which will be detrimental to us all and to our old Mother-Greece.

If the forthcoming dance is a national affair for the benefit of Greece, and its success depends upon full cooperation of all Greeks, the leaders of the Greek community will do well to forget their local rivalry and their titles and put their heads together; otherwise the burden of responsibility for any sort of failure will fall squarely upon their several shoulders.

The Star does not hesitate, in spite of present difficulties, to predict that the dance to raise funds for the Greek navy will be crowned with tre-



Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

mendous success. Greeks, despite their many shortcomings, never retreat but always march forward. This present crisis over leadership will be blown away by the mighty blast of Greek patriotism and love for Mother-Greece.

Honor, praise, and fame are allotted to those who forget themselves and repress their feelings of personal gain or loss when the god of patriotism and duty appears before them; Themistocles in similar circumstances said to Eurybiadas, "Slap me, but listen to me!" If the several leaders of the Greek community are worthy of their leadership and of the titles which they possess, they will bear in mind this immortal phrase addressed by an Athenian to a Spartan.

Nothing is humiliating to great leaders who are determined to serve their beloved country.

Star, Mar. 30, 1906.

The moral conveyed by this immortal saying may well be applied to the present predicament of the Greek community in Chicago.

Let us see who will be the new Themistocles among the leaders of our community.

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GREEK

WPA (S.L.) PROJ 30275

Star, March 9, 1906.

CHICAGO DOLIANITES APPEAL TO ALL FELLOW-TOWNSMEN  
IN AMERICA FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO BUILD A CHURCH  
IN THEIR NATIVE TOWN

p. 2- At the last meeting of our Society, St. George of the Dolianites, the sum of \$507 was collected for the purpose of building a new and larger church in our native Doliana.

This mother lodge of Chicago appeals to all native sons of Doliana in America to contribute according to their financial standing so that the erection of the church may begin as soon as possible.

All contributions should be sent either to Chicago or to Demetrios Kachrimanes, general treasurer of our society in Athens, Greece. The local treasurers in Chicago authorized to accept contributions are Messrs K. Kournetas and Elias Doulos. No contributions are too small for acceptance.

The Office of  
St. George of the Dolianites  
Chicago

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GREEK

Star, Nov. 24, 1905.

NATIONAL MASS-MEETING--A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS



P.3--As the Star predicted, and the organizers anticipated, the national meeting of Greeks of Chicago and the surrounding territory was a brilliant success. Greek sentiment and patriotic enthusiasm were fully revealed by the throngs who responded to the call of Mother-Greece. The object of the meeting was to gather the people together and announce the call of Mother-Greece and also to authorize committees to solicit contributions for the national defense.

The Hon. Dr. N. Salopoulos, Chicago Consul General of Greece, opened the meeting with a patriotic speech that electrified the crowd. The veteran diplomat in his usual mellifluous phrases said:

"The eyes of our beloved Greece are hopefully turned toward the Greeks of America not only for material assistance but for moral fortification as well. The word "Greek-American" is little by little becoming a national hope, and I, as a representative of Greece, came to this meeting to make you hear the sweet imploring voice of our beloved native land. Who will

Star, Nov. 24, 1905.

turn a deaf ear to the mother of civilization? America in the past, when Greece was struggling for independence, proved her sympathy and affection. And the Greeks of America to-day are revealing their sentiment, their patriotic enthusiasm, and their filial love for Greece. The crowd in this meeting, which represents every station of life, is evidence that her sons will never turn a deaf ear to their mother-country."

Other speakers in the meeting were the Reverend Mr. Pegeas, Dr. K. Kalliondjis, R. N. Karalopoulos, and P. S. Lambros, publisher of the Star, whose addresses we print on other pages.

The organizers of the meeting were Dr. N. Salopoulos, Dr. A. J. Sanitsas, Dr. Ch. Petrulas, Dr. K. Kalliondjis, and Mr. K. Karalopoulos. They worked hard to accomplish the meeting's magnificent success.

Committees were appointed which will solicit contributions from Greeks in Chicago and the suburbs.

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GREEK

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.

NATIONAL PAN-HELLENIC ASSEMBLY OF CHICAGO

P.3--Consulate General of Greece, Chicago, November 14, 1905.

Greeks in Chicago and the suburbs and elsewhere within the jurisdiction of the Consulate are requested to attend a general Pan-Hellenic meeting which will take place next Sunday, November 19, at 7 P. M. on the fourth floor of the Masonic Temple, at the corner of State and Randolph Streets. National affairs will be discussed at the meeting.

N. Salopoulos,  
Consul General of Greece.

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GREEK

Star, Nov. 17, 1905.



CHICAGO SOCIETY CONTRIBUTES \$500 FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE OF GREECE

P.3--With delight and pride we publish the account of this noble deed of the Pan-Hellenic Society of Chicago, and we hope that our other societies will follow its example. The Pan-Hellenic at its last meeting voted unanimously to contribute \$500 for the national defense of Greece. The money was sent immediately to the central contribution committee in Athens with the promise that other remittances will follow.

This act of the Pan-Hellenic Society is indeed praiseworthy. But this is not the Society's first gesture of this kind, for often in the past it has come forward to do the works of patriotism and philanthropy and has thus led other societies to do their share. Congratulations and many of them to this true-blue Hellenic organization!

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GREEK

Star, Nov. 3, 1905.

CHICAGO GREEK SOCIETY SENDS MONEY FOR WATERWORKS IN NATIVE TOWN

P.3--Not once or twice but repeatedly the Greeks of Chicago have sent and do send money to Greece for public works and other improvements.

It is surprising to know that American ideas and methods are in evidence everywhere in Greece, and in years to come Greek towns and villages will be of American type.

The fraternity of the Chrysafites of Chicago, having determined that it is their duty to assist their native town, Chrysafa, have sent another sum of \$1,500 to be added to the fund which provides for the waterworks now being constructed on the American plan. The Chrysafites are to be congratulated not only for their readiness to help but also for their preference for American methods, which have been proved to be practical and are the best known.

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GREEK

Star, Oct. 20, 1905.

PRAISEWORTHY ACT CHICAGO KASTRITES RAISE

\$2,860.35 FOR GREECE AND THEIR NATIVE KASTRI



P.4--Disregarding regionalism, which for some time past has created profound antipathies among the Greeks of Chicago, the Society of Kastrites, like the first star that shines forth in the evening sky, has come out before all the rest to show us the way to our duty, thus preparing the ground for national unity. Whether we come from Sparta, Kastri, Athens, Macedonia, or Crete or from any other part of Greece, we are all Greeks, sons of Mother-Greece.

Our native country, being in financial difficulties, has appealed to her sons in America to come to her assistance for national defense. The response of Chicago Greeks has not been so ardent as it should be. Regionalism is the cause of this half-hearted reaction to our country's call for help.

The Chicago Society of Kastrites, which has proved to be one of the out-

Star, Oct. 20, 1905.

standing patriotic and fraternal organizations in our community, has ignored the pettiness of regionalism and has come whole-heartedly to the assistance of Greece the beautiful and of their native town. At their last meeting, which was called for that purpose, \$2,860.35 was collected in the twinkling of an eye. \$860.35 was sent to Greece for national defense, and \$2,000 to their native Kastri to be added to the fund provided for the erection of St. George's new church.

This praiseworthy action of theirs stands out like a blazing star to guide other Greek societies on the road to duty. Bravo, Kastrites!

Names and amounts of contributions are printed on page 5.



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GREEK

Star, Sept. 15, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 0275

THE ARCADIA GREEK SOCIETY OF CHICAGO AND  
THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM OF TAYGETOS, GREECE

p. 3- Not very long ago a prominent Chicago Greek, Dr. John Volicos, a Cretan, impelled by the ever-increasing spread of tuberculosis among Chicago Greeks, founded the Taygetos Sanatorium in Greece. But institutions of this kind need unusual financial support. Many of our compatriots afflicted with this dreadful disease leave America aided by contributions of fellow-Greeks who defray the cost of transportation because they know that the patients are financially exhausted. Consequently the sanatorium cannot meet its operating expenses if it is not supported by public contributions and endowments. For the tuberculosis patients, hoping to get well, spend here whatever money they have and then by means of contributions are shipped to Greece.

For this reason Arcadia, one of the oldest Greek societies in Chicago and one which is ever ready to do good, held a general meeting last week and

Star, Sept. 15, 1905.

VITA (121) PROS 3027

discussed ways and means of supporting the Taygetos Sanatorium. After listening to the constructive and humanitarian speech of Dr. Volicos, the society's physician, they, with unanimous voice, agreed to take the lead among all the societies and to contribute systematic financial support to this institution, thus affording an example to other societies and organizations in the United States, that they may do their Hellenic duty likewise.

The Arcadia Society has many times in the past gone outside its circle and assisted not only individuals in need but also other organizations. We hope and pray that other fraternities, societies, and organizations all over the land will follow the example of this splendid association and come to the assistance of the tuberculosis sanatorium of Taygetos.

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 25, 1905.

WPA (ILL) 1904.00276

CHICAGO GREEK COMMITTEE APPEALS TO ALL NATIVES OF

LYRKEIA IN THE UNITED STATES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

P.1--Fellow-Lyrkenians:

We the undersigned committee, duly appointed and authorized by the general assembly of our fellow-Lyrkenians which met in Chicago on August 11, 1905, solemnly appeal to every fellow-Lyrkeian in the United States to submit his contribution in the general campaign now being conducted to raise funds for municipal works and other improvements in our native land.

We all know that our Mother-Greece is still struggling for existence, for it is only seventy-five years since she was liberated from the Turkish yoke. The national revenue of our beloved Greece is quite limited; hence her inability to construct public works in every part of the nation. But you and I know, as sons of Greece, that it is our sacred duty to come to her assistance and if need be to sacrifice ourselves also. Everything that we have to-day we owe to our native Greece, --parents, religion, lan-

Star, Aug. 25, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PR. 2705

guage, education, and life. And everything that we possess to-day in our adopted country is the result of that vigorous Greek seed of progressive-ness which here in our new country has found fertile soil in which to germinate and to accomplish wonders.

Can we forget our native land in the midst of our prosperity and progress? Would it be Hellenic to turn a deaf ear to the sweet imploring voice of the Enlightener of the world? The answer is no. We cannot and will not forget her, and it is not Hellenic to turn a deaf ear to her. Every Lyrkeian in this land is requested by the Chicago committee to send in his name with a ten-dollar contribution to the campaign.

The Committee:

Dr. K. P. Kalliondges	D. B. Raptis	G. P. Flessias
G. F. Kalliondges	A. B. Raptis	F. G. Danalas
B. P. Kalliondges	Th. G. Boutselis	B. P. Kotsopoulos

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GREEK

Star, Aug. 25, 1905.

WPA (111) PRO 38278

APPEAL TO THE GERAKITES BY SYNDESOS GERAKITON

Ε ΜΟΙΣΙΣ ΤΙΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣ

P.3--Because of lack of funds the municipal authorities in our native town, Gerakion, are unable to construct certain very much needed public works, in particular a new and larger church to accommodate the worshippers, our former fellow-townsmen. Therefore the Chicago Gerakiton Society was formed six months ago with the specific purpose of raising money by contributions or by other means to assist our native country in obtaining the things which it needs.

The very first thing that we intend to accomplish is the rebuilding of Moimisis Tis Theotokou Church in Gerakion. Therefore the Gerakites Fraternity of Chicago appeals to all native sons of Gerakion in the United States to send in their contributions so that the erection of the church may begin at once. Depending upon the patriotic sentiments of our fellow-Gerakites in the United States, I beg to remain

Syndesmos Gerakiton,  
53 South Clark Street, Chicago.

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GREEK

Star, June 9, 1905.

SOCIETY CONTRIBUTES FUNDS FOR BELFRY



p. 2- Notwithstanding the short period of its existence the Society of Achladokampites at its last meeting collected from members present the sum of \$809 for a belfry in their native town.

This society, which is always active and willing to render service, has in the past collected large sums of money for improvements and for other benefits to their native Achladokampus.

Star, May 12, 1905.

GREEK GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATIVE IN CHICAGO

p. 2- Apostolos Agathokles, who represented the Greek government at the International Railway Convention in Washington, D.C., is visiting Chicago as part of his mission to America.

The distinguished visitor, who is accompanied by his wife, the sister of a well-to-do merchant of our city, K. Karelopoulos, will remain here for a few days as the guest of honor of the Greek community in Chicago.

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GREEK

Star, Feb. 24, 1905.



SECRETARY OF NAVY THANKS CHICAGO SOCIETY.

p. 3-The following is a letter from Mr. K. Mauromichalis, Secretary of the Navy of Greece, addressed to the Agioi Anargyroi, a fraternal society in Chicago, expressing his appreciation for money sent by Chicago Greeks to the National Naval Fund.

Kingdom of Greece.

Ministry of the Navy.

Office of National Navy No. 84817.

The President of the Chicago Greek Society.

Agioi Anargyroi:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of Nov. 17, 1904, with the draft for two hundred pounds sterling, the contribution of your society to the

Star, Feb. 24, 1905.



**National Navy Fund.**

Enclosed you will find a copy of triplicate receipt no. 541, issued by the Ministry, and we sincerely appreciate your munificence to the fund of our National Navy. We warmly thank you and cherish the hope that your society and other Greek societies in your great city will not cease to contribute further to the national cause.

Athens, Jan. 5, 1905.

The Minister, K. Mauromichalis.

III H  
III G

GREEK

Star, Feb. 24, 1905.

**SENSIBLE AND HONEST ACTION ANNOUNCEMENT.**

p. 3.-Since I shall soon leave for Greece, I request those who have any business transactions to conduct with me to communicate with me at the following address: John Condis, 190 East Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

That is a sensible and clean way to do business. Undoubtedly Mr. Condis, being in business, has more to pay than to receive; nevertheless he wishes to settle all his accounts before he departs for his native Kastri. Congratulations to such a fellow Greek, and we wish that we all would publish such announcements in both the Greek and the American newspapers for the benefit of all concerned.





Star, Feb. 24, 1905.

HELLENIC INFLUENCE UPON THE JEWS - THE OLDEST RELIGION  
IN THE WORLD KNEELS BEFORE GREEK ART AND PHILOLOGY

P. 1 - The Chicago Tribune in one of its articles writes as follows concerning the spread of ancient Hellenism in Egypt and in other places where Jews were found.

"In the ancient world we witness the meeting of two great peoples - the Jews with their traditions and their religion and the Greeks, representing the greatest intellectual development of those times. In other words, the Jews believed that God works out what is best for man, and the Greeks proved to the world, in themselves, what wonderful, good, great, and lofty things man can accomplish by himself.

"The Greeks belonged to the great Aryan race which established itself both in Asia Minor and all about the Mediterranean. They possessed greater intellectual capability and sense of grace than any other people, and they always sought for truth and beauty. In Greece everything tended toward beauty and enlightenment. The religion of the Greeks was devotion to the arts and to an ideal conception of humanity. The history of Greece abounds in philosophies and in evidence of



Star, Feb. 24, 1905.

the Greeks' practical ability to accomplish things, and this history of theirs still richly nourishes the nations of the earth to-day. The Greeks established political liberty and founded the science of philology, political science, and philosophies of human life. They attained the highest point in sculpture, in rhetoric, and in general architecture. A distinguished historian says, 'Since the Greeks were the pre-eminent race of the world, the following twenty centuries have contributed very little to our present endowment of intellectual force. Our present-day philology and art flourish only through Hellenic influence.' This is the truth regarding the Greeks.

"As for the Jews, by them religion was held to be of higher importance than education and mental development. Their leaders, the rabbis, regarded the influence of civilization and of philology with deep misgiving and fear. The rabbis taught especially the law and prevented the youth from forgetting it day or night. Only in brief periods of relaxation did they permit the young men to study Greek philology, which nevertheless little by little imbued them with its spirit, and in later times they abandoned Judaism and embraced Hellenic theories and practices.



Star, Feb. 24, 1905.

"Hellenism among them never ceased to thrive and especially after the invasion of Judea by Greeks, the westward exodus of the Jews, and the translation of the Jewish Bible into Greek the influence of Greek culture fell upon them like sunshine. Palestine was at that time the neutral point from which the kings of the North and the kings of the South directed their expeditions. Naturally many Greek cities were founded about Jerusalem, and in spite of the vigilance of their leaders the Jewish race adopted Greek habits and customs. Thus thoroughly Hellenized, they scattered to various parts of the ancient world and especially to Alexandria, where the largest Jewish colony was established. In that city they practiced their religion with the utmost freedom. The rule of the Ptolemies was tolerant of all religions, and Ptolemy Philadelphus was considered a Jew among Jews, an Egyptian among Egyptians, and a Greek among Greeks. The Alexandrian Jew of that time could no more exist without Hellenic philology and culture than he could exist without air. When he was outside his inner circle of Judaism, he was confronted in every direction by Hellenism. Everywhere the talk of the times was of Greek philology and its excellence. The Jew embraced Euclid, Eratosthenes, Apelles, grammatical erudition, and Socratic philosophy. Great Hellenic intellectual development prevailed among Jews from Jerusalem to Alexandria, and thus they abandoned their original devotion to their racial religion.

Star, Feb. 24, 1905.

"Gymnasia were established everywhere; Greek athletic exercises were introduced, to which the rabbis turned with zeal, deserting their flocks. The Jews not only imitated the Greeks in habits and customs, but Greek names also were given to their children. Their philology was Hellenized as a result of the translation of their scriptures into Greek. In later years the Jews were so much Hellenized that teaching the Greek language to their children became a matter of necessity and importance. This cosmopolitanism of these two great races was mostly attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and it reveals that Greek art and philology were and are attractive to those who are intellectually inclined.

"The Jews, by nature the most religious people on earth, were attracted by Hellenic intellectuality and bent the knee before its colossal influence. Josephus said, 'Greek philology was a power, brilliant, clear, complete, and attractive.'

"Undoubtedly the Jews could have resisted the Hellenic influence, but because of their susceptibility to the charms of learning they could not resist the good and great things emanating from such an influence, and consequently both races were honored. And out of that period Christianity began to evolve."

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GREEK



Star, Feb. 10, 1905.

S. N. LOUMOS GOES TO GREECE

p. 3- After living in the United States a quarter of a century, for the last twenty-three years in Chicago, S. N. Loumos, an old-timer and a very active member of our Greek community, left last week for Chrysafa, Sparta, Greece, his native town.

Mr. Loumos was one of those first social workers who put their shoulders to the wheel and established the first Greek church in Chicago. He was also one of the foremost figures in organizing the Lycurgus Society, the first Greek society established here. He has a golden heart and a really Spartan character. He is an uncle of P. S. Lambros, the publisher of the Star. More than fifty friends and relatives waited at the station to bid him bon voyage.

Mr. Loumos goes back to Greece with knowledge and ideas acquired in America, and he will undoubtedly utilize them to the advantage of his native Chrysafa.

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GREEK

Star, Jan. 13, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

THE OPENING OF REGISTERED LETTERS IN GREECE  
COMMENTS OF THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER

STAR'S SUGGESTIONS TO THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES OF GREECE

p. 1- There is not a single day of the week on which our office does not receive complaints from Greeks in Chicago and elsewhere about the dastardly practice of some of the mail-carriers in Greece of opening registered letters sent from America and taking out money or of failing to deliver the letters at all. Such a practice reflects upon the entire postal service in Greece and upon the Greek Government as well. This practice ought to be stopped, and the guilty persons should be severely punished.

Mr. Molley, the Postmaster General of Chicago, whom the Star interviewed at his invitation, said, "The Greek postmen cause more trouble than any other postmen of foreign countries. I know of the recently enacted treaty between the United States and Greece which provides for the issue of postal money orders, but this does not deprive anybody of his right to send money by registered letter. It is incredible that the Greek Government should tolerate such a practice. The postal service cannot entirely depend upon

Star, Jan. 13, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROS 3027

the honesty of its employees but must have a method and a system which will compel honesty. It has been said that opening letters or failing to deliver them has been a practice here, but I will ask any Greek to testify upon oath, and he will say that not only registered letters with money in them but even unregistered letters containing cash always reach their destinations within the limits of the United States. It is evident that the above-mentioned practice is prevalent not here but abroad. It would be to the advantage of all concerned if the postal authorities in Greece would inaugurate the spy system and eliminate such postmen, who are the black sheep of the service."

The Star immediately recognized the importance of its interview with this wise and honorable American and took steps to urge the Greek Government and the postal authorities in Greece to remedy the situation and thus preserve the prestige and the dignity of the country. The practice of some few rascals employed by the Greek Post Office, either clerks or postmen, brings dishonor upon the entire system and is something new in the annals of postal service in Greece, and we hasten to say that it must be stopped now and forever before unpleasant repercussions ensue.

Star, Jan. 13, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are very anxious to hear that the Greek Government will take drastic measures to punish these so-called honest men in its service who have evidently been corrupted by the influx of the almighty American dollar.



Star, Dec. 2, 1904.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION

p. 2- Because many Greeks either through negligence or through ignorance mail letters and parcels without sufficient postage, which causes the receiver to pay double the amount, the Chicago Post Office has requested us to publish the following information.

If addressed to a foreign country (Mexico, Canada, and Cuba excepted), letters weighing half an ounce require 5 cents postage; postal cards, 2 cents each; double postal cards, 4 cents; newspapers and other printed matter, 1 cent for 2 ounces; commercial packages not exceeding 10 ounces, 5 cents; commercial packages over 10 ounces, 1 cent for every 2 ounces; registered letters, 8 cents.

The work of the Post Office will be accelerated if those who send letters or packages will write on the back their names and addresses so that in case of non-delivery to the person addressed, the letter or package may be returned to the sender.

(Chicago Post Office)

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GREEK



Star, Nov. 18, 1904.

\$6,000 COLLECTED FOR THE GREEK NAVY

p. 2- The various committees authorized to solicit contributions to the Greek Navy fund have reported to the Greek Consul General, Dr. N. Salopoulos, chairman of collections, that more than \$6,000 is on hand.

The Consul General after receiving the money will forward it to the central committee at Athens, Greece.

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GREEK

Star, Nov. 18, 1904.

THE ST. ANARGYROS SOCIETY



p. 3- The dance given last week by the Kosmites' St. Anargyros Society was a success, and the net proceeds were \$843.83. The object of the dance was to raise money to decorate the church in their native town of Kosmas, Greece. The Kosmites in Chicago have many times in the past shown their willingness to assist financially the town where they first saw the light. Great sums of money have already been forwarded by them to their birthplace for various causes. They are to be congratulated for their generous contributions.

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GREEK

Star, Sept. 30, 1904.

VERVAINON GREEK SOCIETY

TO ALL VERVAINIOTES IN AMERICA

p. 1- We the undersigned, of the Vervainon Greek Society of Chicago, appeal to all native sons of Vervaina to contribute their share toward the building of a new church in the town where we first saw the light of day.

We further inform you that the Chicago Vervainon Society has already on hand \$3,710 collected from its members in Chicago, and since the proposed church will cost \$12,000, according to the plans that we have received, every native son is urgently requested to contribute generously to the fund. All contributions should be sent to the mother-lodge of the Society in Chicago.

N. I. Bouzos, President

D. G. Creticos, Secretary

Vervainon Greek Society, 404 South Halsted Street.  
Chicago, Illinois.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GREEK

Star, Sep. 2, 1904.



### PICNIC FOR CHURCH FUND

P. 3 - Native sons of Paleochorion, Kynourias, last Monday held a picnic with the object of raising money to build a new church in their native town.

The frolic included dances, songs, music, and eatables of all kinds. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was raised at the picnic, which will be added to the \$3,000 already gained in previous affairs, and the money will be sent to the local authorities of Paleochorion to begin the erection of the new church.

Congratulations to those fellow-Greeks of ours who are interested in the welfare of those whom they left behind them!

Star, Aug. 26, 1904.

BRANCHES OF OLIVE AND OF LAUREL

THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ST. LOUIS

WELCOME, GREEK ATHLETES!

By Dr. John N. Volicos

p. 1- The Greek community of Chicago, nicknamed "Little Greece of Chicago," is host to the Greek boys who have come here to participate in the Olympic Games.

The joy of welcome is apparent everywhere. No one can succeed single-handed in reaching the Greek athletes to hug them and shake their hands, for they are always surrounded by a mob of admirers. History is repeating itself. The happy days of ancient Greece are revived in America. The delight, the rejoicing, the emotions of the bygone days of the Olympiads are in full sway again. The Olympic boys are here in America, in "Little Greece of Chicago."

Star, Aug. 26, 1904.

They come to participate in the revival of the ancient games, the games that glorified the bodies of ancient Greek youths; and they will endeavor to carry back to Greece the glorious branches of olive and of laurel, thus compelling the modern Greeks to tear down part of the city wall to receive them.

We wish more power to them. They will undoubtedly capture a wreath or two, but the glory of the past will be captured by American youth. The youth of America to-day, step by step, is approaching the glorious heights of the ancients, and in years to come America will be the heir of all the glory that was Greece. Body and mind are so rapidly developing in America that the grandeur of the past will be outshone, and new heights will be attained.

O sons of Mother-Greece! Your presence here in America, our adopted country, is a great joy to us all, and with open arms and warm hearts we extend to you a glorious welcome.

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Star, July 8, 1904, p. 3

GREEK

CHICAGO GREEKS FORM PATRIOTIC SOCIETY, THE FIRST IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

With delight and pride the Greeks of America will hear that the Greeks of Chicago have founded a patriotic society under the name of Military Association.

The object of this newly-organized society is to assist financially the National Defense Society of Athens, Greece. The membership fee is fifty cents per month. The accumulated money from fees and from benefit dances and similar activities of the society will be sent semi-annually to Athens without deducting any expenses for the operation of the society. The expenses of the society will be taken care of by contributions of the executive board. So every dollar collected will be sent for the national defense of Mother-Greece.

Star, July 8, 1904,

GREEK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 50275

The Military Association will conduct each year a Pan-Hellenic dance, an excursion, a Lottery, and a bazaar to increase its funds. Lectures, mainly patriotic but also on social, commercial, and professional subjects will be delivered in the society's hall by prominent Greeks of Chicago and elsewhere, who will be invited for that purpose.

At the meeting which took place yesterday all the foremost Greeks of Chicago were present, and chose by ballot the following officers and officials of the Military Association:

Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, president; J. Georgiadis and N. Giannakopoulos (reserve officers of the Greek Army) first and second vice-presidents respectively; St. Lambardakis, general treasurer; Messrs. A. Apostolakos, N. Karellas, and K. Loumos, treasurers; Messrs. Kyriakopoulos and Koliopoulos, secretaries. Members of the board were elected as follows:

Star, July, 8, 1904.

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Messrs. Geo. Koutsoubos, D. Kalogeropoulos, K. Koutsogiannis, Andrew Vlachos, Christ Vretos, G. Kokinovrachos, A. Papchristofilou, B. Varelas, G. Surlis, A. Bolas, J. Demetriadis, and J. Adinamis.

Star's Note:

The management of this paper sincerely congratulates the initiation of this splendid idea. It is about time for the Greeks of the world to come to the assistance of Mother Greece in a Pan-Hellenic way and strengthen the treasury of that famous and glorious country.

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MPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Star, July 1, 1904.

THE HUE AND CRY OF THE AMERICAN PRESS  
AGAINST FOREIGNERS WHO SEND THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH ABOARD

GREEKS TAKEN AS AN EXAMPLE

(Editorial)

With unanimous voice the American press of the city and of the nation has for the last month been printing article after article about the impending danger that the wealth of the country, in a period of ten years, will all have been sent to various foreign countries. And as is usually the case, the Greeks of the land are taken as an example.

The press points out that the Greeks send \$2,000,000 annually to their native land, and it argues that the other 20,000,000 foreigners from Europe and Asia must therefore send \$200,000,000 to their several countries.

Star, July 1, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PRO 10270

This sum of money exported every year for ten years will amount to \$2,000,000,000 in gold. Consequently the press wants America to enact laws prohibiting the exportation of money because in years to come the country's wealth will be exhausted by foreigners who send it away.

The editors who have prepared and published these articles about the impending danger are not correct in their reasoning. Their calculations are all wrong, and our argument follows to refute their contentions.

Among immigrants we find Irish, Germans, Poles, and Scandinavians who have come to America by hundreds of thousands with the specific intention of staying here and settling, and the majority of them have brought their families with them. This foreign element came here to stay, and the money which they may have sent back at first is absolutely insignificant, because for them this country is their home, their wealth, their all, and they have broken every relationship and tie with their native lands. Consequently no money in any great amount will be exported by them. The total of \$2,000,000,000, by reason of this logical and indisputable fact, diminishes to insignificance.

Star, July 1, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 11/15

As an exception to this rule we have the Greeks, part of the Italians, and other immigrants from the East. The Greeks above all other nationalities, as the papers say, send back home enormous sums of money. That is true. The Greek never forgets his parents, his brothers, his sisters, or his other relatives. He sends money, which he earns with great effort, to ameliorate conditions for his family; he sends money and plenty of it to marry his sisters and to educate his brothers (if they do not come here); and in addition to all this he sends money to his beloved Greece to build streets, roads, churches, schools, waterworks, and many other new things which he sees in America. He contributes money for the defense of his beloved native land and for many other things for which the nationalities above mentioned send not one dollar. And so with justice and with truth the Greek is singled out as the immigrant who sends plenty of money back home. That the mythical sum of two billion dollars could never be reached if this argument is valid stands to reason. The hue and cry of the press is unsupported by logic.

And now we will take the Greek (as others do) as an example. Before he left his beloved country, which is likewise dear to every other right-thinking person the world over, he was informed that America the great

Star, July 1, 1904.

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is a free country and the most democratic country in the world; that freedom and justice and philanthropy are the pillars which support this huge democracy, known as the daughter of ancient Greece because its government is thence derived. Without casting any insinuations at the other nationalities above mentioned, we may say that the Greek has traditions which are to him very sacred. His obligation and his responsibility to his family and his love for it are part of his religion. His supreme patriotic devotion to his country is recorded in the annals of time, as are many other traditions which for thousands of years he has distinguished himself by maintaining. Indeed, he cannot abandon them and throw them off so easily as we change socks. He cannot be so easily assimilated and absorbed by his environment. He stands upon solid rock. If he could change his country as quickly as he changes his shirt, he could never be a good citizen of any country. America the great does not expect him to forget his family and his mother-country. His native Greece, his religion, and his family are never forgotten by the Greek. And when he came here, he did not hesitate to tell the truth; that is, that he did not come here to stay and settle. But he came here to this free and just country to work hard and earn some money.

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If the greatness of the country is such as to absorb him in the future, it is not his fault. He will do his damndest to return to his native Greece, but from what we already observe we venture to say that the unconquerable Greek will eventually become an integral part of this great country. He is beginning to build churches and schools, and that is a sign of permanent establishment.

Time will show, if the Greek becomes established here, that he will be one of the best citizens of this democratic country, which has the power and the greatness to mold all these heterogeneous masses into one new specimen of humanity, the American citizen.

And now, to talk cold turkey, if the Greek sends \$2,000,000 annually to his Mother-Greece, he must have put in motion and circulation hundreds of millions of dollars. If 75,000 Greeks in America send \$2,000,000 annually to Greece, it is about \$26 to each Greek, and in order to earn this sum of \$26, the Greek undoubtedly has produced \$300 in wealth for this country. Countries expand and become great in finance by production and consumption.

Star, July 1, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Anyway, the Greek will continue to be taken as an example, either for good or for evil. Time will show that the Greek is not detrimental to the wealth of the land, but that on the contrary he is a producing factor. The hue and cry of the press about the impending danger will eventually die out for lack of foundation, logic, and justice.



Star, Apr. 15, 1904.

SHORTHAND SYMBOLS TRACED TO ANCIENT  
GREEKS BY BROOKLYN PAPER

p. 1. - There is hardly anything in vogue which did not have its origin in Greek history. Some weeks ago one of our readers sent us a letter inquiring about the origin of shorthand. Our answer to him was more explicit than the Brooklyn Eagle's, which says:

"The ancient Greeks and later the Romans knew shorthand and used it freely. Each Greek word in stenography was represented by a single symbol. In the second century A. D. the Greek orator Flavius Philostratus used the symbolic figures which are the symbols of our modern shorthand. Origen, the religious orator of Alexandria, wrote his manuscripts in shorthand. Chrysostom also used shorthand."

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GREEK

Star, March 11, 1904.

SPARTA THANKS HER NATIVE SONS IN CHICAGO

p. 2- Sparta, whose fame extends over the civilized world, sends a message of thanks to her sons in Chicago for the huge church clock which they have presented to her.

Mr. Nicholas Karelak, who received the letter of appreciation from the church and the civil authorities, reports that \$2,714.90 was spent in the purchase of the clock and for installing it and \$395.50 for transportation, and that the balance of \$355, the surplus of the Spartan contribution, will be donated to the Spartan Athletic Club of Sparta.

Congratulations to the Spartans of Chicago.

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Star, Mar. 4, 1904.



GREEK

### COLLECTIONS FOR MUSEUM

p. 3- Upon the initiative of the newly-elected president of the Chicago Greek Community, Dr. Gregory Papaeliou, a committee has been formed, composed of Messrs. Geo. Kotsopoulos, Athanasius Nassakos, and Vasileios Dukas, to raise funds by collections to build an archaeological museum in the Old Episcopate of Tegea, which will be the only museum in the State of Arcadia. Many of the historic treasures of Arcadia are now on display in the Museum of Athens, and after the completion of this projected institution these will all be brought back to their native land.

All Arcadians all over the United States are urgently requested to contribute generously for the projected museum, which will add honor and credit to their historic Arcadia.

Dr. Papaeliou, who heads the committee, is enthusiastically confident that before long the needed money will be contributed, for Arcadians never shirk their duty.

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GREEK

Star, Mar. 4, 1904.

It is characteristic of the Greek race not to forget Mother-Greece. Time or space never diminishes the love of the Greek for the mother of civilization. He may be a hundred-per-cent citizen of any country, but his love for Greece never dies.

The Greeks of Chicago are proud of the many and varied contributions which they have made for improvements in their respective native towns.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE  
INDIVIDUALS

## BIOGRAPHY OF A. GEORGE N. SPANNON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

By Miss L. Murphy, Chicago, Ill., Sep. 3, 1937.

1. EARLY HISTORY

Mr. Spannon is a young man of Greek parentage, who was brought up and received his early grammar and high school education in the cities of Lynn, Gloucester, Holyoke, Springfield, and Boston, Mass. Mr. Spannon is married to Mary Marie Maneaty, a graduate of Northwestern University, and lives with his wife at 7312 Ridge Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

2. COLLEGIATE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Just prior to the World's War, he attended the University of Boston for, approximately, one and one-half years. Following his discharge from military service, entered Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, attending said institution for two terms. Thereafter he entered the University of Chicago, the College of Liberal Arts, and graduated therefrom in 1923 with a degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), having majored in the field of political science and economics. Thereafter he enrolled in the University of Chicago Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1926 with a degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence (J. D.).

**Biography of A. George N. Spannen, Attorney-at-law.**

Sept. 3, 1937.

**3. SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENT**

While attending the University of Chicago, College of Liberal Arts, he was awarded the first prize, after a competitive examination, on the subject of Civil Government, held under the auspices of the Department of Political Science.

**4. PROFESSIONAL CAREER**

Mr. Spannen is a member of the Bar of the State of Michigan, admitted in September, 1925, and a member of the Bar of the State of Illinois, admitted in October, 1926. Since his admission to the Bar of the State of Illinois, he engaged in the general practice of law, until 1929, when he entered into a partnership with Stanley C. Armstrong, a former Assistant Attorney General for the State of Illinois and a former Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago, for the general practice of law, under the firm name of Armstrong & Spannen, and is now a member of said law firm, with offices at 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

Biography of A. George N. Spannon, Attorney-at-law Sept. 3 1937

5. WAR SERVICE

Following the entry of the United States into the World's War, Mr. Spannon was appointed by the Secretary of War, as Special War Agent, attached to the Department of Intelligence, War College Division of the General Staff, and was honorably discharged from the military service following the Armistice.

6. PUBLIC SERVICE

Served, by appointment, the City of Chicago, as Assistant City Attorney, for a period of one year, and as Assistant Corporation Counsel, for three and one-half years.

7. MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL, WAR SERVICE, SOCIAL, FRATERNAL AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Professional: Member of the Chicago Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Illinois Bar Association; also, a member of the University of Chicago Alumni Club and the University of Chicago Law School Association.

## Biography of A. George N. Spannon, Attorney-at-law Sept. 3, 1937

B. War Service: Formerly a member of Hellenic Post and now a member of Joyce Kilmer Post, No. 780, Department of Illinois, of the American Legion, having served Hellenic Post as Junior Vice-Commander and Judge Advocate, and now Junior Vice-Commander and Chairman of Committee on Public Relations of Joyce Kilmer Post No. 780.

C. Social: Member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, Collegiate Club of Chicago, and the Plato Hellenic Collegiate Club of Chicago.

D. Fraternal: Member of Kappa Iota Pi and Delta Pi Epsilon, college fraternities; member of Hellenic Lodge No. 1084, A. F. & A. M. of Illinois; member of the Ahepa, a national organization, fraternal in character, composed principally of citizens of Hellenic extraction, with chapters in every large city and state of the Union, having served the organization in question, in many official capacities, particularly that of Supreme Governor of the Ninth and Tenth Districts for two terms and as a member of the Supreme Lodge, the supreme governing authority of the organization, for a period of two years.

Biography of A. George N. Spannon, Attorney-at-law. Sept. 3, 1937

E. Political: Formerly a member of the Sixth Ward Republican Organization, and now a member of the Fiftieth Ward Republican Organization.

8. GENERAL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

A. While residing in the Sixth Ward of the City, and a member of the Sixth Ward Republican Organization, he was instrumental in organizing the South Side Hellenic Republican Club, of which he became Secretary, and later organized the United Hellenic Republican Clubs of Cook County and Illinois, of which he became the Secretary, and served as such for a period of four years. He has been very actively engaged in all Republican political campaigns since 1926, and was a member of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee during the presidential campaign in 1928 and during the presidential campaign in 1932, and spoke in a number of cities and states in behalf of the Republican nominees.

B. In 1932 Mr. Spannon was a candidate, at the Republican Primaries, for the office of Secretary of State, and in 1936, at the Republican Primaries, a candidate for the office of State Representative, from the Sixth Senatorial District.

Biography of A. George N. Spannon, Attorney-at-Law. Sept, 3, 1937

9. GENERAL, SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL ACTIVITIES

While in college, he helped to organize and was one of the charter members of the Kappa Iota Pi fraternity at Valparaise University, Valparaise, Indiana. Following his enrollment in the University of Chicago, he organized and was one of the charter members of the Delta Epsilon Pi, a collegiate fraternity, composed, largely, of students of Hellenic extraction, which now has a number of chapters in colleges and universities of the middlewest and eastern states. Prior to and following his graduation from the University of Chicago, he helped organize and perpetuate the Plate Hellenic Collegiate Club of Chicago, a social organization composed largely of boys and girls of Hellenic extraction, students, as well as graduates, from colleges and universities within Chicago and the State of Illinois.

In 1926, under the auspices of the Order of Ahepa and the active cooperation of the Near East Relief Committee, he became Chairman of a city-wide committee, for the purpose of conducting certain public functions, teas, dances, etc., in order to raise funds for the benefit of the Asia Minor refugees, whose interest

Biography of A. George N. Spannon, Attorney-at-Law. Sept. 3, 1937

and well-being were espoused in America, by the Near East Relief Committee. In 1930, when the depression became widespread, and while Mr. Spannon was then Supreme Governor of District No. 10 of the Order of Ahepa, organized a Relief Committee, composed of representative citizens of Hellenic extraction, in cooperation with the United Charities, and other social and relief agencies, for the purpose of raising funds and soliciting food and clothing for those in need, and carried on such services for, approximately, a year thereafter and until relief was taken over by the public authorities.

Aside from the activities mentioned above, Mr. Spannon became and is now actively engaged in many other social improvement and neighborhood organizations, whose purposes are social, as well as civic.

Dunne, Hon. Edward F., Illinois, The Heart of the Nation,  
The Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago and New York, 1933,  
Vol. IV, pp. 264-265.

Pantelis, Athanasius Anthony

Athanasius Anthony Pantelis has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago during a period of twenty years; has standing as one of the leading Greek representatives of his profession in this city; his law business is one of substantial and important order, and its scope indicates the high popular estimate placed upon him as a citizen and as a **lawyer**. He has been influential in the local councils and campaign activities of the Democratic party and among his personal friends are a number of its leaders in Illinois, including former Governor Dunne. Mr. Pantelis is a **member** of the representative law firm of Pantelis, Klein & Porikos, with offices at 134 North LaSalle Street.

Athanasius A. Pantelis was born in Arcadia, Greece, April 6, 1887, and is a son of Anthony E. and Mary A. Pantelis, he having been the eighth in a

**Chicago and New York, 1933,**

Illinois, The Heart of the Nation, pp. 264-265.

family of nine children, namely: Basil A., Brasidas, Elias, Constena, George, Stavroula, Evangelos, Athanasius A., and Constantine. Basil and George came to the United States in 1901, Athanasius A. and Evangelos came in 1904, and Constantine came in 1909.

In his native land Athanasius A. Pantelis completed studies equivalent to a course in the high school of the United States and was graduated in 1900. He was twenty-three years of age when he came to the United States, in 1904, and in Chicago he prepared himself for his chosen profession by completing the prescribed course in John Marshall Law School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1911, his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws having been forthwith followed by his admission to the Illinois bar. During the ensuing fifteen years Mr. Pantelis, was associated with the law business of George F. Mulligan, and he then became the senior principal in the present law firm of Pantelis, Klein & Porikos. He has membership in the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

**Chicago and New York, 1933,  
Illinois, The Heart of the Nation, pp. 264-265.**

Mr. Pantelis is active and influential in the affairs of the Democratic party in Cook County and is a member of the County Executive Committee. He was at one time Democratic candidate for the office of judge.

When the nation became involved in the World War Mr. Pantelis forthwith enlisted, in 1917, for service in the United States Army, and in the same he rose from private to second lieutenant. During virtually his entire period of service he was stationed at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Illinois, and there was assigned command of a large military unit. He was thus engaged when the armistice brought the war to a close, and in due course he was given his honorable discharge. Mr. Pantelis organized and became the first commander of Hellenic Post of the American Legion, and there after he served as commander of the First District organization of the Illinois Department of the American Legion, while in 1924-25 he was president of the Service Men's League of Illinois.

**Chicago and New York, 1933,**

Illinois, The Heart of the Nation, pp. 264-265.

Mr. Pantelis is vice chairman and a past president of the local chapter of Ahepa, a Greek fraternal organization, and in this connection is a past chairman of the Interchapter Council of Chicago. In 1928 he had the distinction of serving as president of the local Hellenic Club of Professional Men of Greek Birth. He is an enthusiast in the work of his profession and in the same has made a record of successful achievement, withstanding as a resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. His chief recreation is gained through the medium of seasonable hunting and fishing trips.

November 8, 1919, recorded the marriage of Mr. Pantelis to Miss Mabel Bringham, daughter of John and Lillian Bringham, and the names and respective birth-dates of the three children of this union are here noted: Antionette Lillian, November, 28, 1920; Anastasia Mary, February 7, 1922; and Anthony John, April 11, 1923.

Mantzoros, Peter N. (Editor), "Zaph, Demosthenes Stamatis, M.D."  
Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of Ahepa, Chicago, Ill.  
March 10, 1937, p. 17.

Stamatis Demosthenes Zaph, M. D., was born at Volo, Thessaly, Greece and came to the United States in 1902. Joined the Order in 1925 and the same year was elected as Supreme Governor. He also belongs to all Masonic Bodies including the Mystic Shrine and is a member of all local, State and National Medical Societies. Being an outstanding Physician and Surgeon, during the World War he served in the U. S. Army as Captain of the Medical Corps. Received his honorable discharge in 1919 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., Bro. Zaph is fifty-three years old and has one daughter. He maintains offices at 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mantzoros, Peter, N. (Editor), "Spyropoulos, Andrew,"  
Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of Ahepa,  
Chicago, Illinois, March 10, 1937, p. 17.

Andrew Spyropoulos joined Hellenic Center Chapter No. 202 in 1928 serving as Treasurer. In 1933 he transferred to Chicago Chapter No. 46. Besides his affiliations with the Order he is also a member of Gapa and Knights of Pythias. At 705 South Halsted Street Bro. Spyropoulos maintains the International Restaurant famous for its Oriental Cooking.

The International is the meeting place of Chicago's Hellenism, and a visit to Chicago will not be considered complete until you visit the International and have dinner there. Bro. Spyropoulos was born at Kalavrita, Greece. Is fifty-five years old, married and arrived in the United States in 1905.

Mantzoros, Peter, N., (Editor), "Michalopoulos, Demetrios, G."  
Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of Ahepa, Chicago, Ill.,  
March 10, 1937, p. 22.

Demetrios G. Michalopoulos, Supreme Vice-President.- Future generations of Ahepa will look back at Ahepa History from 1928 to 1937 and read of the valuable services rendered to us by Bro. Michalopoulos for the preservation of our great Order and for Hellenism in general. Born in Kipoula, Laconias, Greece, he came to the United States in September, 1909 and after many years of hard work and study was admitted to the Bar at Kansas City, Mo., on July 12, 1920. Joined the Order in 1928 becoming a member of Hellenic Center Chapter No. 202 and the following year was elected President being reelected again in 1930. In the winter of 1931 he transferred to North Shore Chapter No. 94 and in 1932 was elected Chairman of the National Convention of the Order held in Baltimore, Maryland. At the 12th National Convention held at Chicago in 1935 he was elected Supreme Councilor and at St. Paul, Minn. Convention held in 1936 was elected Supreme Vice President for 1936-1937.

Bro. Michalopoulos is forty-seven years old, married, has one son and resides at 1443 Morse Ave (Rogers Park) in Chicago. He also maintains Law offices at 11 South La Salle Street.

Mantzoros, Peter N. (Editor), "Soter, Dr. S. D.,"  
Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of Ahepa,  
Chicago, Illinois, March 10, 1937, p. 17.

Dr. S. D. Soter joined Chicago Chapter No. 46 in 1926 and hails from Mekenas, Greece. Brother Soter, a Physician and Surgeon maintains his offices at 55 East Washington Street and specializes in Obstetrics and Genecology. He was graduated in 1913 from the University of Wisconsin with a B. S. degree and in 1922 from the Northwestern University with an M. D. degree. He also took a post graduate course at the University of Vienna in 1930. Besides his Ahepa affiliations he is also a member of the Chicago, Illinois and American Medical Societies. He is forty-three years old, married, and has three children.

Mantzoros, Peter N. (Editor), "Mamalakis, Mark, P."  
Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of Ahepa,  
Chicago, Illinois, March 10, 1937, p. 16.

Mark P. Mamalakis "The Organizer" has been an active Ahepan ever since he became a member of Solon Lodge No. 5 at Savannah, Ga. Later he came to Chicago and in 1924 helped to organize Chicago Chapter No. 46 and to which he later transferred serving as secretary for two years and President for one year. He also organized "Hellas" Chapter Daughters of Penelope. He was delegate to the Columbus and St. Paul Conventions and participated in the first excursion to the Motherland sponsored by the Order.

Bro. Mamalakis was born in Rethymnon, Crete. Is single, thirty-five years old and is an accountant maintaining his offices at 11 South La Salle Street in Chicago.

Mantzoros, Peter N. (Editor), "Mangel, John (Venizelos)," Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of Ahepa, Chicago, Illinois, March 10, 1937, p. 17.

John Mangel (Venizelos), was born at Afison, Sparta, Greece and come to the United States in 1884. He is the "Grand Old Man" of the Hellenic Community of Chicago and has always been ready to help those of our people who were in need. Being that he operates a string of Flower Stores in the heart of downtown Chicago, he never fails to donate every Easter all the necessary flowers that the Greek Churches of Chicago need. He is a member of Chicago Chapter No. 46 and an ardent supporter of Ahepan principles.

Mantzoros, Peter N., (Editor), "Nomikos, Van A,"  
Program of the First Annual Benefit Dance of the  
Order of Ahepa, Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1937, p. 21.

Van A. Monikos, a charter member of Woodlawn Chapter No. 93 has served his Chapter as Chaplain, advisor to the Sons of Pericles and President. During 1936 Brother Nomikos represented his Chapter at both District and National Conventions of our Order, and was elected District Governor for the 13th Ahepa District. Besides his affiliations with the Order, he also served as Worshipful Master of Hellenic Lodge No. 1084 during 1931, is a member of Woodlawn Commandery No. 79 K. T., Wiley M. Eagan Chapter No. 126 R. A. M., Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. A. Valley of Chicago, Medinah Temple, Shrine and Medinah Club of Chicago. Is Managing Director of the Rex Theater Inc., and Vice-President of the Allied Theaters of Illinois.

Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

DR. LEDERER'S SPEECH AT THE FUNERAL OF DR. BASIL LAMBRAKIS

(Published in English)

It is most difficult for men in a scientific world of endeavor--devoted to the conservation of human life and the relief of suffering multitudes--to envisage death as a reward for such effort. But, the spiritually-minded physician, whose every effort in the preparation for his life's work means sacrifice, seeks no great earthly reward. He is merely pursuing an ideal. A physician, truly, is that messenger designated to relieve the afflicted. In Doctor Basil Lambrakis we had the true physician; a man not only qualified in his profession, but a man who well represented the cultural attributes and refinements of his people.

After his arrival in this country, he immediately sought friends in circles which were befitting those ideals which had been inculcated in him during his long years of study in European universities. We welcomed him to the University of Illinois College of Medicine, where he gave freely of his time in teaching

MPA (11) PROJ. 2275

Greek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

and in caring for the unfortunate sick. His genial personality, his interest in his work, and the finesse of his manner were contagious to those who were fortunate enough to come into contact with him.

We, his colleagues, feel that we have lost in Basil a representative worthy of the title "physician," which has been handed down through the ages--a true Hippocrates, whose philosophy he carried out in a modern way. Dr. Lambrakis was a rider in the front ranks of his profession whose ride was brought to a standstill. He was swept out of the saddle prematurely, before he reached his goal. There was not even time to tell him that the work was well done. We can only gather here to hear the kind voices of his friends and to say: "His work is done." Rest was never intended for that rider so constantly in the saddle; because while we live, we work, for to live is to function. And what more is there in living but to work and give service?

Today, we of the University of Illinois, pay homage to our dear departed colleague, Basil Lambrakis, who is perhaps too far, but strangely near to us in

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Creek Press, Sept. 14, 1933.

spirit, urging us ever to carry on. To this end we pledge ourselves, thus building a monument more enduring than bronze.

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WPA FILE # PROJ 30275

Greek Press, Sept. 7, 1933.

COMMUNITY SHOCKED BY DEATH OF DOCTOR

The Greek community of Chicago was deeply shocked to learn of the tragic death of one of its finest and most brilliant members. Last Thursday Doctor William Lambrakis was killed when his automobile turned over on the highway. His unfortunate wife has had one of her legs amputated as a result of injuries received.

The members of the immediate family were informed of the tragedy Thursday night. Sunday morning American papers carried a lengthy notice of the accident, the Doctor being very well known and respected in the finest American circles. It is very doubtful if any Greek read the sorrowful news and remained dry-eyed. In fact, refusing to believe it, many spent all day Saturday phoning one another--hoping to be told that it was a mistake.

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GREEK

WPA FILE

Greek Press, Sept. 7, 1933.

This tragedy has robbed society, not only of a fine individual, but also of a great professional man. It is doubtful if any other Greek man--in any field--in such a short time has won such a great place in the hearts and minds of the people.

William Lambrakis was born in Sparta November 5, 1898. Finishing high school in Sparta, he enrolled in the Medical School of the University of Athens, receiving his degree there. Fired by a desire to become outstanding in his profession, he pursued special studies in Germany and Vienna. He then returned to his native land and married. Immediately thereafter, he and his wife came to America and settled in Chicago. Here the Doctor quickly won recognition as an ear, nose, and throat specialist. The doctor was on the staff of the Columbus Hospital and was famous for his surgical work.

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Greek Press, Sept. 7, 1933.

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His brilliant career was brought to a violent end by his untimely death at thirty-five years of age.

The only one missing from the funeral was his crippled wife. Aside from her, practically every Greek in Chicago went that he might pay his last respects to the beloved Doctor. Among the mourners, leading American doctors and surgeons were present.

Greek Press, Mar. 2, 1933.

ANDREW CHRONIS DEAD

The Greeks of Chicago were deeply moved by the death of Andrew Chronis, prosperous and prominent partner of John Raklios. Mr. Chronis was killed when a train struck his automobile last Saturday.

The solemn and impressive funeral rites were held in the St. Andrew Church. The deceased was one of the founders of the Church--in fact, it was named in his honor. The ceremonial was conducted by Bishop Callistos and four other Greek priests. Expressive Byzantine music filled the church, and brought tears to the eyes of the congregation. The eulogy was spoken by the Bishop, and funeral orations were delivered by Dr. C. Theodore and George Spannon.

Andrew Chronis came to America thirty-six years ago. For many years he had one of the finest flower shops in Chicago. Ten years ago, he became a partner in the Raklios Company. His death has been a severe loss to

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Greek Press, Mar. 2, 1933.

his business associates, and to the Greek community, of which he was one of the foremost members. We extend our sympathies to his bereaved family.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SALONIKI, July 30, 1937



The Greek Chicago Doctor and the Countess of Prague.-

Doctor Michael Kyriacos, of Chicago, last Saturday, at the Congress Hotel, married Countess Zika. The marriage knot was tied by Judge Harry Miller.

The Countess is well known amongst the elite of Chicago's society and comes from an old aristocratic family of Prague.

All the American Newspapers of Chicago besides publishing the photographs of the newly weds have written extensively about the Greek doctor and his professional successes.

Correspondence, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

April 6, 1926.

United States Senate,  
Committee on Foreign Relations.

My dear Mr. Lambros:

I have yours of the second instant, with enclosures.

I very greatly appreciate the complimentary write-up in your paper, and I shall read your Joke Book with very great interest. One of the most pleasant experiences I have had in years was the banquet referred to, and I was especially glad to be able to thus make your acquaintance.

I shall hereafter have an especially warm feeling for all Americans of Greek blood and ancestry.

With kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,  
Irving L. Lerroot

IV

GREEK

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III A            Anonymous - "The Imperial House of Paleologus Mammonas,"

III B 4            Greek Review, Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 1924.

The Imperial House of Paleologus is best known to the Greeks, as well as to the rest of the civilized world, through its greatest son, Constantine Paleologus, who fell fighting the Turks on the walls of Constantinople in 1452.

The self-sacrifice of this national hero has not only immortalized the name Paleologus but has endeared it to the hearts of the Hellenic race scattered the world over. Several other glorious families, such as the Comnenoi, the Angeloi, and the Lascareis, reigned over the Byzantine Empire in the last five centuries of its existence.

The services rendered to the Greek race and to the rest of mankind by these powerful houses are inestimable, but none of them has left a name so inspiring as that of the Paleologi. This fact is due to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the last martyr-emperor, who was destined not to save but to immortalize the name of the Empire of Byzantium.

IV

- 2 -

GREEK

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Greek Review, Aug. 1924.

III B 4

Simultaneously with the fall of Constantinople came the downfall of the Imperial House of the Paleologi, but this glorious name did not disappear from the face of the earth. On the contrary, both before and after the fall of Constantinople several members of it either were married to reigning families or migrated to foreign lands, especially to France, Italy, and Russia, where their descendants have survived even to this date. They serve with distinction their respective countries and occupy enviable positions in their communities. They take great pride in their glorious name and claim to be the bluest-blooded princes in the world.

This claim is not entirely unwarranted in view of the fact that they can trace their line, that is to say, the line of the Greco-Roman emperors, as much as 1,500 years back. It will be interesting to state that the House of Paleologus survives in some of the most powerful reigning houses of Europe as well as in many of the outstanding families in various countries.

IV

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III A

III B 4

- 3 -

GREEK

Greek Review, Aug. 1924.

It is related to the House of the Bourbons in France; to the former Russian dynasty, for Ivan III married Princess Sophia Paleologus, who became the first Empress of Russia; and to the House of Savoy, in Italy, for Andronicus III Paleologus married the Countess Anna of Savoy. It is also said to be related to the present King of Italy, for Theodore II Paleologus married Argentine, Marchioness of Montferrat. Finally, it is related to other noble houses of Austria and Hungary.

Nor is the House of Paleologus absent from modern Grecian history. The house of Mammonas, members of which ruled for many years over the Moreas, with Monenvasia as their capital, is a direct descendant of the Paleologi. For Prince Manuel, son of the Emperor Andronicus III Paleologus, married Princess Irene, daughter of Gregory IV Mammonas and sister of Grand Duke Paul Mammonas. The family of Paleologus-Mammonas, besides its titles of Prince and Grand Duke, bears the title of Count of Velos and Voevondeus, which Joannes Cornelius, Doge of Venice, conferred upon them on March 30, 1722, and upon all their descendants in perpetuity.

IV

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III A

III B 4

Greek Review, Aug. 1924.

Traces of this noble family still survive in Greece, and its scions are devoted to the service of their country and of their race. The present charge d'affaires of Greece at Washington, D. C., Basilius A. Paleologus-Mammonas, and his brother, Constantine Paleologus-Mammonas, general manager of the foreign exchange department of the Central Trust Company of Illinois in Chicago, are descendants of the House of the Paleologi.

Constantine Paleologus-Mammonas, who bears the title of Prince of Byzantium, is the recognized head and legitimate heir of the Paleologus-Mammonas family. He was born in the famous city of Corinth (Castle of Mammonas) and received the rudiments of his education in that city. He then entered the University of Athens, where he studied political science. He received the degree of doctor of laws from that institution and soon afterwards became a member of the Bar Association of Corinth. Later he traveled and studies in various countries of Europe and finally came to the United States.

IV

- 5 -

GREEK

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Greek Review, Aug. 1924.

III B 4

Since his arrival in this country he has given several lectures with illustrations before mixed audiences. Many a Greek, French, English, and American newspaper has published articles about his lectures. Societies and mayors have congratulated him and admired his democratic tendencies and his services in the promotion of his country's affairs. He has also written for Greek newspapers under the pseudonym Mentor. Constantine Paleologus-Mammonas, commonly known as Prince of Byzantium, is an ardent patriot. He is fanatically devoted to the Grand Idea of the Greek race over which his ancestors ruled for nearly two hundred years.

Though a nobleman, he is very democratic, dresses carefully, and is interesting to talk to. He is very popular and is keenly interested in the welfare of the community in which he lives.

He was chairman of the convention of Greek Liberals which assembled in Chicago in 1922, has been president of the Hellenic Liberal-Democratic League of Chicago, and is a member of several other clubs and societies.

IV

- 6 -

GREEK

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III A

Greek Review, Aug. 1924.

III B 4

For ten years Constantine Paleologus-Mammonas has been head of the foreign exchange department of the Central Trust Company in Chicago, of which General Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for the office of Vice-President of the United States, is president. Under his administration the foreign exchange department of his institution has made great progress.

He is a personal friend of General Dawes, in whose candidacy he is keenly interested. Should the Republicans succeed in the election of November next, it may safely be assumed that through the influence of General Dawes and other national statesmen the Paleologus-Mammonas brothers will render great services to their country, of which they are official representatives in the United States of America, thus continuing the Paleologus-Mammonas family's tradition of service to their country.

IV  
I C

GREEK

Correspondence of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Henry Morgenthau  
1457 Broadway, New York  
May 28, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lambros,

My very best thanks for your kind suggestion that the Greeks of Chicago give a dinner for me.

If I visit Chicago in the immediate future, I will let you know, and I shall be glad to accept the invitation contemplated.

Yours very Sincerely,

Henry Morgenthau.

IV

GREEK

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 e

Anonymous, "The Life of Mr. P. S. Lambros,"

I B 3 a

Opportunity (Monthly), Nov. 1923, pp. 8-10 and 36-39

I B 3 b

I D 1 a

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO HE SOLD BANANAS

I D 1 b

Today Peter S. Lambros is a Recognized Leader in the Business

II A 2

and Political Life of His City. Read This Human Interest Story

I F 4

of the Obstacles Which He Had to Overcome and How He Overcame Them.

I F 5

V A 1

Here is a story of a man who had no opportunities except those which

V A 2

he created for himself, whose life from the time when he arrived at

III D

Ellis Island, with only a few dollars in his pockets, unable to speak

I G

the English language, and without friends, until he reached his present

I C

high position, has been one continuous hurdling of handicaps.

I J

One often finds romance in the most unsuspected places. It is quite impossible to lay one's finger on any point of the map and say, "Here lies romance," or "Romance is not here," according to the appearance of the place.

Romance is everywhere; even in the speeders' court.



Opportunity, Nov. 1923, pp. 8-10 and 36-39

"What!" you say. "In a stuffy old place like that, full of archives and other such stupid things?"

Exactly. For example, the other day I was in the speeders' court in Chicago, in my capacity as newspaper reporter, when Romance brushed me with the hem of her garment. The judge had just disposed of his first case of the afternoon, and the defendant in the second case was being called to the bar as I entered the court-room.

I was just in time to catch the defendant's name, spoken by the magistrate, and I started as I heard it.

"Peter S. Lambros," the judge said, and a dark-complexioned man of medium height and sturdy build stepped forward, accompanied by a policeman.

I had heard the man's name before. It was a famous name in Chicago and elsewhere.

Peter S. Lambros, leader of the Greeks! Could it be the same man? I wondered. I had never met him in my life, but I had heard of him often.





Opportunity, Nov. 1923, pp. 8-10 and 36-39

"You parked your car at the corner of State and Monroe streets yesterday afternoon and left it there nearly an hour," the judge reminded the defendant. "You know that you are not allowed to let your car stand in one spot for so long a time."

The defendant nodded and smiled good-naturedly. Amiability and self-confidence were patent in his features, in the way he talked, in his general demeanor.

"I know," he answered simply; and then he added, "I should like to tell you a story."

The judge was not in the mood to hear any stories just then, but the defendant insisted that the story he had to tell was well worth listening to. At last the judge permitted him to tell it.

"Twenty-five years ago," the defendant began, "I sold bananas as a common street-vendor at the corner of State and Monroe streets. I was led to that corner yesterday by the memory of it all. Well, in those old days I travelled about with



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a push-cart, and the police kept telling me to move on. Now I live in a fine house on Sheridan Road and drive an automobile, and still the police tell me to move on."

The judge smiled at this.

"All right," he said, "you are discharged; but don't let your car stand like that again."

The man, Peter S. Lambros, nodded and smiled, and then moved to leave the courtroom.

As I watched him, I became eager to know more about him. I felt that behind his sunny exterior there was a story worth while, a story of obstacles overcome, of large ambitions realized, -in short, a romance.

This man impressed me. "Sheridan Road-automobile-push-cart-fine house." The words flashed through my mind.

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The contrast which they made appealed to me strongly. I felt instinctively that if I did not get this man's story, I should be losing something worth while.

Therefore I followed him. I explained my reason for accosting him, and **after** he had heard me out, he very graciously consented to tell me the story of his upward climb from poverty and obscurity to fame and fortune.

As I stepped into his automobile and took my place beside him, I launched a question.

"Are you the Peter S. Lambros who is known as the spokesman of the Greeks?"

He nodded; and again his smile broadened, and I felt the warmth of his personality. He was human; evidently his success had not alienated him from his fellow-men.

"Some people call me that," he said modestly, and that was all for the time being.

Opportunity, Nov. 1923, pp. 8-10 and 36-39.

I knew now just who and what he was, -the publisher of a large Greek newspaper and a powerful leader among his countrymen.

His fame had extended across the land.

Half an hour later I was sitting with him in his private office, which communicates with the editorial room of his paper, at 130 North Wells street, getting from him the details of his career.

A fine sense of humor has Peter Lambros, -a fine sense of balance. He can see the funny side of things as well as the more serious side.

For example, witness the following story, which he told me as soon as I sat down with him in his office.

Twenty-five years ago a Greek from Sparta landed on Ellis Island, bound for Chicago. He was hard up; he did not even have a watch. Wishing to know the time, he addressed a stranger in Greek.

The stranger, not understanding Greek, passed him by. Soon he spied a Greek,



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but this man had no watch. He pointed to an officer of the law, however, and said,

"See that policeman? Well, just go up to him and say in English, "Time?" and he'll give it to you."

The Greek from Sparta did as he was bidden.

The policeman answered, "One o'clock."

The Greek could not understand English. He repeated his question:

"Time?"

The policeman repeated,

"One o'clock."

"Time?"



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"One o'clock!"

"Time?"

The policeman lost patience. Raising his club, he hit the Greek one whack over the head.

"It just struck one; don't you understand?"

The Greek understood. A broad grin spread over his face, and looking skyward, he muttered,

"Thank God it wasn't twelve o'clock!"

Peter Lambros glanced across his desk at his secretary, a very capable and comely young woman, and saw her smiling at his recital. He smiled himself as he continued:

"Well, that Greek was I."

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And then he proceeded to tell me the rest of his life-story.

Born in Sparta, a town in the southern part of Greece, in 1873, he dreamed early in his life of emigrating to America. While still in college he read an account of Chicago, described by the writer as a village, and of Milwaukee, represented as a large city. He had been given to understand that America was a land of justice, equality, and freedom and also a land which offered opportunities to those who had the ambition to grasp them.

Peter Lambros had intended to cast his lot in Milwaukee, but he did not have sufficient funds to reach that city. Chicago was as far as his money would take him. He liked the Lake City, however, for he saw in it the center of American commerce and industry. Therefore upon his arrival in Chicago he decided, partly perforce, to remain here, and here he has resided ever since.

Being at that time a stranger in the city and having no funds with which to go to night school and learn English, he accepted a position at a fruit-stand on Archer Avenue at the ridiculous salary of seventy-five dollars a year. It was an excellent opportunity, nevertheless, according to Mr. Lambros, for it enabled





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him to learn the language and the customs of his adopted country through personal contact with many different kinds of people. As additional tutors he had the billboards and the newspapers.

"Speaking of learning English reminds me of an experience which I had," Mr. Lambros informed me. "One day I went into a grocery store to buy some eggs. I could not pronounce the word 'eggs'; so I got up on a chair and began to crow and flap my arms like a chicken. The grocer and the other patrons in the store thought that I was crazy; they began to scatter in all directions. And then suddenly I spied a crate of eggs and pointed to it. The grocer understood; he gave me my eggs, and I walked out, leaving the grocer and the other patrons laughing.

"At another time my ignorance of the English language got me into a more serious situation.

"I was on a street-car going north. I wanted to go to Eugenie street. I could not pronounce the name of the street, but I did the best I could. But when I said 'Eugenie' to the conductor, it sounded like 'You sheeny,' and the conductor



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who was Irish, took exception to it.

"He threw me off the car, and the fall knocked me unconscious. But after a while, when I had recovered consciousness, I stopped a passer-by and inquired of him the way to my destination. Again I tried to say 'Eugenie.' He happened to be Jewish. He smiled and answered:

"'Yes, I'm a sheeny. I'm a shyster lawyer, too. Let me lie down beside you, will you?'"

"I made no objection. The man laid down beside me. Later the claim-agent for the street-car company came along and the result was that each of us received a hundred dollars as compensation."

In summer Peter Lambros sold bananas and grapes; in winter he sold chestnuts.

As time went on, he managed to save enough money to buy a stand of his own, and he resigned his position on Archer Avenue.

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He was not very successful in this venture, however, but it gave him a chance to continue his study of people and of the methods by which they did things, and above all it gave him the time to dream and to plan for his future, for he felt instinctively that there were opportunities in America for him as well as for others, and that it would only be a matter of time before he would be on the way to accomplishment.

Because of lack of capital he underwent many hardships. Often he would sleep all night in his fruit-stand. Sometimes he would even sleep standing up, so fatigued was he.



Finally he decided that the time was not ripe for him to remain in business for himself. He gave up his fruit-stand and accepted a position with the commission-house of Garibaldi and Cuneo on South Water street. In time he was promoted to the post of chief salesman. In his eight years of service with this firm, from 1896 to 1904, he managed to save six hundred dollars, a sum regarded in those days as sufficient capital with which to start one's own business.

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"I decided that the day would come when our people, the Greeks, would grow up with the city and become a large and important part of it," Mr. Lambros told me. "And this, I thought, was my opportunity to grow with them.

"I felt that I could best serve my fellow-Greeks in America, as well as my adopted country, by establishing a newspaper. It would serve to bring our people closer together and to promote better business relations and friendships among them. Accordingly I established the Greek Star in 1904, and its aim has always been to help preserve the ideals of Washington and Lincoln and to stand for everything that promotes America and Americanism. I desired, you see, to contribute my share to making America greater than I had found it.



"At the beginning of my career as a publisher I was obliged to overcome many obstacles; but I felt that by vigorous and incessant effort and by maintaining the "I Will" spirit I should eventually reach my goal.

"The results have more than repaid me for my faith and my efforts. The Greek

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Star increased in size from four pages to six, eight, ten, and twelve, and now it has sixteen pages, with seventy-five columns of first-class advertisements.

"Being a great believer in constant effort, I always felt that my time could not be divided between work and baseball games; so I devoted myself exclusively to my business. I also believed that time was money and that whatever could be done to-day should not be put off until to-morrow. For the last thirty years I have never used an alarm clock, though I have risen at half past six every morning."

Peter Lambros has a saying **that** strikes one as being very original and full of rare good sense. He says:

"I was always proud that I was a Greek; and now I am equally proud that I am an American. He who is a good Greek can become a good American. The man to be feared is not the man who loves two countries but he who loves none."

An admirable saying, is it not?

In order to be successful in business, a man must have faith in himself and in



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his work," Mr. Lambros went on. "For you cannot induce others to entertain your propositions if you do not believe in them yourself.

"And another thing--personality, appearance, cleanliness, clear thought, clear vision, kindness, courtesy, and a pleasant smile are absolutely essential to business success. I know because I have used them to advantage.

"I am reminded of the time when I was elected a director of the Advertising Association. I had been defeated three times by another man, a bigger man than I am, but **because** of my consideration for my fellow-members and my devotion to the cause I was finally elected by a large majority, for I had won the **confidence** and the friendship of my colleagues."

I asked Mr. Lambros to tell me something about his financial success.

"After accumulating a neat sum of money through my newspaper, I erected a two-story building," he told me. "When that began to pay, I put up another two-story building. Then I sold both buildings for twenty thousand dollars. Since then I have erected a fine house at 7720 Sheridan Road. Some Americans imagine



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that the Greek ambassador to the United States resides in this magnificent house.

"And that reminds me of a story. The other day a farmer stopped in front of my door, and seeing me standing outside, he asked me who lived there. I told him that it was the residence of the night-watchman of Calvary Cemetery, where-upon he wanted to know how a night-watchman could manage to make enough money to own so beautiful a house. I replied that I had not the slightest idea how he could do so.

"The farmer became very serious now, and in a subdued tone of voice he said,

"Well, I know how he did it all right. The night-watchman in a cemetery in my town has grown rich by taking jewelry and gold teeth from the dead.'

"Well, let's see; what were we talking about? Oh yes; my financial success! Well, as I went along in business, I bought four lots in Evanston where the Evanston golf links had been situated, and these four lots proved to be a very profitable investment. In addition to that I bought six lots at Robey and



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Richwood streets in Rogers Park, where I intend to build a \$250,000 apartment building.

"And now I should like to show you something."

Mr. Lambros produced a number of scrapbooks, which he prizes highly. He opened them and showed me what they contained.

A wealth of clippings and letters, the former printed in English and cut from hundreds of newspapers in many parts of this country, the latter received from the most prominent men, among them Theodore Roosevelt and the late President Harding. All these articles and letters praise the patriotic work which Peter Lambros has done in fostering Americanism, for he has been not only an excellent businessman intent upon his own welfare but an earnest worker for the public good as well.

One of the clippings that he showed me was the copy of an article written by him and published in a Chicago newspaper on Sunday, Feb. 11, in the present



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year. The article, which occupies almost an entire page, appears under the headlines: "Torch of Democracy Kindled by Pericles -- Borne to Triumph by American Lincoln."

This article created quite a stir, not only in Chicago but also in a score or more of other cities. So great was the effect produced by it that as soon as it was published, its author was asked to make a speech at the Hamilton Club on the following day, which was Lincoln's Birthday. He accepted the invitation, and his speech was broadcast over the country by radio and published in all the newspapers which subscribe to the Associated Press, of which there are hundreds.

The inspiration for the article in question came to Mr. Lambros in his perusal of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. He is well versed in Greek history, and in reading the address he was reminded that Pericles, an Athenian general and statesman, had delivered the first world-famous funeral oration in 431 B.C. Lincoln's was the second.

"I felt instinctively that the great American's address was a masterpiece among



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orations," Mr. Lambros assured me. "My purpose in writing the article was to emphasize but one thought, and that was that Greece was the originator of democracy, and America is the perfecter of it.

"Pericles delivered his funeral oration four hundred years before Christ. It was a masterpiece. And in all the time which passed since then no panegyric equal to that of Pericles had been pronounced until Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address.

It took a great American to compose such an oration, and it was delivered on a like occasion, over the graves of those who had sacrificed their lives for the sake of liberty and democracy."

The article which Mr. Lambros wrote was designed to do two things: to bring about a better understanding between native Americans and naturalized Americans, particularly those of Greek extraction, and to inspire patriotism and a new interest in American ideals and institutions.



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To enumerate all the things which Peter Lambros has done for his adopted country would require at least half the pages of this magazine.

In the World War he was active in the National Security League and in the State Council of Defense. He was too old to shoulder arms, but he felt that the man who stayed at home could and should serve his country just as much as the man in the blue or khaki uniform. As a member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense he proposed the organization of the so-called foreign nationalities. His suggestion was unanimously accepted, and he went ahead with the organization.

In looking over the city for the purpose of identifying all the nationalities in Chicago he found that seventy-five nations were represented among the residents of the city. Choosing guests from all these nationalities, he planned a banquet and rally in honor of the Stars and Stripes, to be given at the Hotel La Salle.



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He invited President Wilson to attend, but the President sent the Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, in his stead. The banquet was a huge success and a phenomenon among those of its kind, for seventy-five different nationalities were represented in one big gathering. A great deal of space in the Chicago morning papers was devoted to the affair, and people talked about it for many months afterward.

On another and later occasion a great meeting was held in Chicago of the editors of foreign-language newspapers.

Peter Lambros presided at this meeting, and he thought that it would be well to have Governor Lowden make the principal address.

It is characteristic of him that he went all the way to Springfield to extend the invitation to the Governor.

However, at the executive mansion he was told by the Secretary that he would have to wait a while before he could have audience with Governor Lowden. Thereupon Mr. Lambros told the Secretary that he was the Greek ambassador to the



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United States, but that he was traveling incognito. The secretary accepted his fabrication without question and at once ushered him into the inner sanctum, where he was met and cordially greeted by the Governor, who laughed heartily over the fact that Peter Lambros had been able to circumvent the subordinate.

The Governor forthwith accepted the invitation extended by Lambros and delivered an address at the meeting. This was the first public speech made by Governor Lowden after his inauguration.

All this demonstrates that Peter Lambros has an eye for opportunity, and that when opportunity does not actually come knocking at his door threatening to break it in, he goes after it, seizing it with both hands and making it serve him according to his needs. He is a great believer in opportunity and takes it wherever and whenever he finds it.

"It is rather difficult for me to give you full details regarding my activities during the last thirty years in Chicago," said Mr. Lambros in conclusion. "As the days go by, I feel that my success began as a dream which was realized by



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my adoption of the 'I Will' spirit and my determination to better myself in order to be of service to my wife, my four children, my fellow-Americans, my fellow-Greeks, and the community as a whole.

"As a poet once said, 'I slept and dreamed that life was beauty; I woke and found that life was duty.'

"I have given to my adopted country thirty years of my life and four children who are thorough Americans; I have employed honest business methods; I have grasped opportunity; and I have contributed a large share of my time and my efforts to the promotion of a Greater America."



Chicago Herald and Examiner, Feb. 11, 1923, in the  
Scrapbook, p. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

TORCH OF DEMOCRACY KINDLED BY PERICLES, BORNE TO TRIUMPH  
BY AMERICA'S LINCOLN

The Emancipator and the Ruler of Athens One in National Ideals--Glories of  
Golden Age of Greece Mirrored in Funeral Oration of 461 B.C.--Are Reborn  
in Master Intellect of 1863 A.D. and Perfectly Expressed in Famous  
Gettysburg Address.

By Peter S. Lambros,

Editor of the Greek Star

Although my memory still harks back to the Mediterranean, whose warm sun first  
shone upon me, I have been an American among Americans for thirty-three years,  
without the least desire to leave American soil.

Scrapbook, p. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11 1923.

I am often reminded that Athens stands for civilization, Sparta for law and order, the Parthenon for art.

These are matters of history. However, for the sublimest institutions of living men I turn to Columbia.

In this land of promise, where millions of the Old World's oppressed have found home, work, and sanctuary, I know of nothing that has impressed me so much as the Statue of Liberty, the symbol of freedom and justice, Old Glory, the emblem of liberty and protection, and Abraham Lincoln, who marches on in memory as the embodiment of the master principles of our government.

The anniversary of Lincoln's birth, recurring again to-morrow, recalls to us our patriotic duty to pay tribute to the great Emancipator, to share in the privilege of doing homage to his ideals and to glory in the thought that we are heirs to his benign accomplishment.

Scrapbook, p. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros

Feb. 11, 1923

The Gettysburg address carries my memory back to ancient Greece. Lincoln's address and Pericles' funeral oration take rank as the world's most notable epitaphs. There is this difference: many of those who have read Pericles' funeral oration do not recall it, but as years roll by, and great events grow dim on history's pages, the Gettysburg address grows only the brighter in the hearts of Americans who idolize the great immortal.

#### His Precepts.

Duty to country, Americanism, devotion to religion, love for mankind--all are expressed in the words of Lincoln, whose principles of freedom have been carried in triumph to the battle-fields of the new Thermopylae of Europe by the American heroes of the great war.

The Gettysburg oration baffles criticism. It does more than that, for not America nor England nor the whole world has produced an epitaph to equal it in thought, sympathy, language or literary merit.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros

Feb. 11, 1923.

That speech alone reveals Lincoln as the great President, the lover of humanity, the champion of liberty and justice.

Lincoln, in short, is distinguished as the philosopher of the nineteenth century by this one utterance. Translated into all the languages of the world, it is universally known.

You may say that it was an address, or funeral oration, It was however, something greater than that. It was a masterpiece of eloquence that no man in the past had ever equalled.

The historical records of the world reveal only one funeral oration, pronounced under similar conditions, worthy of comparison with this.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923

It was delivered in Athens two thousand years ago by Pericles.

Both men were noted not only for their eloquence but also for their deeds, their devotion to democratic principles, and their intellectual power.

Pericles was the first democratic ruler of Athens and governed it in the most flourishing period of Greek oratory, art, and civilization. His funeral oration remains an historic tribute to freedom, liberty, and democracy.

#### Glories of Nations

Athens under the government of Pericles was that which America is to-day. We acknowledge this when we refer, for example, to Chicago as the new Athens of America, doing homage to the glorious past of Athens as it bore fruit in art, literature, and civilization during the golden era of Pericles.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros

Feb. 11, 1923

The Parthenon, built under his administration, remains the principal monument of his age.

In comparing Pericles' oration with that of Lincoln I mean to say that there was a striking similarity between the two addresses in circumstances and in setting.

Pericles' oration represents the "glory that was Greece," Lincoln's the glory that is America.

Never before in history had there been such progress in civilization as in the golden century of Athens. Pericles' funeral oration stands as an immortal monument to its democracy.

When Pericles entered public life, he found in the noblest democracy the noblest thought.

Scrapbook, P.124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros

Feb. 11, 1923

In one of his addresses he said, "We enjoy a form of government that is called demou kratos, democracy. It is not for the benefit of the few but for the benefit of the many. All should enjoy equality in the eyes of the law."

In another address he said, "We are all democrats or imperialists, or neither, or both, but in regard to the laws we must all enjoy equality."

No other man in the history of the world has given so clear a definition of democracy except Lincoln, who said, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

We may safely say that Pericles was the originator of democracy, Lincoln its perfecter.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923.

Further comparison of the great oration of 461 B. C. with that of 1863 reveals other remarkable similarities. These great addresses delivered by these two great men were composed for the same purpose,--to pay tribute to the heroic dead and to inspire democracy. Pericles' oration stands as democracy's gospel. Pericles accomplished the absolute democratization of Athens, Lincoln the perfect democratization of America.

It was Pericles who established the first democratic constitution in the world, demonstrating the value of citizenship and the equality of mankind in rights and in the courts and requiring that the cases of the poor should be tried as well as those of the rich.

Read Pericles' oration and Lincoln's address, and you will not find a word of one repeated in the other.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.  
Feb. 11, 1923.

You will find, however, what I might call an identity of philosophy, for the thought and the occasion were the same in both. The similarity is not in phraseology, it is rather in the conditions which prevailed and in the ideals which inspired both Pericles and Lincoln.

#### Tribute to Heroes

Pericles delivered his famous oration over the graves of the Greek heroes who gave their lives in the Civil war between the North and the South of Greece-- between Athens and Sparta.

Greek fought against Greek, brother against brother, as Americans fought against Americans in our own Civil War, to preserve the democratic ideals of Athens.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923.

In the American South there were slaves; in Sparta there were Helots. The Helots were the property of their masters. They were bound to serve and to bear arms for their masters' protection.

They were not admitted to the full dignity of citizenship. They rose against their masters, but they were defeated time and time again.

It was the ambition of Pericles to abolish slavery and oligarchy and to establish a democratic government in Greece.

Lincoln's dream was to abolish slavery and to preserve the Union. Pericles made Athens the center of ancient civilization; Lincoln made America the new Athens of the world, the center of democratic thought and action.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923

Lincoln, the great American, believed that all men were born equal. Pericles said, "As regards the laws of Athens, all enjoy equality."

The simplicity of the civilization of ancient Greece and of modern America may be inferred from the fact that both countries endured civil wars to establish perfect democracy. Both nations had the same attachment to democratic principles, the same love of liberty, the same sympathy for the oppressed, the same enthusiasm for the brave men who fought for the supremacy of democracy.

The object of Pericles in his funeral oration was not only to pay tribute to the dead but also to instill patriotism in the hearts of the citizens.

It was not actually a funeral oration, for the soldiers had been buried long before he delivered his address.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.  
Feb. 11, 1923.

It was rather a memorial address, involving the exhibition of the bones of the dead Warriors, that their relatives might participate and have the opportunity to witness their remains, so paying tribute to their memory; and further, that they might make offering to the gods of Greece and pray that they would not forget to punish the enemy. After being exhibited for three days the remains of the dead heroes were placed in cypress coffins and carried back to the public cemetery.

Lincoln's oration, in the National Park at Gettysburg, dedicated a national cemetery.

It was a funeral oration over the graves of 3,629 American heroes who died in the Civil War, nearly half of them unidentified.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.  
Feb. 11, 1923

Gettysburg had been selected for the cemetery because the battle there was one of the most important in the Civil War; indeed, it was the turning-point in the long struggle for the preservation of the Union.

Our analysis of Pericles' oration and of Lincoln's reveals a psychological under-current which connects these two great men in principles, in eloquence, and in democratic traditions, though two thousand years lay between them.

Pericles began his oration thus; "I will begin then with our ancestors. Our fathers inherited a country with everything, so as to be self-sufficient both for peace and for war."

"Our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty," said Lincoln.

Scrapbook, P. 124, P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923.

"The country was brought to a test by the Peloponnesian War, and it must prove superior to its fame," Pericles spoke.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether a nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure," said Lincoln.

"It was for such a country that these dead heroes nobly resolved to fight and fell fighting for freedom," was Pericles' tribute.

"We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live," was Lincoln's.

When Pericles' referred to the bravery of the dead, he said, "When men have shown themselves brave by deeds, they should be honored also by deeds," which is similar to Lincoln's remark, "The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract."

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.  
Feb. 11, 1923.

Pericles, continuing, stated, "I shall not offer condolence so much as consolation. Happy are the men who have died as they have for freedom, the most glorious death,--to whom life has been so justly measured that they were both happy in their life and happy in their death."

Lincoln's Gettysburg address reads as follows: "From these honored dead let us take increased devotion for that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion."

Pericles, realizing the most importance of the historical event, said, "The bravery of great heroes is attended with such renown that they never grow old." Lincoln said, "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

Aside from these addresses both men reveal their philosophical similarity in other speeches.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923.

Lincoln said, "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true." Pericles said, "Where the greatest prizes are accorded to virtue, there also the most virtuous men are to be found among the citizens."

Neither Lincoln nor Pericles was a soldier; Pericles did not wear the uniform of Themistocles, nor did Lincoln carry the sword of Washington. Each fought in spirit, however, in the councils of state, bearing the responsibility of a great war each endured disappointment and sorrow; each was an apostle of democracy.

Great as was Pericles in his age, however, immortal as were the precepts which he uttered, a study of his thought has been and probably will continue to be confined largely to the scholar.

To the majority of us modern Americans he remains the misty and almost mythical embodiment of great ideals.

Scrapbook, P. 124, of Mr. P. S. Lambros.

Feb. 11, 1923.

Lincoln, on the other hand, lives as clearly in our memory as did his person in the love of his associates. His life remains the leading spirit and the guiding star of American traditions.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

I B 4

III A

III C

III H

I C

GREEK

Saloniki, Nov. 18, 1922.

PRELATE LEON PEGEAS

(Necrology)

On Thursday morning, November 16, the most beloved and highest ranking member of our clergy in Chicago, the Reverend Prelate Leon Pegreas, passed away. He became ill twenty-four hours before his death, which was caused by heart failure. The sad news was transmitted by telephone to the Chicago Greek community during the early hours of the morning. Our fellow countrymen, who had received his blessings and enjoyed his precious company for fifteen years, awoke to the distressing and shocking news that the man whose mild and noble features and personality delighted and inspired all, was gone forever.

All hurried to town for further information. They greeted each other with, "Life be unto you."



IV

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Saloniki, Nov. 18, 1922.

I B 4

III A Truly Father Leon, as he was greeted by everyone, was a man whose  
III C personality inspired and imposed itself on everyone everywhere.  
III H He was a man of noble stature, widely cultured, simple in his  
I C nobility and kindness, humble and most willing to be kind to all.

He was also characterized by devout patriotism and Greek feeling which because of the recent national disasters contributed to his death. It was impossible for him not to enjoy the love and esteem of all. Therefore, his funeral, which will be announced by specially appointed committees, will be a most magnificent one--to be attended by all the people. This will be one of the noblest funerals in our community's history. Besides the organizations, the Socrates School, of which he was president while he was pastor of the West Side Greek Community for a number of years, the board of directors of the Church and the West Side community are making arrangements for the funeral. Many other prominent members of our Chicago community are also working toward the same end.

IV

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

Saloniki, Nov. 18, 1922.

I B 4

III A The detailed arrangements of the funeral will be made known to the  
III C public by means of programs which will be distributed.

III H

I C The only surviving relatives of the deceased are: the Rev. George  
Petrides of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Augerinos, and a few others in  
Athens. Saloniki is deeply grieved by the national loss, the death of  
our beloved Father Leon.

Translator's note:

Prelate Leon Pegreas was a representative individual of great influence  
among Chicago-Greek people.]



IV

III D

III G

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GREEK

Chicago Evening Post, July 30, 1918, in the  
Scrapbook, p. 90, of Mr. P. S. Lambros,  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

GREEK EXPLAINS HIS LOYALTY TO UNITED STATES.

Editor of National Paper Addresses Meeting of 75 Foreign Groups.

Expounding the reasons for his devotion to America, his adopted country, Peter S. Lambros, editor of the Greek Star, to-day addressed delegates to international demonstration of seventy-five foreign groups in the Red Room of the Hotel La Salle. Professing his incapacity for fiery oratory, despite his nativity in the land of Demosthenes, Mr. Lambros proceeded to demonstrate his faith in the American flag and his idea of what it symbolizes.

"It is a great inspiration to see people from all parts of the world gathered under one roof," asserted Mr. Lambros, "and whether we wear the uniform or not, whether we come from Italy or from France, we are all one as Americans,

IV

- 2 -

GREEK

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Chicago Evening Post, July 30, 1918.

striving to set for our country and ourselves a standard that will crown Americans with glory and honor. Regardless of our nationalities or our creed, we all feel that our true patriotism must be expressed in words and in deeds, for in union there is strength."

Paying tribute to the hospitality of the United States to the immigrant, Mr. Lambros demanded that foreigners be questioned on the subject of their Americanism.

"We may give but one answer," he declared, "and that is that we believe that it is our duty to love our country, to support the national government, to obey the laws and to respect the flag and defend it against the enemies of American democracy.

"It is our duty to exalt the ideals and the sacred traditions of Lincoln and Washington and to strive to make America greater and better than we have

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- 3 -

GREEK

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Chicago Evening Post, July 30, 1918.

found it. Upon our arrival in New York, gazing at the Statue of Liberty, we were inspired by this symbol of freedom of action, freedom in person, freedom of thought and of the press, and freedom of government."

IV

II B 2 d (1)

GREEK

Saloniki, Oct. 14, 1916.

APPRECIATION

The family of Christos Damascus wishes to thank the readers of the Saloniki for their expressions of sympathy upon the tragic death of their beloved Christos. He worked very hard as editor of the Saloniki in order to help the progress of the Greek community of Chicago.

We, his bereaved family, are proud of his efforts, and if he has helped his people, he has not died in vain. His death was attributed to a long illness caused by overwork and worry.



Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

FUNERAL OF JAMES FLOROS

Funeral services for James Floros, the prominent Greek manufacturer who was shot and killed under such dramatic circumstances last Wednesday night, were held yesterday in the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation.

Thirty beautiful wreaths of flowers were placed around the coffin. The largest wreaths were those of the Confectioners Association and the Greek Church of the Annunciation, which he had served long and faithfully as president and vice-president, respectively. The weeping and lamentation of the widow, brothers, and other relatives moved all to tears.

The three [Greek] pastors of Chicago, Reverends Leon Pygeas, Ambrose Mandelaris, and Constantine Hadzidimitriou, and the choirs of the three Greek churches took part in the impressive funeral services. The eloquent Reverend Hadzidimitriou

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

delivered the funeral oration, which was full of lofty religious sentiments and ideas. He attacked man's vanity and foolish anger.

About two thousand people escorted the funeral procession to the Union Depot, from where a special train took the deceased to his last resting place at Elmwood Cemetery.

At the side of the grave where thousands of people had gathered, Dr. Constantine Kallionzis and Mr. Peter S. Lambros, publisher of the Greek Star, spoke briefly, extolling the virtues of the unfortunate victim. Dr. Kallionzis reviewed the outstanding events in Floros' life. He said that Floros was born in Perpini, Lacedaemon, Greece, in 1875. At the age of sixteen, Floros came to America, where he took a business course. By hard work and sheer ability, he became the founder of the Rousetos and Floros Ice Cream Company. He did

IV  
II A 2

- 3 -

GREY  
PROJ. 30275

Saloniki, Aug. 9, 1913.

patriotic work as adviser to the Greek Youths' Volunteer Regiment, and he was instrumental in organizing the Confectioners' Association, of which he was president. Mention was made of the great services he had rendered the Greek Church of the Annunciation as vice-president of the Board.

The tragedy and the profound disturbance occasioned in our community by his death will be remembered long after the deceased has been laid to rest.

IV

GREEK

Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. PAPATHEODOROU PASSES EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Papatheodorou, who recently arrived from Greece, has passed the medical examination and obtained a license to practice his profession in the State of Illinois.

This Greek pathologist, who is one of the few who will climb to the peak of his profession, is welcomed by the Greek community of Chicago. The Star expresses its sincere good wishes.

V. MISCELLANEOUS  
CHARACTERISTICS  
A. Foreign Origins  
1. Geographical

V A 1  
IV



GREEK

The Greek Star, July 10, 1936.

SOCIAL.

Sunday, July 5, more than three thousand Spartans and other friends, who observe the patriotic activities of the Laconian element, came to the picnic of the Pan-Laonian Union, which was given in Harms Park. Everywhere around, you could see hand-shakings and faces of the sons and daughter of historic Sparta, who had come together to express their mutual friendly feelings, and entertain those who honored them. They also felt very glad for the Spartan element that plays such a big role in Chicago, both from the national and social point of view.

Greek-American dances continued until late into the night and more than two hundred Spartans composed the different committees that were there "on the job" to entertain and please all. The whole affair, under the direction of Andrew Fashea, proved to be the most successful of all picnics held in Chicago.

An athletic program was under the direction of Andrew Anastassakis, in which the Lacons distinguished themselves and proved to be possessed with traditional merit.



GREEK

The Greek Star, July 10, 1936.

Great enthusiasm and interest was witnessed in particular during the initiation ceremony of officers of the "Council of the Pan-Laonian Union". The officers are: Andrew Fasheas, President; Demetrios Papagiorgion, Vice-President; John Katsovitis, Secretary; George Diacoumeus, Treasurer. (The names of those that compose the council follow--Translator.)

The Greek Star, that pays due tribute to all the Greeks without exception, and has been recognized as the Pan-Hellenic organ for a third of a century, registers exceptional honor and pleasure, because from a local point of view, it belongs to the phalanx of Lacedaemonians. The Greek Star is proud of being also an organ of the Spartans, with a Spartan manager, and declares that the Lacons are the forerunners, the Vanguards, the Columbuses of Hellenism; that it is to the Spartans all the Greeks ought to look to with due respect.

The Spartans were the first immigrants, the pioneers of every national and religious idea. They paved the way of prosperity and activity of the thousands of Greeks now living under the folds of the glorious American flag.

P.S. Lampros, Manager of the "Star".

V A 1  
III B 2  
II D 10  
II D 1

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 20, 1936.

### ANNUAL CLUB DINNER

The Society of Stereoladitons [People from a town of that name in Greece] of Chicago gives an annual dinner in behalf of its members and their families. This years' dinner took place last Sunday in the hall at the corner of Van Buren Street and Ashland Avenue. A large number of Stereoladitons gathered in spite of the very bad weather.....

The dinner had been prepared and served by the staff of the well-known Harrison Restaurant, located at the corner of Wabash and Harrison Streets. The menu was a typically Greek one and included all sorts of delicacies found only on Greek tables.....

The American and Greek national anthems were played before the dinner was served. Then the Society's president, Mr. Peter Pappas, reiterated the purpose and program of the Society. He stated that it was interested in education and progress, that it provided financial aid to its members and their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V A 1  
III B 2  
II D 10  
II D 1

- 2 -

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 20, 1936.

families, and promoted general good will. He also said that so far the Society had fulfilled this program of purposes but that it would endeavor to do more in the future.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V A 1  
II D 1

GREEK

Saloniki-Greek Press, Feb. 20, 1936.

### LACONIAN BROTHERHOOD FORMED

One of the groups of Chicago Greeks which has, up until now, done nothing toward organizing itself as others have done, is the Laconians. The Greeks from the town of Laconia have felt this absence keenly and have lately begun to think about organizing a regional society.

After a few preliminary discussions a committee was chosen to direct the formation of the **Laconian** Brotherhood. This committee has been quite successful, for within a few days it has **enrolled** more than a hundred members. A permit has already been received from the State of Illinois and a constitution will be presented for ratification at the first meeting. The organization will be called "The Pan-Laconian Philanthropic Progressive Brotherhood".

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275





The Greek Press, July 3, 1930

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

p. 4.- I would like to meet and converse with all Greeks who hail from Filiatra or Dimou Eranis to tell them of my purpose in visiting America.

Since a private visit with each is impossible, I have arranged for you all to come with your families to the cafeteria at Hull House, 801 W. Polk street, on Sunday, July 6th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Please do not disappoint me as I have something of importance to devulge to all of you.

Chicago, July 2, 1930  
Eustathios Theodorakopoulos

(Full)

V A 1  
II D 10



The Creek Press, Dec. 4, 1929.

TEA BY TRIPOLIAN WOMEN.

Last Saturday, the Philanthropic Organization of Women and Misses of Tripoli gave a tea in the Normal Hall of the Logan Square Masonic Temple. Members and their friends were invited.

A very nice program was arranged. Miss Katherine Bouloukos played "Makran Ki'an Esai" ("No Matter How Far You Are"), and all the girls joined in the chorus. Magdaline Bouloukos played the Greek anthem and Miss Pitsas the American.

Miss Georgia Bouloukos recited a poem, Joanna Hbartisalis sang, and small Miss Kalandreos danced. Every one was pleased with the entertainment.

The committee is: Helen Giannopoulos, president, Sofia Nicholopoulos, vice-president B. K. Bousious, secretary, M. K. Malliris, treasurer, Georgia Bouloukos, rec. secretary, and M. Askounis, G. Andréopoulos, P. Bouloukas, E. Chamilomatis, M. Koubelis, C. Theodoropoulos, M. Galanopoulos, E. Panagakis, and J. Ladas.

V A 1  
II B 2 f



CHICAGO GREEK DAILY, July 18, 1922

**Announcement .**

An appeal is made to all those from the community, Androuvista, to be present at Hull House, next Sunday, July 23, 1 P.M. to discuss the School of their community at the Settlement.

V A 1  
III B 2

GREEK

Saloniki, July 13, 1918.

APPEAL TO THE CHICAGO TEGEATANS

All Chicago Tegeatans [Trans. note. These are natives of one of Southern Greece's largest provinces. There are many Tegeatans in Chicago.] residing in Chicago are asked to be present at a meeting on Wednesday, July 17, 7:00 P. M., at 748 Blue Island Avenue in the hall directly above the Greek pharmacy.

The purpose of this meeting is to establish a society composed of Tegeatans.



V A 1  
II D 10

GREEK

Saloniki, Feb. 27, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW LOCAL SOCIETY

Greeks of Chicago have organized a club composed of persons who are natives of Neohouri of Mantinea. The purpose of this organization, the "Prophet Elias," is to support and fulfill the needs of the birthplace of its members.

The following men were chosen to be officers: D. Aloupis, President; C. Kogos, Vice-President;....

Saloniki congratulates the new officers and the progressive Neohouritans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V A 1  
III G  
I C

GREEN

Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

WHAT IMMIGRATION HAS BROUGHT TO CHICAGO—  
THE YOUTHFUL SPARTAN (FROM THE CHICAGO  
CHRONICLE)

p. 5.. It is not necessary to go to libraries to read accounts in books of the world-famous bravery of Spartans, and there is no reason to wonder or to doubt whether the Spartans were really so valiant as they are reputed to have been, for right here in our city we have had the honor (thanks to immigration) of receiving recently a Spartan whose stoicism amazed the doctors who treated him for hydrophobia.

This new immigrant to our city is John Brookas, fourteen years old, who came from Sparta, Greece, six weeks ago.

Young Brookas, who lives at 268 Binn Street, was bitten by a mad dog last week, and he is now at the Pasteur Institute under the care of half a dozen specialists who have become very much interested in the case.



Star, Jan. 11, 1907.

According to neighbors who witnessed the battle between the dog and the boy the youthful immigrant fought the mad dog's attack with incredible courage until he fell unconscious but never uttered a single cry. At the hospital, where the doctors were stupefied by the young immigrant's fortitude, their gray heads shook in amazement when John said through an interpreter, that his courage was a Spartan characteristic.

Editor's note: It is unusual and wonderfully fortifying to read in the American press an item about Greeks which contributes to the reputation of Greeks, for such reports furnish examples for others. But America has among natives and immigrants an abundance of extraordinary people, and when an instance presents itself as in the case of the Spartan boy, we are astonished to know what colossal potentialities are hidden in this infinite country of ours.



V. MISCELLANEOUS  
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

GREEK



Saloniki, May 30, 1931.

GESTICULATION.

Due to the Greek tradition in honoring the celebration of one's name day, by paying him a visit in his home, I visited the home of an old friend on the North Side of Chicago.

Owing to my desire to prolong the visit with a discussion, I paid my visit on the eve of his name day. Right after dinner, which I enjoyed very much, the discussion began. To my surprise, the grand-daughter of my friend removed everything from reach of the old grand-dad, including flower vases and even ash trays, in short, every breakable object. Forgetting my etiquette in amazement, I asked, "Why all this?" The young lady with a whimsical smile said, "You know, my grand-dad, when he speaks, makes such gesticulations that everything breakable must be removed, or else."

Sitting opposite my friend, the discussion reached its height, when, to my astonishment, the young lady came and took my ash tray away. This habit of gesticulations is not a monopoly, but a general characteristic with all the Greeks.



Saloniki, May 30, 1931.

The Greek cannot and will not talk without gesticulating. Gesture, it seems, is a national characteristic. The Greek talks with his hands, describes with his hands, and narrates with his hands. When you see, far away, two hands working back and forth, up and down, rest assured that there is a Greek behind them, unless it is a Jew or Italian, talking. In Greek oratory, Greek acting, and Greek discussion, Cestigation plays the biggest role. Only one man in Greece was distinguished for non-gesticulating. He was Harilaos Tricoupis, former Prime Minister, who while talking for hours in the Greek Parliament, held his hands locked behind his back. A Greek culprit, with his hands shackled, was unable to answer questions asked by the guard. He finally said, "How can I tell you about my rights while my hands are shackled?"

Indeed, the poor Greek, how could he talk with his hands tied! The officer of the law, by shackling the culprit's hands, automatically sealed the culprit's tongue. Freedom of speech could not be attained in Greece without the freedom of the hands.

A Greek becomes excitable and irritable according to the velocity of gesticulation.



GREEK

-3-

Saloniki, May 30, 1931.

While the discussion is done with words only, he is quiet but when the flame of debate reaches a climax, the one not aflame, as yet, will say to the excited speaker, "Put your hands down". The reply will be, "How can I? Aren't we talking?" "Talk all you want to, but put your hands down." The gesticulating man loses his speech and goes, conjuring Zeus and Athena, for stopping his freedom of speech!

The better type of Greeks, who are classed in the category non-gesticulators, are those who have but one arm, especially the left; those who have the right hand in a sling due to a surgical operation; and the waiters of the coffee houses, when they are holding a tray.

A Greek peasant standing before the Praxitelian Hermes said to a passerby, "You imagine that he is alive and lacking only in speech, for how could the unfortunate youth talk while he has no hands!"

VB

Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 23, 1930.

GREEK



TOURISTS SEEK THE GREECE OF OLD

That which characterized most of the foreign tourists who visited Greece in the first years of its independence was not so much their pro-Hellenism as their orthodox enthusiasm for archaeology, that is, their boundless worship of everything that is ancient Greek. The names of Kolokotronis, Botsaris, Karaiskakis, Miaoulis and Kanaris appealed to their emotions much less than the memory of Miltiades, Themistocles, Phocion, and Demosthenes. Their souls were electrified much more by the triumph of Marathon and the naval battle of Salamis than by the battle of Arahova and the burning of the Turkish flagship in Chios.

These noble strangers in visiting Greece believed that they should really see not the soiled Foustanella but the becoming mantles of the ancients, that they should hear not the songs of Kleftes but the verses of Pindar.

This somewhat curious psychology, yet not barren of noble ideals, was the cause of the amusing remarks in which the writings of these strange worshippers of things ancient abound. Their first disappointment in



Chicago Greek Daily, Oct. 23, 1930.

reaching Peiraeus and seeing nothing to resemble ancient Greece except the immortal marbles of the Parthenon, caused them to utter cries of righteous indignation.

Something of the sort happened to an English lord who went to Greece in 1836 to let his eyes admire what had fascinated his imagination in reading the ancient Greek authors. What indignation was his when, on landing at Peiraeus, he found a coach ready to carry him to Athens, and what was his horror when in the inn where he sat down to eat they handed him knives and forks to eat with!

"What corruption of manners!" says he in a letter written to a friend of his describing his impressions, "and how much the contemporary Greeks have degenerated, forfeiting their right to the virtues of their ancestors! The beautiful Aspasia, wife of an immortal statesman, when she came from Miletus, as I today from London, walked to Athens to see her husband. And handsome Alcibiades used not a fork but his fingers when he wanted to convey something from his plate to his mouth."

And the noble Englishman boarded his yacht and returned to his country cursing those who had introduced silverware into Greece.

Saloniki, March 15, 1924



LOGOMACHY - THE GREEKS TALK AND TALK - WHAT  
OUR ROVING REPORTER REPORTS!

P. 4 - The Greeks are accused of talking too much. And indeed they do. That is the reason, I presume that we say, "The Greeks have a word for it". Logos and man are inseparable from the beginning of creation, but the Greeks over-do it. God bless the non-Greek when they have to listen to those prattling tongues of the Greeks. And what do they say? They don't know, because all of them talk and nobody listens.

Our roving reporter, who covers the social life of the Greek in Chicago, reports that the Chicago Greeks are not so bad but the next thing to it. Greeks in coffee houses, clubs, barber shops, grocery stores, street cars, churches, restaurants and even when they eat, continually talk and talk about the weather, the stock market, politics, the fault of others (not their own, they haven't any) the life hereafter and the possibility of a Greek as a United States president. But their audience as it happens is composed of Greeks and consequently nobody listens to their talk. In symposiums, meetings and what not you hear the humming prattle of the Greeks. They will explode if they don't talk.



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The Greeks being descendants of their ancient progenitors unquestionably inherited the rhetoric art of the ancients. In another article we wrote about the rhetoric art of the ancients and why it was taught. It is said that Zeno, the founder of the "Stoa", demanded a double teaching fee from one of his pupils, who in astonishment asked why the double fee? Zeno said simply because I have to teach you two arts: that is, the first, how to use the Logos and become a rhetorician, which I do teach, and second, I have to teach you how to be silent. Wise old Zeno, knew that rhetorics is a difficult art, especially when it is used to effect and impose silence upon others, but he also knew that the wisdom of silence was much more difficult, because through silence we think, concentrate and deliberate.

Indeed the patron of the ancient Athenian barber shop was right, when the barber asked him how he wanted to have his hair trimmed; he said: In silence, by Jove!

Of course, being an impartial reporter, and a broad-minded one, we cannot very well entirely blame the modern Greeks for talking too much, because as we said above,

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they inherited their talkative inclination from the ancients, who used rhetorics to defeat logic and truth. Poor Greeks (ancient and modern) they have to be accused or blamed for something or other. Anyway, as long as they are praised for many things, at least they can stand a little accusation and condemnation, and take it on the chin, otherwise they might get high-hatted.

During my visit to Athens I visited the Greek parliament to see the modern Greek Solons and have the opportunity to listen to their rhetorics. Good God! I was ashamed of my preconceived judgement or fixed idea that all the Greeks talk together and nobody listens. It was not true. Because out of 400 Solons I found one listening and the other 399, of course, rhetorizing. By Jupiter, how we dare to accuse all the Greeks? Here is an instance of an exception.....But how foolish we are to expect an apple tree to produce oranges? The modern Greek is a chip off the old block.

The Trojan war could have been terminated in two or three months. The famous Achaians who were distinguished for bravery and fighting ability, instead of fighting, prattled and quarreled and their logomachy was great. That grieved poor Athena (Minerva) who ever so often merged from Olympus, admonishing the Greeks and singing the hymn of conciliation.



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Did they listen? How could they? They all were prattling, disputing and saying the famous "Eis Logous Elthein" (to have a conference).

This Logocopia or Logomachy was the cause of the Peloponnesian wars that dragged Greece into a civil bloodshed. The barbarians came, and still come to find the Greek talking, disputing, medizing (imitating the Medes) Macedonizing, Venizelizing or anti-Venizelizing (siding for or against Venizelos) etc. The same thing, if not worse, took place at the Byzantium, when the hordes of the barbarians were breaking down the gates of Byzantium, we, the non-fearing God-like Greeks, were debating as to how the Holy Spirit is delivered, by the Father or the Son?.....

God almighty forgive me. I am afraid that I repeat history. Our enemies conspiring and concentrating explosive fuel to blow us up, and what do we do? Simply rhetorize! Right here in Chicago we begin to lose ground as businesses are being taken away from us by the chain stores, and we as usual talk and talk.

What can be done with those Greek talkers? There is one and only one hope of salvation. To know, that the best Logos is the one that is not uttered. The ancients, knowing the talkativeness of the race, used to say, "Either say good things, or say nothng." The ancient Egyptians erected golden statues in honor of silence.

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Today, we, the moderns, say: "Silence is golden." But the best and wise thing, for these modern Greek orators (goodness, gracious they all are), is to imitate the monks of Tsapiston. They abolished Logos entirely, and communicated with signs.

The new and modern Greeks will do well if they have a conference and decide to adopt the method of the monks, and undoubtedly they will communicate better than they do now, providing clubs, canes, pistols and other battling instruments of the modern Greek rhetoricians, are taboo.

Good Lord, I overdid it in accusing the modern Greeks, at least our Chicago Greeks are not like that.

V B

GREEK



Star, May 18, 1906.

**GREEKS READY TO MEET GREEKS FOR POSSESSION OF FRUIT STORE - WOODLAWN POLICE STATION RUSHES TWENTY POLICE - MODERN XENOPHONS' ANABASIS.**

p. 3 - About a hundred Greeks, armed with guns and clubs and surrounded by a group of bondsmen have stood guard at the fruit store of Pan. Liskas at South Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street since last Wednesday morning, awaiting the arrival of Ant. Tjovanis and his armed braves. Tjovanis has leased the fruit store for \$50 a month. It is now occupied by Liskas, who pays only \$25 a month. Tjovanis has sent word to Liskas that he is coming to take possession of the place by force if Liskas does not give it up willingly. Liskas, who knows that possession is nine points of the law, has organized his group of a hundred and armed them well and with a score of surety-men ready at hand to secure their release in case of arrests has sent word to Tjovanis to "come and get it."



Star, May 18, 1906.

Captain Brown of the Woodlawn station, upon receiving information that the neighborhood had occupied every point of vantage to witness the anticipated Greek battle royal, since he knew by experience that blood will be shed when Greek meets Greek, rushed to the scene of operation with twenty picked men and encamped behind the fruit store. The residents of the White City district, in their eagerness to witness an honest to goodness when-Greek-meets-Greek battle, crowded the streets and sidewalks in such numbers that reenforcements were called to maintain order.

Liskas maintains that his lease does not expire until July 1, while Tjovanis asserts that it expired on May 15.

Most of the city press in colorful articles has commented with gust on the dispute. The Inter-Ocean says, "Relations between Liskas and Tjovanis are severed. Ultimatums have been served, and the meeting of their opposing armies is imminent. The camps are four parasangs apart. Xenophon should



Star, May 18, 1906.

have been alive today to describe this modern anabasis of the Chicago Greeks.

The Daily News, which has sent reporters and photographers to the scene of conflict to follow from strategic points the movements of the embattled armies, prints the following:

"As soon as the defenders of Liskas' fortress were informed by one of their mounted vanguard that the coming enemy was about four parasangs away, they lined up in full panoply to meet them. The opposing Greek armies may meet for a final show-down at any location in Englewood at a time when the officers of the law are off their guard. The real strength of the two forces cannot be estimated, without the help of Xenophon.

Star, May 18, 1906.

"Tjovanis' army, either for strategical reasons or on account of the presence of the blue-coats, has not appeared as yet, but Liskas' warriors, being Greeks and knowing Greeks, are patiently and vigilantly holding the disputed ground. The neighborhood waits eagerly to see the battle of Greek with Greek."

Editor's note: Fellow Greeks, the colorful and humorous publicity which you and all of us have obtained by our stupid actions does not reflect to our credit in the eyes of good people. The two disputing Greeks should have been taken their differences before a court of equity and not have resorted to battle and bloodshed. Our community in Chicago, in general, is not benefited by unwise actions of this kind.

Let us respect ourselves in order to command the respect of others. Our adopted country does not approve of a modern Xenophon's anabasis in Chicago. Let us be wise.

Star, Sept. 29, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

THE SO-CALLED GREEK LITERATI IN CHICAGO.

EITHER GO BACK TO GREECE OR GO TO WORK.

p. 4. -If there is anything debatable under the sun, the Greek literati of Chicago are ready for it. If the subject is **atheism** or **theism**, they will take either side in order to keep busy debating. If the topic is the laws of this country, of which they know nothing at all, these affable **Greek** logicians tackle it for the sake of argument, and bla, bla, bla, all day long. And if there is nothing to discuss, they create an argument by asking you what language departed souls speak when they are freed from the material to the immaterial, and if you are **not** interested in this idle talk, they ask what your opinion is about thought-currents and so forth. Fiddlesticks, nonsense, and unproductive chatter! How they pay rent, laundry-bills, and other necessary items only **Minerva** knows. Of course, as for food and tobacco, they get it gratis from their fellow-Greeks, who are amused by the glib-tongued literati.

Star, Sept. 29, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Chicago Greeks of this class, who maintain that it is beneath their dignity and their station of life to do manual labor for a living, are former normal-school teachers, students of colleges and universities, public-school teachers, and others who were caught by the emigration to America fever and landed here.

That they are physically unequipped to do manual labor is an indisputable fact, but necessity knows no law. With regard to their disdain of doing any work which tends to diminish their dignity and is unbecoming to their station in life, the Star reminds them of what Socrates said, "Ergon ouden to oneides; aergia to oneidos—No work but only idleness is a disgrace."

For their own sake the Star suggests that they either go back to Greece or go to work and make themselves useful and independent citizens of this great country, whose motto is "work and prosper."

Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROS. 02270

**PINDAR-~~THE~~ CENTER OF DISPUTE.**

p. 3-Three dark-skinned Greeks, supposedly educated, selected as the site for their debate the northeast corner of State and Lake streets and there and then poured out their profound knowledge of literature. Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece, was the subject of the dispute.

Two of them knew positively that Pindar lived in the year 1821, while the third Greek insisted that Pindar lived in the year 1407 A.D. An Homeric battle would have taken place if, by Athena's will, a fourth Greek had not appeared and informed them that Pindar lived in the year 1700 B.C., in the time of Cadmus. The dispute ended with hand-shakes, and the crowd which had gathered to witness a Greek battle scattered in disappointment.

Star, Oct. 7, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

The whole thing could have been avoided if these Greeks who were evidently interested in the literature of ancient and modern Greece, had attended the meetings of our societies here, where lectures on this subject are given at every meeting.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN GREEK VILLAGES

p. 3- The only people who understand foreign languages, especially English, are the country folk of Greece. The mail-carriers of Chicago can verify this statement and God knows what they think and say when they deliver some of the letters sent from Greece to Greeks in Chicago.

Here is how they are addressed:

Mr. So and So.

Cafe and Restaurant, Open all Night,

Fresh Meats and Pastry, Splendid Service,

45 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Undoubtedly these unsophisticated country folk, who copy what they write from business cards sent to them by relatives here, think that those queer Americans have no appreciation of laconism, since they use so many words for a simple address.

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK," FROM THE CHICAGO CHRONICLE

MISINTERPRETATION OF THE ADAGE

p. 2- The Greek, the world over, is news. He gets first-class publicity, whether he likes it or not. He is either a prince of wickedness or a superhuman phenomenon. Either for good or for evil, he makes the front page - and with capital letters.

The Chicago Chronicle, when a couple of young, robust Greeks had exercised their muscles by pounding each other's heads lest the muscles become atrophied, wrote a humorous story about them and added the following paragraph:

"The idea of an anticipated fight which is commonly implied in the expression 'when Greek meets Greek' depends on a misinterpretation. The above adage originated in the English Parliament in the year 1779 when Richard Lee, British Minister of War, invoking the union of all the political factions of the country against an anticipated war from without,

Star, Aug. 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

used this figurative expression: 'When Greeks are united with Greeks, then expect war!'"

Thus the accepted meaning of to-day is quite wrong. Anyway, right or wrong, the Greek must be the subject of whatever stories are manufactured to amuse readers. And of course "the Greeks have a word" with which to curse mudslingers, and in fact, "it is all Greek to them."

V B

GREEK

Star, April 22, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### GREEK ABDUCTS HIS SWEETHEART

p. 2- Michael Kollires, a robust, handsome Greek, is in love, and he does not give a whoop about social or political rules and laws.

Because his sweetheart is young, and her parents object to matrimony, the young swain went to 1609 Wabash Avenue, the residence of his beloved, and lifting her up like a baby dashed out of the house to a waiting carriage, and off he went with his heart's desire, whistling hymns to his Grecian gods, who were on his side in the hour of need.

Of course such love-comedy may be all right in his native land, where his Grecian gods have their domain and can assist their demi-god swains to carry off pretty damsels, but America is not ruled by these Olympian deities, who also at intervals participated in similar escapades. The indignant Greek was arrested, and Margarita Mallory, a blue-eyed and golden-haired beauty, was taken away from young Michael's strong and loving hands.

V B

- 2 -

GREEK

Star, April 22, 1904.

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Undoubtedly the Greek, in his cell awaiting the arrangement of \$1,000 bail, thinks, "What barbarians Americans are!" - especially the unsympathetic guardians of this odd American law, who unceremoniously snatched his sweetheart away from him.

**END OF REEL**  
**PLEASE REWIND**